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r, Al-Rehab Buildi





said on Saturday that Yemen was embarrassed agreement are not sufficient for achieving the because of the continuing kidnapping incidents of foreigners in Yemen. In reference to the latest kidnapping incident of a German citizen in Sana'a, President Saleh said, "Those kidnappers shouldn't think that what they did offended me personally, but it offended all Yemenis." Saleh also added during his inspection visit to Hodeidah that the latest kidnapping incident, which took place while he was on an overseas tour, had affected Yemen negatively, adding adding that President George Bush is satisfied that the government will not let the perpetra-

tors go unpunished. On the other hand, the Yemeni and US sides indefinitely postponed the signing of the security and economic cooperation agreement within the framework of the global war against terrorism, previously scheduled to be signed last Wednesday in Washington. President Saleh recently paid a two-day visit to the United States, followed by a European tour

that included France and Germany. Saleh said after his meeting with President rorists groups if found on Yemeni territories. Bush at the White House, that the disagreements between the two sides led to the indefinite delay of the signing of the agreement. However, President Saleh noted that this agreement includes provisions pertaining to pose. fighting terrorism, as well as intelligence and President Saleh during his visit to Paris also

economic cooperation. The same sources considered the US Ambassador in Sana'a as the main person responsible for delaying the signing of the Afghanistan.

In an unprecedented move, President Saleh agreement, adding that the stipulations of the desired cooperation aspired by the two sides, particularly with regard to the war against terror. As Washington is keen to use the port of Aden when necessary, without any complications, it requested the enclosing of an article in this respect, a source told the Yemen Times. The White House spokesman declared last Tuesday that Yemen has become a partner with

the United States in its war against terrorism, with the level of cooperation offered by Yemen's government in this war. The spokesman further highlighted Yemen's approval to delay the trial of the suspects presumed to have links with the USS Cole incident in compliance with the United States' request.

The draft security cooperation agreement includes the training of anti-terrorism units by the USA and the coordination of efforts between the two countries to track down ter-The agreement also focuses on building a high administrative level for the Political Security Police and creating new departments at the Criminal Investigation Police for the same pur-

stressed the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent state and Yemen's refusal to extend the war zone outside

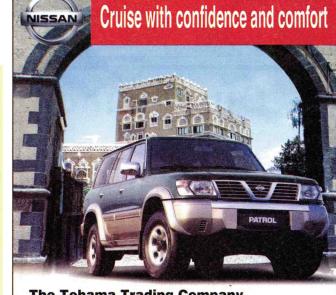
Kidnappers Under Siege

The kidnappers of Karl Lienert, the German mechanical engineering expert abducted last Wednesday night, are still under siege by security forces in the Al-Mahjaza area, 150 km east of Sana'a.

According to tribal sources from the region, no negotiations have yet begun, while military forces have launched intensive attacks against the area where the kidnappers are thought to be hiding. Three houses were damaged as a result of the offensive in the village, whose families have left for their safety.

A group of five tribesmen belonging to Al Zaidi tribe of Jahm abducted Karl Lienert at gunpoint from Baghdad street, near the heart of the capital Sana'a, late Wednesday. The kidnappers stopped Carl while he was driving his car and forced him into their vehicle. According to official sources, the German was kidnapped near a house belonging to a prominent military personality. But despite gunfire upon the kidnappers' vehicle by soldiers, they couldn't prevent the kidnappers from escaping. The kidnappers were able to take the hostage to a mountainous area in the vast Al-Mahjiza region of Mareb.

Mechanized Brigade 25, belonging to the military forces which were surrounding the area, closed all main roads to the region before clamping a total siege on the region. **Continued on page 2**

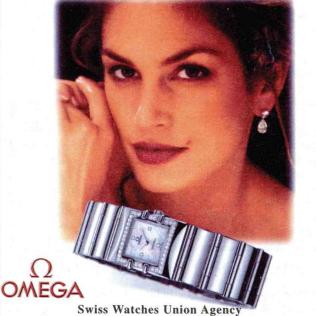


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Charitable Societies Under Supervision

The Yemeni authorities have intensified their surveillance measures against charitable societies and demanded that their offices in the governorates report the volume of donations raised by charitable societies.

A source at the Ministry of Social Affairs & Labor said that the new law under which these societies are established comes in accordance with Yemen's commitments to prevent funding terrorism.

This move comes after many charitable associations in some Arab and Islamic countries have been suspected of having links with the al-Qaeda network and other organizations labeled by the USA as supporting terrorism.

Two Explosions Hit Shabwa

Yemen security in Shabwa is still investigating the two bombing incidents that hit the Governor's house and the headquarters of the Islah party in Attaq, capital of Shabwa, last Wednesday. The two incidents left no causalities, only damaging the buildings and five cars parked in the

New Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Infiltrating Yemen

The Yemeni authorities have approved new measures which were issued last week with regard to stopping issuing visas or allowing Arab citizens and students to enter Yemen, including those from Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia.

Likewise, the same procedures have applied to other countries with the exception of those countries which have stopped issuing visas for only three months.

Yemeni Victims at **Kanduz Massacre** Mourned

A security source 'told the 26 September weekly newspaper on Thursday 29 that new measures have been implemented in regards to issuing visas for both Arab and foreigners who study at Yemeni universities.

They are also subjected to medical checkups and accurate investigations to prevent suspected terrorists from infiltrating Yemeni territories.

U.S. to Train Yemeni Anti-Terror Forces

A senior US State Department official disclosed on Wednesday a US offer to train Yemeni anti-terrorism forces. Some military observers have interpreted the offer as a means to intensify the US military presence in countries once considered unfriendly

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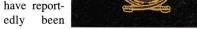
(Speaker, Sound, Graphic)

yard of the Governor's house. Ten people who were present during the explosions have been detained. Nobody announced his responsibility for the bombings or the motives behind them. The police have not disclosed any results of their investigations too.

البشنك للاهني المكتني

خدمات مصدقته جدده

ماستر کارد، فيزا کارد،



killed by the

Thirteen

Yemeni mil-

itants fight-

ing beside

the Taliban

US and Northern Alliance forces during the Kanduz massacre, an unofficial source noted. Families of the victims, who are mostly from Taiz and Abyan, have informed the authorities of the names and surnames of the victims. The decade-old war of liberation against the Russian occupation forces in Afghanistan attracted hundreds of Yemenis to take part in this war.

Sources say that death prayers for the victims were performed by the families of the victims.

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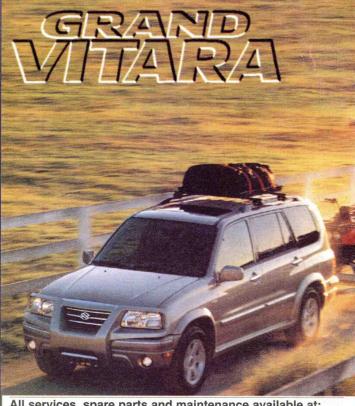
The US official added that the US would offer as much assistance as required.

It is worthwhile to mention that President Saleh of Yemen had earlier given assurances to the US government that Yemen had already intensified its border guards presence and was interrogating and detaining suspected terrorists inside the country. Besides offering military training, the US and Yemen are cooperating in the intelligence field. At the same time, the US government hopes to have more cooperation on the part of the Yemeni government in terms of fighting terrorism.

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Words of Wisdom

Yemeni culture takes two inherently contradictory positions vis-a-vis wealth. Yemenis shun the rich and the wealthy. and the intensity of animosity and negative attitude towards those rich dudes is directly proportional t their level of wealth.

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

Our Opinion

Will We Ever Start?

he sincere and frank position of President Saleh in openly saying that the latest kidnapping incident of a German citizen in Sana'a has embarrassed him along with all Yemenis, was a brave stand for which he should be respected. It is only logical and normal for such a reaction to be taken by

Yemen's Head of State after the second time a German has been kidnapped in Yemen while Germany is hosting him. It is an embarrassment for all of us, as President, government, and people to have such a shameful act happen, and for the second time!

The President wanted to send a strong message to the kidnappers of the last two Germans kidnapped this year. Reports reveal that the kidnappers of the two Germans actually belong to the same tribe of Jahm in Mareb. What do those kidnappers want to say? Are they challenging the President in an attempt to harm his image abroad? Why this brutality and disobedience? Where does the state stand in all of this?

All in all, we can conclude that security in our country is still not mature enough, especially if we assume that this timing was not a coincidence.

But if there is only one positive thing those kidnappers have done, than it is the increasing insistence of the leadership to hunt them down and bring them to justice. In his statement, the President has shown that he is aware of the attempts of those kidnappers to harm his image while he is abroad, and is explicitly saying that if those kidnappers think they are harming his image or doing him harm, they should realize that the whole country has suffered from their actions and not only him.

This incident will probably fuel public anger and outrage at its method and timing. It was not an easy task, but it did put us all in embarrassment.

However, every time we think we have found the solution to kidnapping, and every time a few months pass without kidnapping, we hear of another kidnapping incident, and we go back to square one all over again.

In this very column last week, I wrote an article about the German tourist group that was courageous to come to Yemen for a tourist trip. What would we tell them now? How do we explain to them what happened?

We cannot discourage them from coming, and hence cannot approve the travel warnings their countries had issued, but we also cannot bury our heads in the sand and pretend that everything is OK.

It is high time to seek a way out of this chaotic situation. We need to end this phenomenon once and for all. Words are not enough, and action must follow.

But what kind of action could help in a country with an average of 3 pieces of weapons per person? What kind of measures could be taken if law and regulations are not respected and are not enforced on the citizens equally? How can the government bring the kidnappers to justice if they belong to a lawless governorate called Mareb?

Yes, you get it! The above questions are actually the answers.

New Charges on Oil Derivatives

The Customs Authority submitted within the last couple of days a draft law to the government to add car's customs on oil derivatives. The draft law is aimed at putting an end to the issue of smuggling cars and other goods including small and expensive goods. A source at the Custom Authority considered car and truck smuggling as a dangerous multidimensional phenomenon, adding that the widespread reach of this phenomenon is principally ascribable to the very long sea and land boundaries of the Republic of Yemen, as well as to the existence of free market zones in neighboring countries. The high customs levied by the government is undoubtedly a contributory factor to the spread of this phenomenon. The source added that the few times the government has seized smuggled products it has been forced to compensate for them from public funds.

The source noted that the reason behind presenting this draft law to the government is the loss of substantial parts of customs, particularly the customs registration fees. On the other hand, the importation of secondhand cars in a drive to avoid high taxes has incurred stubborn problems for the environment and economy

Regarding the security reasons involved in

Eid Festival Exhibition Held

In preparation for Eid Al-Fitr, the Apollo Company for International Exhibitions has been hosting the Eid Festival Exhibition in the Expo Hall Center to be held from Ramadhan 12 to 29. Many companies are exhibiting their different products such as, clothes, perfumes, shoes, accessories, gifts, toys and household equipment.

The Marketing Manager of the Apollo Company, Omar Annahmi, pointed out that the exhibition is held annually, and it meets all the needs of low-paid consumers. He stressed that there are pioneering companies that participate in this exhibition. The exhibition is comprised of a series of several exhibitions organized by the Apollo Company.

National Higher Education Symposium Concluded

Sana'a, which was attended by a number of social, political and cultural dignitaries. The The National Higher Education Symposium meeting tackled a set of problems which these concluded it discussions of the conference's recommendations on Wednesday, November areas are suffering from, including administrative reform in these governorates. The issue 28, 2001.

The two-day discussions focused mainly on higher education and human development. The participants concentrated on the issue of higher education within the framework of the occupational flexibility of the labor force through statistical evidence.

Continued from Page 1 Kidnappers Under Siege

On another level, strict security measures

presenting this draft law, the source said that smuggling cars and different vehicles without registering them makes these vehicles a means of committing different crimes and also makes it difficult to track down and to identify their perpetrators. The submission of this law to the government comes after many government bodies, such as the Supreme Committee for Fighting Smuggling and its affiliate committees, have failed to effectively tackle this issue.

Similarly, the drastic reduction of customs on smuggled cars and the high customs levied at Yemeni ports constitutes an incentive for smuggling. The source stressed that the best way to solve the issue of smuggling is to put an end to the irregularities at the related authorities, as well as to find other efficient means and mechanisms for implementing the different policies pertaining to this issue. The source also recommended the removal of all customs and taxes as the best measure to take to solve the problem of smuggling, and instead of these customs and taxes the government should impose charges on oil and diesel. The draft law includes a number of alternatives for handling this issue, such as adding an extra three, four or five rivals per liter in addition to the registration fees.

First Chess

Championship for Girls

Organized

Under the auspices of the NANA Company,

the National Cultural Center for Youth, in col-

laboration with Women Union Sport, the first

chess championship for girls has been organ-

ized in Taiz beginning in mid-Ramadhan. It is

expected that all schools in Taiz will partici-

Abdullah Abdulaelah Sallam, the Manager of

the Center, has pointed out that the champi-

onship would be organized annually at Arwa

Southern and Eastern

Governorates

Tribesmen Hold a

Meeting

The tribesmen of the southern and eastern

governorates held an extended meeting in

of finding solutions for the 13,000 retired mil-

itary personnel, as well as the 14,000 civil ser-

The meeting, which was held on Sunday,

adopted a mechanism for convening meetings

on a periodic basis and setting up special sub-

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vants, was the focal point of the meeting.

pate in the competition.

School.

committees.

Cabinet Approves 2002 Budget Expenses Increase of Deficit Soars Up to 3%

bill of the general of the fiscal year 2002. The total amount of the budget for the central local authorities is put at 531,829,160 Yemeni riyals as expenses. The revenues are put at YR 482,20,513. The deficit is estimated at YR 49.808 million and 3% of the total local production. The government said the focus would be on the projects which are underway, giving more privileges to local authorities. The increase in the budget of the coming year is around YR 33 billion, as the budget of 2001 is YR 501.882 million. The revenues of the 2000 budget were YR 487.844 million. It is also noticed that

The Cabinet endorsed last Tuesday the there is a wide gap between the deficit in the 2002 budget and that of this year, for the deficit of this year is only YR 14.830 million (0.6%).

> Although the government said last year it would try to abide by the expenses stated by the budget bill, it failed to achieved this goal. A few weeks ago, it requested that the Parliament approve an extra approbation of YR 75,351,393,000. Of course, this has revealed a wide gap between the expenses and the deficit in the budget

> The Parliament is expected to start debating the new fiscal year budget

Two Explosions Hit Shabwa

Yemeni security in Shabwa is still investigating the two bombing incidents that hit the Governor's house and the headquarters of the Islah party in Attaq, capital of Shabwa, last Wednesday. The two incidents caused no causalities, except for the damage to the buildings and five cars parked in the yard of the governor's house. Ten

people who were present during the explosions have been detained. Nobody announced their responsibility for the bombings or their motives. Also, the police have not disclosed any results of their investigations.

Seven explosions have hit the governorates of Aden, Hadhramaut, Lahi and Shabwa during the last six weeks.

Britain Objects to the Targeting of Yemen

The British government stated its refusal of the idea that Yemen should be made a target for the US-led war against terrorism. In a press statement, the British Embassy in Sana'a said that the British government objects to the idea that targeting Yemen would at all be an acceptable or excusable matter. The statement said a report released by the British Sunday Times last Sunday had nothing to do with the official stand of the British government and its policy towards Yemen, and that the journalist did not report any official statement released by the British government. It also stressed that Britain considers Yemen a victim of terrorism New York last September.

rather than a target. It welcomed Yemen's strong condemnation of terrorism and its willingness to support international efforts to crackdown on terrorism worldwide.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh commented on what the British and other newspapers have published by saying that such press showed some kind of prejudice and intrigue. While Yemen has been relentlessly cooperating in the fight against terrorism, he pointed out that Yemen's economy has been strongly hit by the attack against the USS Cole in Aden last year and the terrorist attacks against Washington and

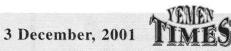
Extrajudicial Appointment of COCA Director in Jawf

In a surprising and extrajudicial move, the Jawf Governor appointed Naji Hadi a-Ghanimi as director of the Central Organization for Auditing and Control (COCA) branch in Jawf. Interestingly, neither the COCA administration nor the Presidency has any knowledge of this appointment. The Governor informed the COCA's chairman, Dr. Abdullah Farwan, about that appointment only last week, as he sent him the appointment directive and requested his approval. The COCA administration expressed its surprise by the illegal step taken by the Governor, which is an overt inter-

ference in the affairs of a supreme monetary body. The Yemen Times has obtained a copy of the appointment directive No. 221, which is undersigned by the Governor of the Jawf governorate, Colonel Abdulsalm al-Dhala'y. The directive stipulates the appointment of Naji Hadi al-Ghanimi as Director-General for the COCA branch in Jawf, and that it should be effective from the date of its issuance. A legal source told the Yemen Times that the move taken by the Governor is a serious breach of the authority of the COCA, which is an independent

supreme body.

of 2001. after Ramadan.



They could at least serve as a starting point. So, will we ever start? I hope so!

5 People Still Detained in Aden

The Yemeni Organization to Defend Human Rights & Democratic Freedoms sent a letter to the Minster of Interior requesting the immediate release of five persons detained at Sheikh Othman Police Station. The organization described the detention of these people as a breach of the constitution and the established law, adding that the police refused releasing them despite the orders of the prosecution to do so.



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were taken in Sana'a, where dozens of inspection points were formed and dozensof tribesmen belonging to tribes from Khawlan were arrested. According to Mareb tribes, those arrested will be used as hostages to pressure the release of the kidnapped German.

The kidnappers tried to hide the hostage from security forces, but failed before security forces were able to locate them.

Tribal sources in the region expect that extensive pressure by the military forces surrounding the area could lead to the surrender of the kidnappers.

It is also suggested by tribal figures that the kidnapping was based on personal interests, and not for the sake of the tribe or the region.

President Saleh has stressed the importance of fighting terrorism in all its forms, including kidnapping, and is expected to push harder for security reforms, especially after agreeing with the USA that the latter would provide \$140 million to support projects to qualify security systems in the country and for developmental projects in the tribal areas breeding kidnappers.

This incident comes after the Commercial Attaché at the German Embassy in Sana'a, Mr. Rainer Berns, was kidnapped on July 27 and released unharmed a couple of months later after extensive tribal mediations.

This is also the third kidnapping of a German during this year alone. More than 145 kidnapping incidents have occurred in Yemen since 1990 and have resulted in a tremendous loss to the economy of the country, which is losing more than \$200 million every year.

IMF

The International Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have granted loans to Yemen totaling US \$ 1.18 million to be distributed to different sectors, including supporting the second Fifth Plan for the coming five years (2001-2005), such as that of dams, water catchments, road repairs, the establishment of technical institutes, the support of local authorities, the encouragement of job handicraft industries and the provision of job opportunities for women.

It is notable that implementation of what remains of the economic reform policies in Yemen will of course lead to other economic problems. In this case, the government has to take administrative measures and issue labor legislation in order to provide job opportunities for unemployed people and to urge the private sector to participate in the development process.

In addition, imposing taxes on sales will lead to the augmentation of prices and will negatively affect the low-paid employees, which will in turn entails the increase of social budget funds to maintain thousands of the poor families.

The annual loans to Yemen granted by the international bank have totaled US \$200 million.



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Home 2

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GM of the Handicapped Care Fund to YT: "The Fund aims at qualifying the handicapped for shouldering greater responsibilities in society"

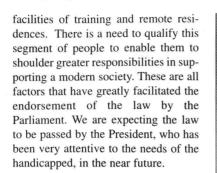
he handicapped Care Fund is a newly established organization that was set up to take care of the Yemeni handicapped. Mr. Ismail al-Ghabri interviewed Mr. Ahmad Oasem Shugaaddin, General Manager of the Fund and conducted the following interview.

Q: What are the objectives of the Fund?

A: The Fund was established in 1991 by a Republican decree to relieve distress among the handicapped. Its goals were to generate support for projects pertaining to training and rehabilitating the handicapped, to develop financial resources, and to provide equipment required for the training of the handicapped.

There are a great number of handicapped, about 1,900,000, most of whom are children and women. They face problems such as insufficient





Q: Who are the beneficiaries of the

support generated by the Fund? A: The handicapped, as well as their families, which need to gain the knowledge to bring up their handicapped children properly.

Q: What are the future projects to be supported by the Fund?

A: There are many projects which will be implemented according to their priorities. Some of our intended plans are following up the collection of local and foreign resources mentioned in the law; enhancing abilities of government centers, schools, organizations, etc. in



ects.

its resources?

your budget?

the fields of social and health rehabilitation, etc.; providing the equipment qualified support; providing and obtainable loans for qualified handicapped people to run their own projects; opening new centers for the countryside and remote areas' handicapped; encouraging the establishment of relat-



Yahya Othman: **"Aden Radio and Television Corporation** is the Oldest in the Region"

den Radio and Television are amongst the oldest in the region, as its inception dates back to September 1964. At that time only Baghdad, Beirut and Cairo had television stations. This could be one of the reasons why Aden Radio and Television are so distinguished. Yemen Times Aden Bureau Chief, Rithwan al-Saggaf met announcers. What is the reason for with Yahya Othman, one of the most celebrated announcers in Yemen. Following are excerpts of the interview

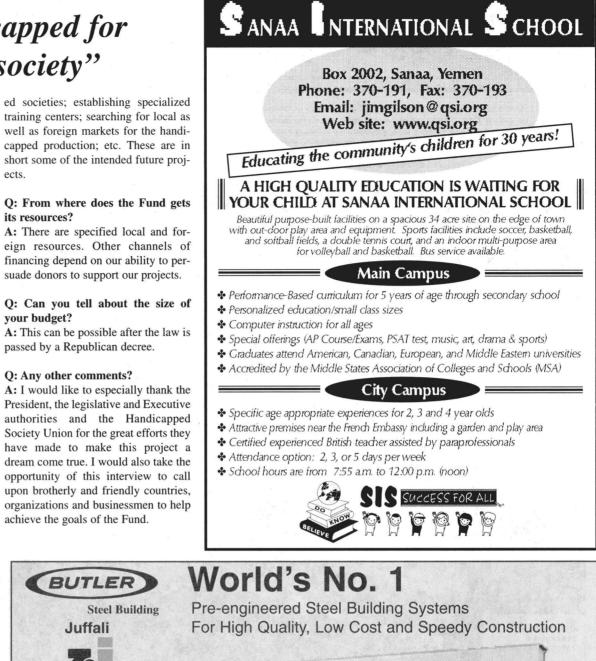
A: A good voice, a very good cultural background and a through knowledge of grammar are the most important things. Other assets needed for the announcer are good repartee, keeping up with world news, good reporting skills, love and dedication for his work.

Q: Aden Radio and Television is distinguished to have professional that?

are chosen. Personally, I have not yet applied for such jobs due to certain circumstances, principally those pertinent to my family. However, I have a desire now to move and work outside of Yemen

Q: What are the difficulties facing announcers? And is there any contact between Yemeni and Arab announcers?

A: One of the difficulties encountering announcers at the Aden Radio & Television is the lack of discipline in the administrative and financial departments, which breeds disappointment amongst announcers. Similarly, the non-existence of the occupational classification and description have made all employees at the same level regardless of their career or long experience. Unfortunately, all announcers in radio and television are viewed as just civil servants and not as talented people who have spent most of their life in this career. Similarly, the payroll of announcers doesn't recognize the long experience and career of the different announcers. The difference between an announcer who has spent 27 years in service and one who spent 16 doesn't exceed YR 2000 at its best. Furthermore, the texts of the main newscast are not submitted to the news-readers in a sufficient period of time for proofreading and recognizing foreign names. Concerning our contact with Arab announcers, we actually have an agreement according to which the Qatar-based al-Jazeera Satellite Channel will host a number of announcers and editors from Aden and Sana'a televisions for the period of two weeks starting in November. I hope that this move will be a starting point for further cooperation with other Arab satellite channels.



Interview

3



Qatar Embassy Holds Reception

The Ambassador of Qatar, Sheikh Jasim bin Mohammed bin Saud Al Thani held Thursday November 29 an Iftar and dinner Arab Intellectual

Conference in Cairo Concluded

The Arab Intellectual Conference in Cairo concluded its discussions regarding the civilization dialogue at the headquarters of the General Secretariat. The General Secretary of the Arab League, Mr. Amr Musa, sta ed that there had been unanimous participation by the intellectuals and attendants, necessary to encounter the campaign that has been launched on Arabic and Islamic culture. The participants agreed that civilized and cultural diversification constitutes a huge challenge, emphasizing the necessity of achieving human progress. This is clearly seen by Cairo's declaration to establish an annual prize granted by the Arab League to outstanding intellectuals in the field of civilization dialogue

Q: Can you give me a briefing on your career as a radio announcer?

A: Actually, my career as a radio announcer started in mid-October 1973. Before that, I worked as a teacher for five years, then I joined radio and television after I heard an announcement describing vacant positions on the radio. I applied for this post along with 80 other applicants who underwent a series of tests and interviews. Interestingly, I was one of the five applicants who were accepted for these positions. After that, we underwent a training course at the radio studio, which was supervised by Mr. Alawi al-Saqqaf in cooperation with Abdulrahman Baljun and Abdulrahman Thabet.

During my 27-year work in radio and television I held several different positions: Head of a Department of Programs, Chief Announcer and Deputy Head of the Announcers Department. Following the unification I moved to Sana'a, where I broadcast along with my colleague the first news bulletin through Sana'a Television on the very day of the proclamation of the renunciation. Then, in 1994 I was appointed to Director of Development Programs at Aden Television. I am currently the Director of the Department of Radio and Television.

Q: What are the characteristics of a successful announcer?

A: Thank you for this high regard. Actually, Aden Radio & Television is the first in the Arabian peninsula, as it was established in September 1964. Moreover, most of the staff of Aden Radio Television was trained by experts from BBC radio.

Q: Many young female announcers have made their debuts within the last couple of years. Where they have been trained, and what is your assessment of the female announcers in general?

A: The new female announcers are mainly trained at the studios of Aden television. Regarding my assessment of female announcers, I think they are mostly very good, particularly as they have a long experience in this career.

Q: These days, many announcers go to work for some Arab satellite channels. What are the reasons for this? A: The move of some announcers to work in some Arab satellite channels is an individual thing and it has happened in different manners. Some announcers left Yemen to work at some Arab satellite channels following the 1986 incidents in the Southern part of Yemen, and some others personally joined other Arab satellite channels after being accepted there.

Q: Have you ever been offered a job at an Arab satellite channel?

A: No. I have not been offered a job at an Arab satellite channel. Basically, this is because these channels advertise for vacant posts and the best applicants

Q: Any last comment?

A: I d' like to thank the Yemen Times for this interview and I hope that this interesting paper will develop further.

banquet for Arab Muslims and Ambassadors and prominent Yemeni and foreign personalities on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan. It is worth noting

zons

that Qatar celebrated its 30th national day anniversary on September 3rd Yemen and Qatar enjoy uniquely strong relationships and have pledged to continue strengthening the relationship to higher hori-

UAE celebrates the 30th Anniversary

The United Arab Emirates celebrated the National Day during the reign of Shiekh, Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan. The UAE Ambassador in Sana'a, Khaleefa Mugren Al-Kindi, confirmed in a press release. The Government of UAE has highly appreciated the efforts performed Yemen's attitude towards the issues of the Emirati occupied islands (Abu Musa), the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb, which is still under discussion in the international conferences for a long time with the aim of supporting and packing up the

Emirati sovereignty over the three islands. In a statement to Al-Asooa Weekly Newspaper, Al-Kindi said that one of the prominent evidences, which is never erased from the people of the UAE on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the National Day. This anniversary has come as a result of dignity and success which have been achieved to its sons in all aspects whether it is social, economic, or political under the wise leadership of UAE, chaired His Excellency, Zaid in Sultan Al-Nahvan.

Draft law to Unify the Local Councils **Secretariat**

The Secretary General of the Secretariat, Ahmed Al-Kuhlani has enacted draft laws to cancel the local councils in the secretariat and only one council can be used which consist of 41 people in the pretext that the secretariat is only one geographical unit. The members of the local council have gathered in the secretariat last Monday before the Local Administration to demand against this draft law.

The Chairman of the Social Committee in the Local Council to Maeen, Hameed Obaid, said that this draft law has belittled the local councils authorities. It is said that the Secretary General of the Secretariat, Ahmed Al-Kuhlani might the draft law with aim of reviewing the draft law.

3 December, 2001



Here's further proof that the BMW 3 Series is the outstanding car in its class. The 318i now also features an on-board TV monitor, so even at 0 km/h you experience sheer driving pleasure. Of course, the 318i is also equipped with electronic safety systems, including Automatic Stability Control and Cornering Brake Control; front, side and head airbags; as well as a steptronic gearbox, car and key memory, a BMW sound system, leather seats, wood trim, glass sunroof, alarm system, 16" alloy wheels and automatic air-conditioning. The 318i also features oil service intervals every 25,000 kms. Call for a front row seat today. Now even with special prices. Limited stocks are available





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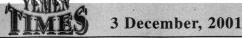
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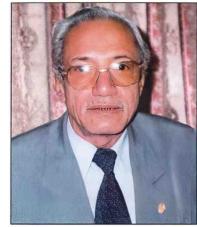
Politics 5



The Day of Independence

Saeed al-Janahi

ome leaders of the Arab Nationals Movement started thinking of a military struggle against the British colonizers in South Yemen at the end of 1996. Actually, Yemen has been affected by the open conflict between pan-Arabism and the leftist communist ideology, causing the Arab Nationalists Movement to be bound by the principles of the National Front. Simultaneously, the movement expanded secretly in the North and the idea of overthrowing the tyrannical Imamate regime there was substantially reinforced in a drive to make the Northern part of Yemen a starting point for liberating the occupied Southern part. The Sana'a-based Southern Affairs Office, headed by Qahtan al-Sha'abi, interestingly contributed to establishing contact amongst the different struggling forces of the South. The Southern Affairs Office was also a center for assembling and maintaining a liaison among the different national forces, which all were resolved to gain independence. The leaders of these struggling factions eventually agreed to hold a general meeting on November 24, 1963 in Sana'a, which was attended by hundreds of people from the Southern part of Yemen, as well as important personalities from the leadership of the national movement of the South, including the People's Socialist Party, which used to have offices in Taiz and Sana'a. Following the September 26 Revolution the British authorities could feel the serious danger posed against its interests in the South: thus, they promptly tried to arrange for what can be termed as de facto independence for South Yemen, through annexing Aden to the Union of Southern Arabia and forming a government headed by Hussein Bayumi, head of the National Unionist Party of Aden. Apparently, the British authorities attempted through such a move to create a federal government that included Aden, sultanates, emirates and sheikdoms, as well to grant them a nominal government that would ensure that the British authorities maintain military bases in Aden. Consequently, the British government brokered a meeting that included representatives of political parties as well as a representative on behalf of the government of North Yemen. At this meeting, there were stark differences over the independence of the South, as Sheikh Al-Hubaishi, Secretary-General of the League of Sons of South Yemen,



demanded the unconditional independence of the South and called for holding a UN-sponsored election. On the contrary, Mohammed Ali Luqman, Secretary-General of the People's Constitutional Congress, renounced annexing Aden to the Union of South Arabia due to the substantial differences between Aden and the protectorates of the unity in terms of administration, development and available freedoms, stressing that Aden should be accorded self-rule. Furthermore, Saeed Subhi, representative of the People's Socialist Party, emphasized that Aden and the protectorates are integral parts of Yemen, thus the committee should annex these areas to Yemen as well as dissolve the federation and the legislative assemblies. The viewpoint of the Union of Southern Arabia represented by its Foreign Minister, Mohammed bin Fareed al-Awlaqi, stressed that the agreement signed between his government and Britain was based on the desires of the people and princes as well. Subhi Fareed added that the Union of South Arabia enjoys full independence, except for foreign affairs, which had been left for the British government, adding that Yemen had no right to claim sovereignty over any of these areas. Yet, the representative of Northern Yemen objected to the creation of the Union of South Arabia by the British government and described it as a means of occupation for maintaining dominance over that region and called for returning the Southern part to the motherland. The representative of the British government, on his part, expressed the wish of his government to maintain its sovereignty over Aden as well as its relations, and to establish contact with sultans and sheikhs of districts, adding that the claim of Yemen over these lands was baseless.

Concerning the member of the Occupation Dissolving Committee, the representatives of Iraq and Syria

the territorial integrity of Yemen and showed the falseness of the Union of South Arabia. Similarly, the Iraqi and Syrian representatives called for holding a free and fair election under the supervision of the United Nations. Actually, this call was also approved by the representatives of the Eastern Pact as well as Asian and European countries, particularly with regard to sending a fact-finding commission to Yemen. Eventually, the Occupation Dissolving Committee came out with a number of recommendations concerning the existing situation in Yemen, as the Committee had admitted the right of self-determination for the people of South Yemen. Furthermore, the Committee recommended according the people of South Yemen a chance to express themselves regarding independence amid a free and democratic atmosphere and set up a subcommittee to consider this issue. However, Britain refused to allow the Committee to enter Aden; the Committee's purpose was diverted to visit the areas where groups of people from the South are based, such as Sana'a, Taiz, Saudi Arabia, Baghdad and Cairo. The Committee met with a number of these people and then returned to New York to submit a report to the Occupation Dissolving Committee. Moreover, the Committee recommended in its report that South Yemen has the right to self-determination and in order to exercise this right a general free election should be held. Similarly, the British authorities should eliminate all laws that limit public freedoms, release political prisoners, and stop the despotic measures imposed on the people, particularly the military crackdowns against the people of the South. Furthermore, the report stressed that the United Nations should have a presence during the proposed general elections.

stressed the necessity of maintaining

The British government entirely objected these recommendations, as the British Minister for the Protectorates in Parliament was quoted on July 11, 1963, as saying that the British government regards the report as a provocative act and that its recommendations are unacceptable as well. In September 1963, a meeting was held at the UN to this end and issued resolution No 1949, which was approved by the UN Occupation Dissolving Committee and the sub-committee. Similarly, the UN General Assembly expressed its concern over the continued deterioration of the situation in South Yemen, which could lead to violent turmoil threatening international

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peace and stability. In addition, the United Nations issued resolutions concerning the right of the people of South Arabia to self-determination and independence, stressing that presence of British military bases in Aden posed a threat to the safety of the region and removing them was a must.

The British authorities realized that the Republic established in the North was not in any way similar to the former Imamate regime, which with they used to maintain good relations. The new regime, in fact, supported the cause of the South for full independence by whatever means. Thus, the British authorities took precautionary measures for a revolution in the North in a

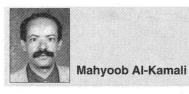
regime there and to reinstall the Royalist family. Actually, the British forces based in Aden were used for achieving this goal. Edgar O' Palace mentioned in his book, "Yemen: Revolution and War," that the British authorities allowed the Federal forces represented by the Emirate of Bayhan to supply the Royalist forces with means of transportation, arms and ammunition. Interestingly, the British authorities took advantage of the sympathy of the Princes of Bayhan for the Royalists, particularly as this region shared a border with the newly-established Republic in the North. When the Royalist forces endeavored to capture the area of Harib near Bayhan, the Republican air forces of the North foiled their attempt. However, the British air forces promptly carried out a counterattack on the Republican forces. On November 9, 1962 President Abdullah al-Salal of North Yemen officially revealed the undeclared war waged by the British authorities against the newly created Republic in the North, as the Harib front remained one of the outlets for supplying the Royalist forces in the North. Afterwards, the strategy of armed struggle for liberating the South was coupled with defending the revolution of the North and defending the Republican regime as well, since they had been an integral part of the liberation of the South. Consequently, during a meeting held between the late Egyptian President Jamal Abdullnasir and the members of the General Secretariat of the Arab Nationals Movement in Cairo, the former said that he also wanted to fight the British authorities based in Aden, for they supported the Royalist forces against the newly created Yemen Arab Republic. Accordingly, Jamal Abdullnasir immediately gave orders to his General Intelligence Chief, Salah Nassr, to support the Nationalist Front by all available means. Admittedly, the Egyptian vision to support the independence of South Yemen was based on the fact that the existence of British forces in South Arabia would constitute a real threat to pan-Arab security, as the Bab Almandeb Strait constituted a strategic depth for the safety of the Egyptian

revolution. Accordingly, the Egyptian authorities opened offices side-by-side to those of the National Front offices in Taiz with the view of training, financing and supporting the Yemeni forces in their struggle against British occupation.

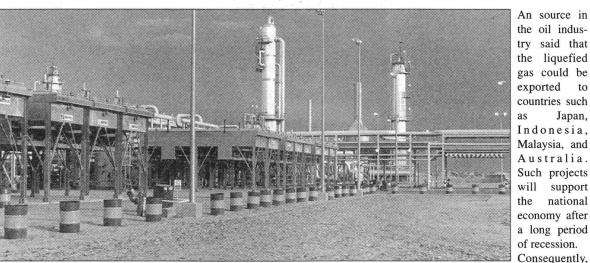
While the Yemeni fighters were repulsing the British military campaigns and the National Front expanding the war zone, some political parties that opposed the armed struggle declared their renunciation of war, particularly the People's Socialist Party which stated that "the People's Socialist Party agrees with armed struggle as a means to gain political concessions and not merely for blood-shed to gain a military victory." Similarly, the armed struggle was opposed by the Unionist National Party, saying that they did not believe in bloodshed, as they did not believe in military dictatorships and that they also rejected the interference of any country in their internal affairs. The beginning of the armed struggle started after the tribal uprising took place in the rural areas. Al-Assefa, a covert organization formed by Mohammed Abdu Noman, Secretary-General of the United National Front, was one of the forerunners to attack the British forces. Earlier, Mohammed Abdu Noman was expelled to the North where he was warmly received, as the Imam had allocated a monthly stipend of 30 French francs to him. However, he did not quit struggling as he kept on moving from Taiz to Lahaj and Dar Sa'ad, where he enlisted a number of recruits for his organizations with the view of unleashing attacks against the British occupying forces. In 1958, the members of al-Assefa threw grenades at Rex restaurant and a cinema in Tawahi, and the Armed Police installations and oil pipelines located in Lesser Aden. However, the British authorities arrested Saleh Abdulrazaq and Abdulhafiz Saeed Noman, who acted as liaison officers between the fighters and the leadership of the organization. Consequently, these two men were presented to court for trial, but despite this short-lived experience Mohammed Abdu Noman's resolve to liberate South Yemen from the British occupation remained vigorous up until it was achieved.



Several Decisions in the Exportation of Liquefied Yemeni Gas



he Supreme Council for Economic Affairs has received a case concerning the delay of exploiting the liquefied gas project and the current situation of the project. This project has been implemented for years, and its delay has resulted in many obstacles, specifically for foreign exports of Yemeni gas. During the meeting, the Council discussed the working paper presented by the Minister of Oil and Minerals, Rasheed Barabaa, which focused mainly on what had been presented in the Board of Directors meeting at the Liquefied Yemeni Gas Company. The Council has reviewed a number of the oil issues and options. This great concern has come as a result of the fallback of the national economy and the regression of oil revenues due to global changes in international oil markets. The Council



has made decisions concerning the establishment of these projects, which will in turn support the state's budget. The negotiation guidelines are entrusted to the Oil and Mineral Company in order to mandate the Ministry to show the government's attitude with regard to joint-stock companies to export the liquefied gas to foreign markets.

Yemen possesses more than 15 trillion cubic meters of oil reserves, which are entrusted to the American Total Company to develop foreign exports. The financial crisis which hit the Asian markets has encouraged Yemen and concerned companies to postpone the Yemeni gas project until 2003. The gas company set up a committee in 1997 with the aim of marketing the sale of Yemeni gas and making long-term contracts with merchants and traders in international markets

of recession. Consequently, the Supreme Council for Economic Affairs has decided to set up a committee chaired by the Governor of the Central Bank and specialized members of the Financial, Commerce, Planning and Developing Ministries. This committee will conduct a comprehensive study of the Yemeni economy and submit a proposal to the Supreme Council for Economic Affairs before the end of the year 2001.

Japan,

national

Updating & Improving Aden Refineries at the Cost of US \$300 Million

den Refineries has been offered a partial privatization, the government's total ownership receding to privatize the refinery. Officials have been seeking to implement a modernization of the petroleum refinery, whose productive capacity has amounted to 100 thousand barrels a day, at the cost of US \$300 million.

This modernization project will be entrusted to a strategic investor with the government in order to bear the expeditions of the project and rehabilitate the refinery, which have been working for nearly 40 years. The modernization plan includes improving crude oil and processing units, as well as the establishment of gas oil unite and a linking network in order to join different sections of the refinery. The project also includes the establishment of a new electrical station which will produce approximately 30-40 megawatts. The oil company is to initiate the first phase of the project at a cost of US \$55 million, financed by the government. Official sources expected that the cost of financing the second phase will be US \$250 million, and will be financed by private sectors,

both local and foreign. Aden Refinery has raised its capacity of liquefied gas to 1500 metric tons. The project also includes new installations for the gas in the Al-Zait Harbor, which belongs to the refinery and contains dozens of oil tanks at the cost of US \$4 million. It is expected that the liquefied gas' exports will increase to reach 400 tons per a day.

The refinery was established in Aden in 1952 and began to refine oil in 1954 by the British Petroleum Company in 1977.

Economic statistics show that the amount of imported goods that passed

through the Aden harbor from January until September 2001 was 8.44 million tons. Statistics also show that the amount of exported and imported dry goods was 2.7 million tons, and liquefied goods totalled 6.6 million tons. The overall imports to Aden Refinery equalled 3.8 million tons. The sources said that the total oil derivatives during the same period totaled 2,798,740 tons.

Statistics also have pointed out that the number of ships reaching Terminal Container was 1734. These ships have been fully provided fuel totalling 96.4 thousand tons.



Yemen-UAE Labor Agreement An agreement concerning the exchange of labor between Yemen and the United Arab Emirates was signed in Emirates last week. The agreement includes 15 articles regulating the use of Yemeni labor in the Emirates through enhancing cooperation between the Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs in the two countries. The agreement focuses on facilitating the employment of

Government Demands Additional Funds for Budget

3 December, 2001

he PGC-led government failed to anticipate the amount of public expenditure for the year 2001, as it submitted a memo to the Parliament concerning the opening of an additional credit for the public budget totaling YR 75,351,393,000, so as to finance credits from public revenues without specifying the way to retain the same level of deficit totaling YR 14,039,000 this year. The Parliament referred the request to the Financial Committee for them to study the proposal and to report to the Parliament for approval as expected, especially since a similar request submitted by the government was approved last year demanding YR 18 billion. Economists say the government's request has surpassed the amount of spending specified in the budget totaling YR 501, 882, 449,000, which means there was a misjudgment of the total amount of spending. Furthermore, the request for new credit indicates the existence of a deficit, most likely being affected by the estimation of the amount of public revenues. The estimated budget included total revenues at YR 487,843,000, an increase of 25.4% from the year 2000. A Parliament source said that the government attached its request with many justifications for the measure, but the reasons are not persuasive. The reasons for the additional funds included to account for the wage increase of civil servants and military personnel, which equalled 15% and 25% respectively, as

well to make up for the delay in implementing new pricing reform measures. The government's request failed to mention the amount of government revenue saved from the lifting of subsidies of oil derivatives, as one liter of diesel has risen from YR 10 to YR 17. The general budget is expected to cover the deficit through non-oil sources. Currently, oil and mineral sales total YR 329.4 million, equalling 67.5% of the total general budget.

The government's request disclosed the existence of irregularities in spending, substantially exceeding the budget deficit of the year 2001. Some of the irregularities exposed by the report included allocating YR 801 billion for projects belonging to the Ministry of Public Works; the earmarking of revenues from plots of land located near the Presidency Office in Sana'a totalling YR 4.206 billion for some projects of the General Authority of Rural Electricity and Water; and the non-payment of the debts owed to the Ministry of Electricity. Economists confirmed that during the last months of this year, he government has failed to develop self-revenues (i.e. non-oil revenues), as it had promised in its last budget plan. Ultimately, the government needs to review its estimations for the general budget and the volume of its revenues. Similarly, it should work out a scientific plan to improve general economic performance and to aid in economic recovery in order to improve the standard of living of its citizens.

Yemen and the Netherlands Sign **Memorandum of Understanding**

and

Netherlands signed on

November 25, 2001, a

memorandum of under-

standing regarding the

emen

fight against poverty and the fight

against terrorism. The government of

the Netherlands decided to substantial-

ly increase its regular bilateral devel-

opment cooperation to Yemen (at

present Netherlands Guilder 82 million) by approximately 35 percent

(NLG 28 million). As of January 2002,

the annual available amount of regular

bilateral development assistance grants

will total NLG 110.7 million (50 mil-

lion euro). Both parties agreed to uti-

lize a substantial part of the additional

assistance for expanding the scope of

cooperation into the poorest gover-

assistance has been directed to the

phase II of the Social Fund for the Development, US \$10 million for the Public Work Project, in addition to the contribution of US \$12 million signed in September 2001, and US \$ 9 million for the basic education program to be carried out by UNICEF until 2006 in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Development. Planning and Furthermore, the government of the Netherlands will also grant Yemen additional subsidies, including US \$ 2.8 million for a US \$11.5 million contract concerning the delivery of two tugboats and a training program for the Aden Harbor Authority, and a contribution of US \$500,000 through the United Development Trust Fund for Humanitarian Mine Action in the norates and districts. The majority of Republic of Yemen. The agreement was signed by the Ambassador of the Netherlands, HE Mr. Bert J. Ronhaar Public Work Project and the Social Fund for Development, Moreover, the and the Minster of Planning &





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Yemeni labor and creating laws and regulations that ensure the implementation of this agreement.

USD 1 Billion from World Bank The World Bank (WB) decided to allocate USD 1.18 billion for the support of development projects, during the recent visit of President Saleh to the headquarters of the WB in Washington. During the visit, President Saleh met with the President of the World Bank and discussed the existing cooperation between Yemen and the World Bank, as well as means of enhancing this cooperation. The aid package offered by the WB to Yemen includes supporting the projects of the Five-Year Plan, with a particular focus on roads, dams and vocational training. Furthermore, an agreement was signed between the Republic of Yemen and the WB to earmark USD 50 million for financing disaster relief for the city of Taiz, as well as for supporting the local authority through local councils.

Cabinet Approves 2002 Budget The Cabinet has approved in its last meeting the draft public budget of the government and its corporations totaling YR 531,920,016,000. Similarly the revenues of the budget are estimated to be YR 482,020,13,500 and the deficit to be YR 49,808,000,000, totalling 3% of the GDP.

assistance includes US \$22 million for Development, HE Mr. Ahmed Sudan.



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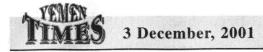
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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Al-Jazeera Hits the Media Limelight If It Bugs Them, It Must be Good

erhaps there has not been a source of irritation to many die hard Zionists and their blind supporters than the Al-Jazeera channel has proven to be over, not just the last two or three months, but also before that dreadful day of September 11, 2001. Of course, the broadminded observer should be careful and not jump to conclusions, without reading the fine print in what has been written about Al-Jazeera, that pioneering Arab media channel, that has not only aroused the interest of its millions of faithful viewers throughout the world, but the enemies of this nation, in their various manifestations, anti - Islamic, anti -Arab, anti - Palestinian, anti - Semites (in the context of the proper definition of the word 'Semite'), etc., or pro -Zionist, pro - Israel, pro - Sharon, etc., who have all made it a point that to keep an eye on the pioneering channel that al-Jazeera has proven to be.

What interests us here, is not so much the general approval that the favorable audience of Al-Jazeera Channel conveys, but rather the strong diatribe, continuously waged against the free public medium of the Arabs that Al-Jazeera has come to be, in the American newspapers and by some of the gung-ho supporters of the Zionist cause in the Administration and the US Congress. It is interesting how this diatribe could take on such a systematic course, to the point that one wonders if indeed such attacks are indeed a good omen that something good has finally emerged out of the dark and seemingly hopeless nation that we have come to be?

I cannot say how many articles, this observer came across and how many sneers have been seen on the faces of US officials, and those of their spoiled baby Israel, all of which try to convince the world that whatever comes out of Al - Jazeera should not be seen, believed or heard. Yet, this strong, albeit critical, interest is in itself a clear indication that Al-Jazeera must be doing something right!

There have been many occasions when this observer wanted to comment on the Arab media channels, especially the television satellite stations, but I felt that it would not be necessary, because the truth of the matter is that

most of the Arab media channels are sterile, void of creativity and culture and literally serve as make - up artists to the regimes they serve or to their owners, and thus have yet to reach the standards of real professional public information outlets anyway to deserve any comments from anyone. If we look at the great (of course, this is said in jest) output our satellite channels came out with for the Ramadhan season, the only conclusion, I can come up with that is that the Arab sat channels should all be merged into one channel, since they are serving the exact same purpose, if we can assume that they do serve any purpose at all for that matter. What we have in terms of output are a couple of Kuwaiti soap operas, three or four Syrian serials, some of which do more to excite the libido than tickle the funny bone or convey a historical message, or four or five Egyptian soaps, with pretty much the same characteristics, although the libido here gets greater attention, as usual, not to mention the Saudi repeated attempts at comedy that was worn out a long time ago before ever needing to reach No. 9. The sad thing is that these serials are

all run on most of the Arabic sat channels and thus you literally have a 24 hour rendition of the same garbage. In fact, would you believe that one serial, for example, can be seen in four channels simultaneously? Many of these channels are state run channels. There are of course the religious inspirational talkies, where except for the reruns of the late Sheikh Al-Sha'arawi and the late Mohammed Al-Ghazalli (God bless their souls), where one not only gains inspirational insight, but also Arabic language proficiency, most of these talkies are a waste of our time... God help us, because except for maybe Sheikh Al-Kubaisy, we have nothing else to look forward to, in terms of religious inspiration, except for the corny or bland talks of some of our brand of exported religious mentors, who were responsible for sending a lot of our youth to die needlessly in Afghanistan, or some self-proclaimed religious scholars, who never really have any credentials beyond opportunism and exploitation of people's sensitivities, while they live lives that are far away from the humble lives of say, the Prophet Mohammed (Peace of Allah

be upon him) and the Orthodox Caliphs (God bless their souls). What is really sad, in all the religious programs, is that most of the religious inspirational programs fail to even convey that Islam's major theme is to combat oppression, especially the transgressions of the rulers, and to advocate for the alleviation of the suffering of the subjects, within Islamic societies, rich and poor. God only knows how much suffering we have under most of the regimes that prevail in the Moslem World and how such regimes are the classic originators of Government - by - terror. Surely we are still far away from being anyway near the Moslem Ummah that God ordained for and the Prophet Mohammed (P) struggled so painstakingly to implant, and much guidance is needed to foster the believers into understanding that all Moslems are responsible for setting their houses in order and their governments in the proper direction that will truly reflect that we are indeed faithful believers in Islam and faithful followers of the Prophet Mohammed (p). Otherwise, whom are we kidding?

To come back to Al-Jazeera, we must point out here that, for the first time, the West has come out against the very principles they persist in telling us they uphold: free speech, freedom of the press, etc. The critics of Al-Jazeera insist that they should not show what they are showing. Why?

Of course, they are not just afraid of touching on the sensitivities of Moslems everywhere, because to tell

God.

enemies, assuming that they truly share our enemies with us, which is really somewhat doubtful, because they have helped them more than any others to get where they got to), but rather they are afraid that the real and tragic scenes projected by Al-Jazeera might touch the sensitivities of some of the 'softhearted' people in the West, who will express their feelings openly against suffering of human beings, because their mores dictate so. Yes, they are afraid of Al-Jazeera, because Al-Jazeera is talking media language westerners can comprehend and feel professionally inclined to accept. So, even if there are three part serials of articles against Al-Jazeera, written under Arabic names such as the Fouad Ajami article in the New York Times: What the Moslem World is Watching, 11/18/2001, we should support Al-Jazeera and denounce any attempts to try to clamp down the high professional acumen of the Al-Jazeera staff. What would we do without people like Ahmed Mansour or Ghassan Bin Jeddou (I hope I am close to the right spelling) and all the other fine Al-Jazeera anchors and correspondents? Carry on Al-Jazeera, we love all that they are saying about you, because we know that, deep inside, it comes more out of respect, if not fear.

Opinion

the truth, Moslem sensitivities have

been taken out of the public opinion

scans long ago (thanks to the repres-

sive regimes most Moslems live under,

that do not allow us to demonstrate,

speak and write (up to certain limits),

even if it is to criticize our common

War and Hatred are Not The Answer

SCOTT P. DIEHL Scottaloysius@yahoo.com

s our nation and myself mourn and pray for the victims and their families from the overwhelming trauma on the infamous day of terror, September 11, 2001, I want to firmly and boldly condemn our government's role in war, death and violence toward any other people around the world. We need justice, not war! The best way to honor those innocent lives lost to the evil and senseless violence of September 11th is to work for peace through justice. Violence only begets more violence!

I am writing today to urge everyone to carefully reflect on how we as a nation are responding to the horrific attacks of September 11th in New York City and Washington, DC. During this time of pain and anguish, I believe it is most important that we pledge ourselves to non-violence, love of neighbors worldwide, love of enemy, and love of all God's living creations. We must respect all human life, no matter the cost to us personally. In doing this, we are worshipping and honoring God, and all He/She stands for in our moral lives. This means we must tirelessly work to protect all innocent, as well as guilty, lives in far off countries. We must vigilantly guard against the victimization of Arab-Americans and Muslims. In addition, we must fervently ensure that the Bill of Rights does not become "collateral damage," another victim of the September 11th attacks. In the name of security, we will fall prey to losing much more of our very freedoms that we hold dear to our hearts as Americans. We must protect our civil liberties as we work to improve our security. I passionately reject the erosion of our civil liberties in the name of anti-terrorism. We can't defend freedom by destroying it! The sole purpose of terrorism is to terrify. If we too surrender our freedoms, we have fallen into the attacker's trap. We as a people are naïve to believe that war, death, and continued bloodshed and violence towards any human life will ever bring about true and lasting peace. War never brings peace; it only breeds more hatred and evil. The immoral madness of war must end, but it must begin to end today in your hearts and minds first. You hold the key to peace, not any government. Our attitudes and beliefs must change in order for us to include all of God's living creations into our ring of love and friendship. Another fear our country must face today may not be bioterrorism, it may well be our folly of widespread nation-

alism! Throughout recorded history, people and nations that believed they were the best and the greatest have shown the world of their egotistical. immoral, and evil plunders, such as Germany and Adolph Hitler in the twentieth century. What happened on September 11th was a crime against humanity, not an act of war, as President Bush has blindly convinced our nation. Due to this unknowing, misleading and false belief, shockingly, nationalism has risen dramatically in our country. United We Stand, to kill human life - how very appalling! It may be nice or supportive to hug and wave your U.S. flags, but the ultimate truth reveals that nationalism separates and lowers the value and dignity of human life of people living in other countries, which is highly immoral, for all of us throughout the world are equally created bv our Creator/Supreme Being. No person or country is better than any other. We must think globally, yet act locally. Defend your faith, become a peacemaker and a lover, not an evil destroyer of God's living creations. It should

Afghanistan. Now, all convoys have stopped, and the delivery of aid has become nearly impossible.

In addition, although it has gone largely unreported by mainstream media, Afghanistan is in the grip of a threeyear drought, which is the worst in decades affecting 50% of the population. Even before the war, much of Afghanistan was on the verge of starvation, which increases this risk. By the end of the year, up to 7.5 million Afghan civilians will be entirely dependent on food aid to survive the winter. By impeding the delivery and distribution of aid, the U.S. war may cause massive civilian deaths, into the millions, similar to the immoral sanctions against Iraq, which have caused millions to die due to our government's adverse and ineffective foreign policies

In addition, as morally responsible children of Abraham, we should be prepared to highly encourage the Bush Administration to support the UN-led peace process in Afghanistan. In essence, the U.S. should provide funding for the reconstruction of Afghanistan, a nation that has been

community for decades. This neglect has created pockets of terrorist networks, which we are to blame. Ultimately, as a nation, we will need to change or reassess many of our past, and especially current, foreign policies in the Middle East. Unfortunately, many U.S. foreign policies have created deep resentment and frustrated anger. In order to disarm this hatred today, our foreign policies need to reflect our values of the precious sanctity of all human life; true freedom based on fair-market economies, and justice. What this all means too is the lifting of all economic sanctions against Iraq, which has been targeting Iraqi civil society and have put the blood of millions of innocent children and women casualties of Iraq on the hands and hearts of Americans since the Gulf War. We too are guilty of terrorism on innocent human lives, such as the School of Americas, just as Osama bin Laden around the world. Always remember that there are many sides to any story. Good, bad, right or wrong, there are always several voices

in the wilderness crying out for true

peace and justice, if only we listen to

ultimate truth which prevails among I personally want to go on record as

wholeheartedly condemning the rash, immoral act of taking revenge for the deaths of September 11th by military retaliation against Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine and/or any other country and its innocent civilian population. I stand shoulder to shoulder with all the people of the world, now and especially the Muslim Arabs of the Middle East. I will continue to pray for an end to all violence against God's living creations, especially mankind. In addition to the financial support of the victims in the aftermath of September 11th, I will do everything in my means, in the name of our God to end war and restore love of enemy and neighbor. Please, join with me on this challenging and struggling journey to uphold the loving command of God.

Martin Luther King Jr. once said: "The ultimate weakness of violence is that it is a descending spiral, begetting the very thing it seeks to destroy. Instead of diminishing evil, it multiplies it. Through violence you may murder the liar, but you cannot murder the lie, nor establish the truth. Through violence you may murder the hater, but you do not murder hate. In fact, violence merely increases hate.

lence only multiplies violence, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars. Darkness cannot drive out darkness, only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate, only LOVE can do that!

So, in summation, starting with our children and neighbors, then our nation and world, we must be attempting to spread harmony and happiness to all humanity, and indeed all of the Great Creator's creation, including, but not limited to plants, animals, earth, water, air, and up to the universe. The Great Creator created the human being to be His/Her guardian throughout the universe, and sent Her/His many messengers and prophets disguised in many faiths as His/Her mercy upon the universe, and as a true example of the fulfilled and satisfied life on earth.

I, Scott P. Diehl just want to do God's will, as I believe most of you only want the same. There is a powerful release in that kind of faith. We should live life to its fullest, doing God's will to the best of our abilities whether we are 15, 38, 63, or a 102 years old. Promise your God to live for others, work endlessly for true justice, not vengeance, and proclaim loudly the way to peace is through non-violence and love. War (violence) and hatred are not the answer. Only love can heal the



the world. Instead of God bless America, try believing and saying God bless the world!

be United We Stand for peace around

It is understood that this is a very complex and different reality we face, and that it requires new ways of thinking and acting. This is why the prehistoric cycle of violence must be ended. With every fiber of my being, I do not believe that military force is the way to bring about an end to terrorism or to bring about global peace and justice. In cooperation with the world community, the rule of law is urged to bring those responsible to justice for this crime against humanity. The U.S. should proceed on the basis of international law, following the UN Charter, and working through the normal channels of extradition law, to bring the perpetrators of the atrocities to justice. Furthermore, we must end the deadly U.S. bombing of Afghanistan to allow aid workers to return and restore the delivery and distribution of essential aid to innocent Afghan civilians. Food drops and immoral bombs are not the answer. "Doctors Without Borders," the Nobel Peace Prize-winning relief group, condemned the food drop as U.S. military propaganda. Airdrops of food and medical aid are of little real value to the Afghan people, are potentially dangerous, and will likely cause real problems for truly independent non-governmental aid organizations who are less likely to be perceived as impartial actors in the future. Before the air strikes, UN agencies and independent relief organizations were still able to get some food convoys into

destroyed and abandoned by the world our ears and hearts, and discern the So it goes. Returning violence for vio-wounds!

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8 Reports

3 December, 2001

TALBAN

Hassan Al-Zaidi Yemen Times

ndoubtedly, Pakistan had substantially supported the Taliban in its war to capture most of the territories of Afghanistan, most properly after it had been disappointed with the government of President Burhan Aldinn Rabani, who is not in line with the Pakistani government. Actually, the existence of President Rabani constituted an obstacle to the ambitions of the Pakistani government to have a hand in the oilrich region of middle Asia. In fact, the Taliban regime and its adherents have been long accused of harboring terrorism represented by Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda network. Similarly, it is widely known that the religious

schools played host for the Taliban and

FALCON

kind of the schools are that of Taliban? Fahmi Huaydi, an Islamic intellectual, said in one of his books that the Indian sub-continent, which includes India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, has thousands of religious schools which have been built by different Sunni and Shiite groups. One of the Sunni schools known to be extremely conservative is the al-Dyunidyah school in north Delhi



its adherents, but the question is what

in India. Many people believe that this school has greatly enriched the Islamic religion and culture in India. Moreover, many Islamic clerics who have strong-

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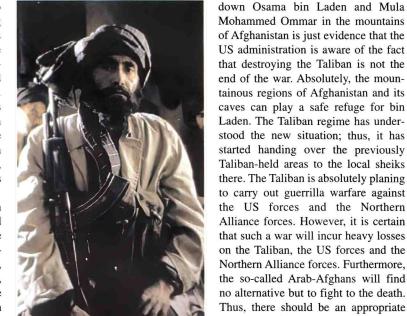
ly shaped the Islamic culture in India have graduated from this school. Interestingly, ten thousand schools similar to the Dyunidyah school have been built all over the Indian sub-continent. People unanimously agree that the ideology of the Taliban's adherents has been derived from these schools, which are very common in Pakistan as well as Afghanistan. Mostly, the Taliban affiliates have graduated from schools such as Dar al-Uloom, the Islamic University in Nory Town, al-Farwqyah University, Manba'a al-Uloom, al-Ashrafyah University, etc. Moreover, the graduates of these schools in Pakistan share the same beliefs adopted by the Taliban, especially with regard to attaching importance to secondary issues and the boundless loyalty for the chief Islamic clerics.

Earlier on September 27, 1996, the Taliban forces captured Kabul and a vast area in northern Afghanistan. Until recently, the Taliban used to control 95% of Afghanistan and could maintain a relative peace in the regions under its power. The Taliban regime started fighting corruption and imposed on all people to follow strict Islamic teachings. Consequently, smoking hashish and gambling were also banned; however, no significant service projects were implemented. But, ultimately the irresponsible policies of the Taliban have brought disaster to Afghanistan and the Afghan people in all aspects of life.

Among other things giving discredit to the Taliban regime is monopolizing power and ruling out all intellectuals and factions from its government. The Taliban movement has paid great attention to trivial things and has neglected its responsibilities towards its people. Certainly, the current reprisal attacks carried out by the different factions in Afghanistan against the Taliban are principally to settle old scores between these factions and the Taliban regime, and not as some people may regard as for pleasing America.

Following the September 11 attacks on the WTC and the Pentagon, the United States has been in a full swing to create a global coalition for fighting terrorism, represented by Osama bin Laden, the US's enemy number one. For this, the US government requested that the Taliban regime hand over Osama bin Laden, but the Taliban government refused to do so. Apparently, the United States has realized that eradicating the Taliban regime and arresting

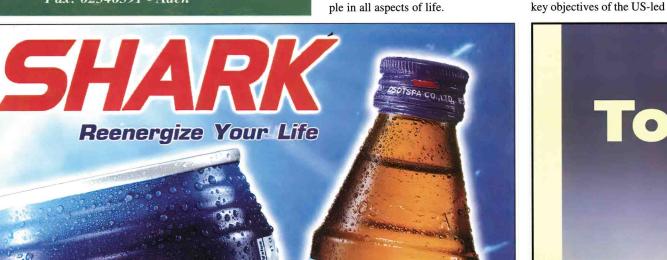
bin Laden would be a difficult task without the help of Pakistan. Thus, it has tried hard to convince Pakistan to join its coalition in a move to isolate the Taliban regime from its only supporter and to make Pakistan a base for its military operations. Similarly, the US has strongly supported the Northern Alliance forces in its war against the Taliban. Therefore, it has forced the Taliban forces out of Kabul, Kanduz and many other Taliban-controlled strongholds. Now, the question is what does the US government want from Afghanistan? Perhaps, Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda network are the

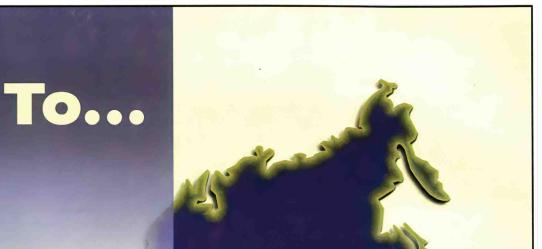


war against Afghanistan. However, this war has not yet achieved its targets. Sending US special forces to track

Mohammed Ommar in the mountains of Afghanistan is just evidence that the US administration is aware of the fact that destroying the Taliban is not the end of the war. Absolutely, the mountainous regions of Afghanistan and its caves can play a safe refuge for bin Laden. The Taliban regime has understood the new situation; thus, it has started handing over the previously Taliban-held areas to the local sheiks there. The Taliban is absolutely planing to carry out guerrilla warfare against the US forces and the Northern Alliance forces. However, it is certain that such a war will incur heavy losses on the Taliban, the US forces and the Northern Alliance forces. Furthermore, the so-called Arab-Afghans will find no alternative but to fight to the death. Thus, there should be an appropriate mechanism for protecting them, particularly as these men are victims of brainwashing by the Taliban regime and al-Qaeda leaders.







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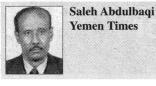
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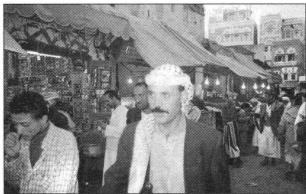
10 Culture

Food During Ramadhan



amadhan always has a spiritual impact on all Arab and Muslim societies. Yemen is one of these societies which has traditional religious, cultural and social aspects of Ramadhan. Some of these aspects, especially the religious, may greatly match those in other Muslim countries, but it still contains its own flavor, especially in other aspects.

A few minutes before iftar, people rush from here to there. Markets are very crowded at this particular time and become more crowded as the time of iftar approaches. Among the goods



purchased at this time are sweets, dates, breads and loaves. Women carrying loaves on their heads while wear-

ing their traditional dresses form a very beautiful picture. By this time. housewives should have completed preparing the iftar and dinner.

These

saltah,

shafot,

include

maloj,

dates.

families. break their fast by having some dates, Mohammed coffee and shafot. Al-Shaibani

Then they pray the al-maghreb prayer and return for dinner.

Meanwhile, a segment of people go to restaurants. Traditional restaurants are always crowded and noisy, and many like it just this way. "We always try, especially in Ramadhan, to satisfy all tastes," said Mohammed al-Sheibani, owner of a restaurant. He added: "We serve soup, aseed, dates and coffee for those who want to catch the almaghreb prayers. Others prefer to have iftar and dinner at the same time."

In mosques, iftar meals are often organized by charitable societies. In the countryside, worshippers bring their iftar with them. They make a big group and combine what they have brought to make a big meal, and then they all eat and drink together.

It is something overwhelming to see great numbers of people, rich and poor and old and young, getting together to eat and drink. All hearts are united, and it is the mosque that is still able to unite people.

Saleh Faqih, What About His Works?

aleh Faqih, a poet, is one who was able to immortalize himself by his poetics. He was born in 1903 in Ibb and was brought up and educated in the same city. Owing to the difficult situation under the reign of the Imamite, he, like many others, had to leave for the south of country. He settled in al-Hawtah of Lahj where he worked as a mason and continued his education. His determination to educate himself soon became fruitful, as he became one of the outstanding literary figures in Yemen.

He composes poems both in standard

Arabic and in Yemeni dialect. His contribution to the development of the Lahji song is undeniable. Many popular singers such as Fadhl Mohammed al-Lahji sang his songs. Among the great contemporary singers who have sang many of his poems is Faisal Alawai. One of the great poems he sang is Dharibat Arraml (the Fortune Teller), which reflects the southern people's situation under the yoke of colonization. In fact, his popularity was not less than that of al-Qumindan, the founder of the Lahji song. On his part, al-Qumindan held him in very high esteem.

One of the stories that is still remem-

bered by people and which shows how much al-Qumindan loved Saleh Faqih, is when al-Qumindan sought Saleh's help to complete a part of a verse-line. Faqih also sang for the revolution in the south. The best example is Qal Abu Zaid (Abu Zaid Says), which was sang by Mohammed Morshed Naji.

Fagih had different governmental posts, the last of which was as Governor of DarSad. After that, in 1967, he left for Taiz where he lived until he died. The question that is still haunting us is what will happen to his works. We hope that more attention will be paid to publishing his works.

Different Aspects of Life During Ramadhan in Hodeidah

Abduh Darweesh Hodeidah

my own part, Ramadhan in Hodeidah has a special effect and a distinguished flavor in comparison with other

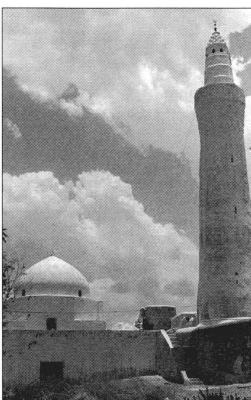
Yemeni cities, except Hadhramout. It has been said that when Ramadhan approaches this city, people dedicate themselves to worship, fasting and praising God all the Holy month long. Despite the difficult conditions in the city, the people still possess different social and desirable customs, except some slight changes in modern life.

Spiritual feelings that proceed the Holy month

Regarding this topic, we met up with a citizen of the city, Abdulrahman Ahmed Al-Hassani, who provided us with information. He began by saying that before the approach of the Holy month, specifically two months before Ramadhan, mosques are repaired, rehabilitated and furnished; its minarets are also brightly decorated. Sine the approach of this month, loudspeakers are heard following the night prayer welcoming the Holy Month by petitioning and supplicating God for forgiveness. One of the remaining customs and rituals which still exists is that the people gather and have an open supper meal for the poor, particularly the last Friday of Shaban. Then, special rituals are performed, such as that of chanting and praising God's name for the approach of the Holy month until the late hours of the same day. When these days come, the people have prepared themselves religiously and spiritually.

The Holy month's preparations

With the approach of the Holy month, shopping centers and stores are opened in order to prepare for the people who need to buy necessary items for dinner and al-sahoor (the last light meal before daybreak during Ramadhan).



People buy foodstuffs such as dates and grinding flour. There is also meat, which is the main ingredient for iftar meal, a meal which is eaten during or after the dusk prayer. The main foods eaten after iftar are fruit, nourishment and some sweets. The iftar meal is often composed of a few dates, soup, samosa, coffee and water. For dinner they have 'shafoot,' porridge, hulbah and soup. People usually have rwani for iftar, which is a cake made of flour and eggs which is covered with honey. The shopping centers are open to provide the people with their goods and to show new products and needs for this month.

When the first days of this month approach, the people get accustomed to its days. They go to work in the morning according to the working hours. Then, the people go shopping to buy food or homemade meals for iftar and super. Some people go to beaches to

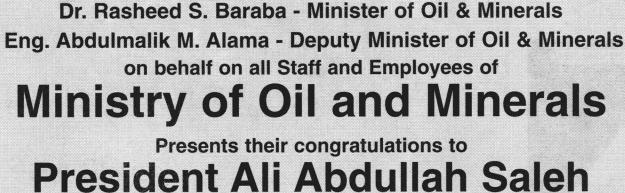
enjoy themselves, and some stay at home or go to mosque to recite the Holy Qur'an. During iftar people sometimes eat dates or drink drinks such as lemon. The dusk prayer is performed at mosques, together with the night prayer and al-taraweeh prayers. After that, the people go back home to have their supper. In this month meals are exchanged and distributed to the poor. In the evenings, some people go to work, some go to entertainment gatherings, some of them continue to solve puzzles, while others recite the Holy Qur'an until late hours. Then the people continue to wait for sahoor, and all of them go for the morning prayer and then to their beds. As the people welcome and receive the Holy month, they bid farewell to it.

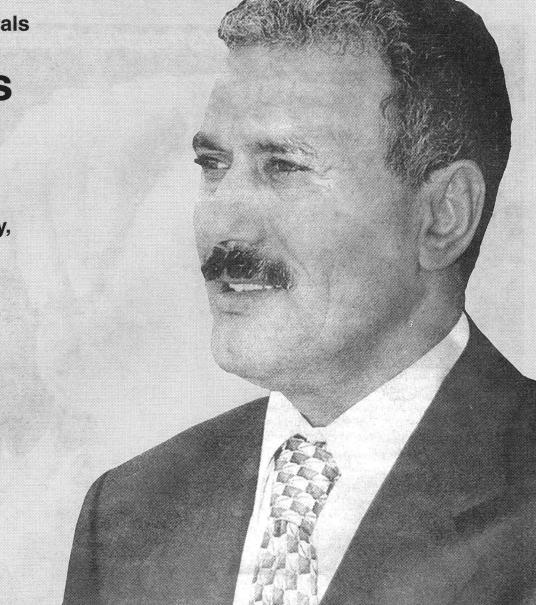
Cultural News

First Mwashahat Festival The Ministry of Culture organized the activities of the Yemeni "mwashahat," which were held last Tuesday at the Cultural Center's Hall in Sana'a. The activities, which lasted from November 27-29, aim at boosting Yemeni "mwashahat."

Al-Maqaleh Honorary Chairman of Yemeni Writers Union

The General Secretariat of the Yemeni Writers Union has recently chosen Dr. Abdulaziz al-Maqqaleh as its honorary Chairman. This came in recognition of his literary contributions.





coffee, rice, chicken, etc. Some especially those in the southern parts of the Republic,

on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Independence Day, the 30th of November Many Happy Returns

and the Yemeni People

نيابة عن جميع الموظفين والعمال في وزارة النفط والمعادن

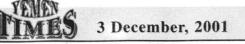
يتقدم الدكتور رشيد صالح بارباع - وزير النفط والمعادن و المهندس عبدالملك محمد علامه - وكيل وزارة النفط والمعادن بخالص التهانى والتبريكات إلى فخامة الرئيس



وإلى الشعب اليمني بمناسبة ذكرى الجلاء – الثلاثين من نوفمبر وكل عام وأنتم بخير



Presented by Dr. Ramakanta Sahu



Improve Your English



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

I What to Say

Appreciation of Merit

- Mustafa: Hi Omar. Congratulations for your article published in Yemen Times.
- **Omar:** Thanks. Did you browse through it?
- Mustafa: I read it very carefully and in great detail. What a brilliant analysis of the current global situation. Without any fear of exaggeration I must admit you've given a very original approach to the whole issue. Was it your first attempt at publishing something?
- **Omar:** Yes it was. It's my maiden venture. Did you really appreciate it?
- Mustafa: You know I don't mince words. I don't mind criticizing a view point if I'm in disagreement with it, even though it is written by a friend. In the same way, I have no hesitation in appreciating something if it has merit. Considering the fact that it was your first attempt, it's really wonderful. Now don't look back. Keep writing.
- **Omar:** You're so unlike many of us in this respect. You're a welcome exception, I must say.
- Mustafa: Sorry, I can't quite understand what you're driving at.
- **Omar:** I mean, there are many people who don't have any kind words for someone who achieves something, big or small. When you find people so indifferent, you feel discouraged and, perhaps hurt.
- Mustafa: Be clear and straightforward, I say.
- **Omar:** Well, you can imagine how excited I would have felt when I saw my name in print for the first time ever. I quickly bought a copy of the paper and rushed to someone who was my senior, now working in a firm, and for whom I have a high sense of regard. But I was so disappointed to see his expressionless face. He took the paper from me, gave the article a cold look and put it aside. Didn't even say 'congrats', let alone encourage me. I felt deeply hurt.
- Mustafa: I see. It's so insensitive of him to have thus cold-shouldered you. Never mind. There are some people like your friend who are cynical and sick of self-love. They're rather reticent to admire something good and beautiful. They seem to suffer from an inferiority complex.
- **Omar:** But there's no competition here to make one feel so bad.
- Mustafa: That's true. But such people have a petty mind, a narrow, self-centered outlook. They seem to feel a sense of shame or guilt at their own incompetence. So it is not difficult to understand why they have the tongue in their cheek when they find someone excel.
- How silly such people are. I wish they had a **Omar:** broader mind.
- Mustafa: One with a broad mind tries to discover the good in everyone and in all things. He is very generous to laud others' merit, but very miserly in his self-praise. Conversely, one with a narrow mind has eyes to wonder but lacks tongues to praise.
- Omar: How wonderful this world won't be to have

II. How to say it correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences 1. The company will not accept to buy new machines.
- 2. Computers give us an easier access to information.
- His car was involved in a big accident.
- 4. According to me, we should spend more money on education.
- 5. We also have to take into account that the schools are overcrowded.

Answers to last week's questions

- He has been deaf and dumb since birth. 2 Since drinking alcohol in public places was abolished, the crime rate has decreased.
 - Abandon: give up a plan, activity, or attempt
 - Abolish: remove a law, tradition or system
- 3 Automobile vehicles are destroying our ability to walk. There were over a hundred students in the class. 4.
- Since my childhood I have always dreamt of going 5. abroad.

III. How to express it in one word

- 1. Uneasiness of conscience. 2. An outline or surface curved inwards like the inside of a circle
- Bring or come together at one point.
- Circles having a common center.
- Musical entertainment given in a public hall by players 5. or singers.

Answers to last week's questions

- Made up of different parts or materials: Composite Mixture of rotten organic matter for use in horticulture: 2. Compost
- Enclosed area with buildings: Compound
- Settlement of a dispute by which each side gives up something asked for: Compromise
- 5. Something that must be done: Compulsory

IV. Fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate choice below.

- 1. The girl fell down on the floor and lay there --- till she was given first aid.
 - a) senseless b) careless c) merciless He asked whether he --- with a pen.
 - a) shall write b) can write c) should write d) will write
- 3. We have been waiting here ---. a) from two days b) for two days c) during two days d) since two days
- There is not --- water in the glass. a) some b) any Ramzi is --- honest person. 5.

2.

a) a b) an

Answers to last week's questions.

- He promised that he would deliver the goods.
- You have done very well, haven't you?
- This is the first time I will ever use a computer. If you need a coat, you will have to buy one.
- 5. You ought not to have wasted your time.

V. Words of Wisdom

"I never did anything worth doing by accident, nor did any of my inventions come by accident, they came

International Students Day at Indian Embassy, Sana'a

he Embassy of India, Sana'a celebrated "International Students Day" on November 28, 2001. On this occasion, a reception was held at the residence of H. E. Mr. M.S. Suman, Ambassador of India in Yemen. A large number of Yemeni students who had previously studied in India under the scholarship of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), or who had studied as self-financed students, attended the reception. The reception was also attended by a number of senior officials of the government of the Republic of Yemen, academics, etc.

The ICCR is a premier organization of the government of India, which is

BOOK REVIEW: The Renegade (A Novel in English)

By: Ramesh Chandra Dash Publisher: Snehamayi Dash Plot No. 1383 / 2641 Bhimatangi Housing Colony Bhub aneswar - 751002 (India) PP. 381, Price YR500

amesh Chandra Dash's The Renegade is an illuminating study of the contemporary social ethos in Orissa, a governorate in eastern India. It provides a brilliant backdrop for analyzing the evolution of the subtleties of the character of Gopalkrishna, the protagonist of the novel. The novelist has given a brilliant exposition of the myth and reality of a sensitive soul that develops its psychological and moralistic nuances as a byproduct of the prevalent social ethics. As such, the novel may be viewed as a pilgrim's progress through the rough and tumble of life comprising different stages of childhood, youth and post-marital adulthood. The novelist skillfully delineates the character of the protagonist as he matures through a series of conflicting experiences. Each experience is narrated with such insightful exactitude that the twists and turns of the character are vividly realized by the reader.

The novelist presents the protagonist between the horns of a moral dilemma. He throws before him two choices - of good and evil - and shows how the character is involuntarily drawn towards accepting the evil under compelling circumstances.

Like in a stream of consciousness novel, the protagonist critically evaluates each shade of his experience that he is exposed to from a perspective that is deeply personal. As he emerges through the experience, he becomes wiser and more mature and eventually his personality unfolds itself. It is the

doing pioneering work in fostering cultural exchanges between India and other countries. This includes the provision of scholarships to foreign students, particularly from Third World countries, to study in India. November 11 is of great significance, as it happens to be the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a great freedom fighter of India and a great educator. As India's first Education Minister after independence, he established the ICCR, of which he was the first president. Besides granting scholarships to students from other countries for study in India, ICCR plays a leading role in promotion of international understanding and goodwill through other programs such as the

exchange of performing arts groups, exhibitions, scholars, academics, opinion makers, artists and writers, presentations of books, etc.

11

The government of India presently grants 30 ICCR scholarships to Yemeni students each year under the Cultural Exchange Programme and the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme, which are well-utilized. Besides, many more Yemeni students join various Indian universities and colleges as selffinanced students. Efforts are being made to increase the number of scholarships offered to Yemen and further talks may be held during the next session of the Indo-Yemen Joint Committee Meeting to be held in New Delhi

vivid description of the minutest labyrinths of experiences of the protagonist that lends the novel its uniqueness. Apart from the central character, each

of his secondary characters, scenes and events are skillfully developed to form a unity of pattern that augments the process of evolution of the central character. As a matter of fact, the description of various aspect of the rural life is embellished with an inimitable skill and dexterity that is at once arresting and deeply absorbing. Descriptions of village scenes also present a panoramic view of a typical Indian village.

The protagonist Gopalkrishna is a product of a middle-class family. Brought up in a rural ambiance, he has naturally inherited the family values. His education, although in trying circumstances, impels him to inculcate the elitist values. As he qualifies for the coveted Civil Service, those acquired values of aristocracy are in direct contrast with his middle-class matrix of values. As such, the two mutually exclusive value systems clash within him. After a bout of moral and ethical turmoil, Gopalkrishna falls prey to the lure of the luster. The bastion of ethics, morality and idealism so scrupulously nurtured through his upbringing crumble down. In the clash between nature and nurture, the latter sadly gets an upper hand. As Gopalkrishna skids in the slippery path of luxury and opulence, he shows how vulnerable the socalled idealistic credo is in front of glamour and sensual pleasures. His moral edifice, of course, presents a resistance, but it is so feeble and fragile that he is finally won over, signaling a triumph of opulence over idealism - a



sad commentary on the ascending materialist values and descending spiritual virtues in the modern world which, as a poet said is 'too much with us' and where 'getting and spending we lay waste our powers.'

The language of the novel has a lyrical fervor. Often Dash, especially while describing the enticing beauty of nature, borders on poetic appeal. One could indeed visualize the landscape and the typically Wordsworthian pantheistic view of the manifest natural splendor, from the numerous descriptive passages in the novel.

The book, although a trifle longer than the length of an average specimen of the genre, is extremely readable and passionately absorbing. One only wishes more and more from Dash who has established himself as one of the prolific Indo-Anglian writers of the present time.

Reviewed by Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Copies available with Dr. Sahu



Education

people of the former kind. Let's, you and I, at work" least, cultivate a breadth of vision and outlook. Mustafa: Inshallah.



The Inimitable Prof. Thakur Your wisdom nourishes us night and day, And sweeps the ignorance of our minds away. We're deeply grateful for your being with us, For little more than two glorious decades. The true shaper of our unseen future, Giving to our hearts the pearls of nurture. Words 're mute, eyes wet at your benevolence, At a heart filled with the milk of human kindness A heart that is exceedingly generous and kind, Eager to embrace your children all around. With no traces of malice for any errant, You clasp to your bosom the truly repentant If inner feelings could be shown and seen, We would show the world a peerless scene. What the heart throbs do really mean, Your inspiring deeds too great for imitation. We can't repay your love's burden, The sterling droplets of your boundless compassion. Our hearts echo your perennial love. Pearls of your heart's treasure trove. If one could ever sneak a casual glance At the inner recesses of our grateful hearts, There one'll find inscribed in emerald letter The name of the living legend Professor Thakur. One who showed the way to faultless brilliance By himself being a model par excellence. The more we gaze, the more does our wonder grow We can't say how much to you we owe Your selfless sacrifice and the eternal ideal Has on all of us cast a magic spell. Our gratitude flows and will do so ever after For the hallowed name of father Thakur.

Tawfeek Hameed Level 4, Faculty of Arts, Sana'a University (On behalf of Level 4 students)

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Questions 1. Kilowatt is a unit of a) energy

c) power

b) potential difference d) capacitance

-Thomas Alva Edison

The soil near the surface is usually darker than that about one meter down. This is because the top soil a) is not so old

b) is drier than the subsoil

c) is rich in calcium and magnesium

d) contains more organic matter

During the rainy season, ground becomes slippery because of

a) green algae b) mud c) mosses d) water

Of the following instruments, which one would be 4. used for navigating a ship?

a) Sonometer	b) Telescope
c) Sextant	d) Barometer

5. What does a camel's hump contain?

a) water b) fat c) protein d) animal hair

Answers to Times Quiz No. 8

- 1. Astronauts keep floating in air inside a space shuttle because there is no gravitational pull.
- Kanada gave the concept of atom for the first time.
- 3. The source of kerosene is crude petroleum.
- 4. It is difficult to see through fog because light scattered by the droplets in fog.
- 5. Besides owl cockroach can turn its head 180 degrees

What Kind of a Learner are You?

Debi Prasad Sahu, PGT **DAV Public School**, Chandrasekharpur. Bhubaneswar, Orissa (India)

t is natural and proper for students to make the most of their studies. In order to maximize their potential as students, they should discover the most effective way to go about studying for this purpose. They should ask themselves some of the following questions:

How long should I study? How often should I study?

How can I retain the information I gather and retrieve it when I need it? What memory aids or mnemonic devices should I be using?

Answers to these and other such questions determine your learning strategies

As each individual student is different from the other, similarly each student has his/her distinctive way of identifying sources of information, deciding about the relative relevance of the information, as well as retrieving and using the information. Everyone learns in different ways and at different paces. Everyone has action plans to get the most from the time spent on studies. A variety of different skills and techniques constitute what is called Learning Strategies.

Studying is a skill. With a view to building up your efficiency at this skill, you have to be aware of your strengths and shortcomings as a student. Then you need to practice some effective strategies to get the best results. But before you proceed to plan successful learning strategies, it is useful to know the kind of learner you are. All learners can be broadly classified into three categories, namely: (1) Auditory learners

- (2) Visual learners, and
- (3) Kinesthetic learners.

(1) Auditory learners, as the name implies, learn by listening. They have a relatively powerful memory and have learned the skills and techniques of organizing the information and making a mental note of the key concepts. If you are an auditory learner, you should find friends to study with so that you can discuss the lesson, ask each other questions relating to the text and enrich each others' level of information. Discussion also helps to clarify the points you yourself are not very clear about. However, if you have to study alone, it is useful to imagine that a friend is sitting before you and to explain the key concepts or main ideas aloud to this imaginary friend. Those of you who have a tape recorder can record your points on tape and listen to it later. Auditory learners learn a lot from listening to instructors and other knowledgeable people around, as well as from classroom discussions.

(2) Visual learners, on the other hand, rely on the visual mode for gathering information. Obviously, they learn by reading, and make notes for storing information to be retrieved later, when need for it arises. If you belong to this class of learners you should select a quiet place where you can concentrate on your study material. You should also make pencil notes on the margin of the book or make separate notes for future use.

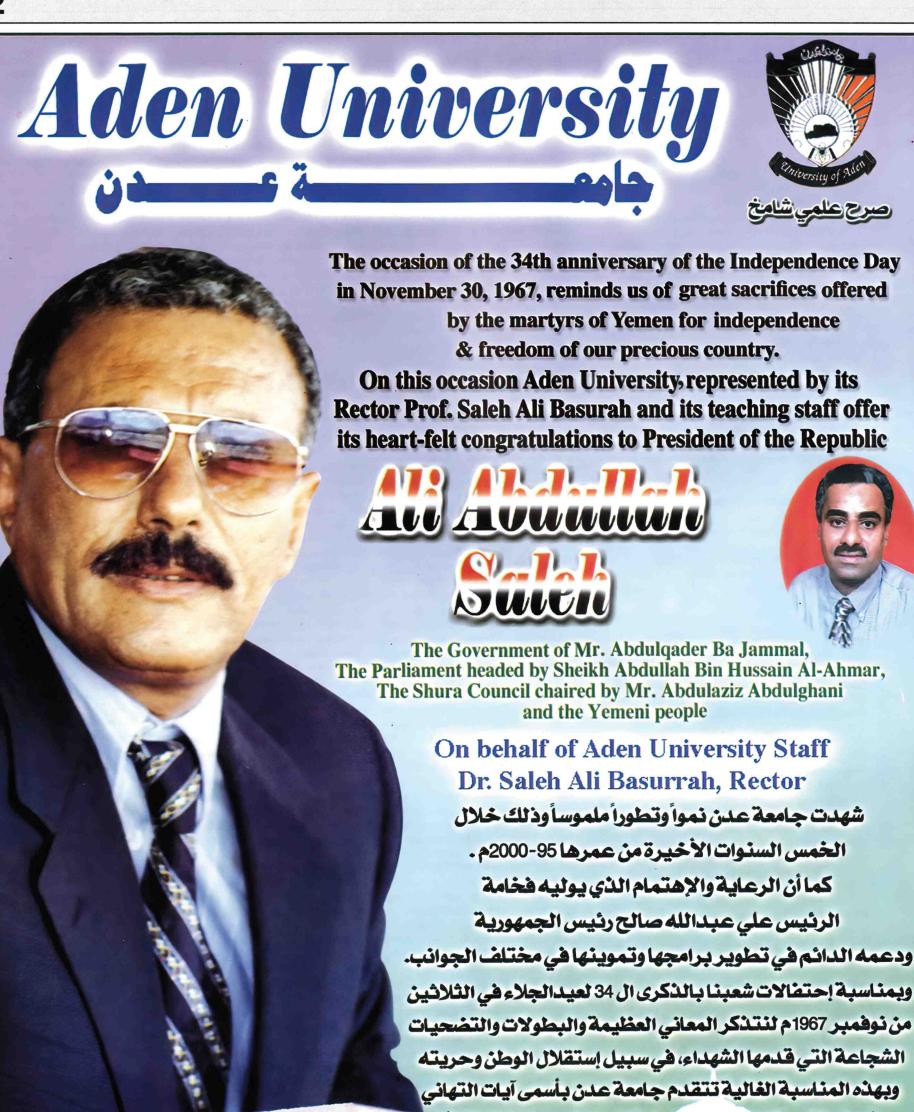
(3) Kinesthetic learners are more practical-minded and practice-oriented. They are used to figuring things out by trial and error. They tend to be independent and autonomous learners. Such learners have a creative frame of mind. They love to think about practical ways for the application of what they read about.

It is important to remember, however, that these categories are not mutually exclusive, watertight compartments. They are rather relative in their focus or emphasis. Nevertheless, as learners you should be able to identify how you learn best - that is, what kind of learner you are to get the most out of your studies.

In my next discussion, I shall try and shed some light on how to prepare a study routine or schedule. Good luck to you.

3 December, 2001







وأعطر التبريكات إلى قائد نهضة اليمن الحديث فخامة الأخ

وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الأخ/ عبدالقادر باجمال، وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ/ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر وإلى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الأستاذ/عبدالعزيز عبدالغني، وإلى أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم

> ولل عام وأنتم بغير رئاسة جامعة عدن وهيئتها التدريسية وكل منتسبيها منهم الأستاذ الاكتمار) مدالته حل دامية

عنهم الأستاذ الدكتور/ صالح علي باصرة







Nabors Drilling International Limited في النونية المحدودة

Congratulats

تعقيم بأحر العبائي والعبريكات إلى أفغامة رئيس الجمبي رية المشير



3 December, 2001



Press Scanner Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

them.



14

In his article titled "A cold war", columnist Ali Salem Al-Yazeedi says in the light of the realities felt by any discerning observer, it could be confirmed that there is a real confrontation and strong differences between the Yemeni Congregation for Reform party (Islah) and the ruling party.

Some of these differences are pivoted around expanding traditional interests in preparation for the coming stage and its changeables, while others are based on religious and ideological and political convictions.

The one time tense and relaxed on the other time between the two close rivals has become very familiar. But if such engagements or cold war between the ruling party and Islah remain confined to the authority, they would not be very detrimental. The harmful aspect is that such engagements take more than one aspect and become tangible part of our life.



The newspaper's editorial says president Ali Abdulla Saleh to the United States at this particular time, is an extension for his approach of reading present realities and comprehending their effects locally. The president proceeds from his understanding of the inevitability of change, let alone his desire to lead it for the country's interest.

President Saleh is the man most capable of leading the process of change due to the distinguished abilities he possesses. He also possesses a deep understanding of the necessity of change and requirements of the present. All we hop that his will for change overcomes all attempts by forces of backwardness while there is still an opportunity for the homeland to reap its fruits.

Annas weekly, 28 Nov. 2001

In an article by Dr Husni al-

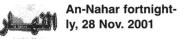
Now the new rulers are representing a group that is inconsistent ideologically and intellectually. As soon as they would assume power it is expected that differences battles would begin to surface among

As-Sahwa weekly 29 Nov. 2001

Editor of the newspaper has written an article devoted to president Ali Abdulla Saleh's visit to Washington. He says the visit and the memorandums of understanding and cooperation agreements that would result from it are considered the first practical and strongest answer that silences and aborts the attempts aimed at pushing Yemen into a target angle of combating terror operations. The visit comes at a critical time governed by the U.S. criterion i.e. " with us or with terror". All realize that president Saleh is the very keen on that the development battle in our country would not be dragged to be hostage to certain options that could impinge on the national sovereignty.

As all Yemeni political forces have confirmed their rejection of terror which means imposition of options and convictions by force and terrorizing the peaceful whether in America or in any other place, we have to realize that there are challenges against which only the Arab system stands in an imbalanced battle. Some Arab leaders have utilized the world events to describe their opponents as "stray dogs" while others said with confidence that there is no terrorism in dictatorial regimes. It should be comprehended that those leaders have no relationship with development and independence which have no foundation without broad freedoms, actual pluralism and legitimate difference in views.

It is important to point out the necessity of Arab coordination on part of regimes, bilaterally and collectively so that to give preponderance to Arab independence.

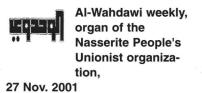


In his article Mr Shihab Al-Ahdal says day by day the opposition and the Yemeni Congregation for They are promises that up till now have not brought forth any just political balanced settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian-Israeli one in particular.

We have witnessed this during and before the second Gulf war where the military action against Iraq was accompanied with a political address offering promises and making the act of destroying Iraq an associated condition for the settlement in the Middle East. Though the American scheme has succeeded in undermining the Iraqi regime and destroying its military power and weakening its economic capabilities and produced a humanitarian tragedy there accompanied with an Arab silence, but neither of those promises came to surface.

It is an American policy that has promised then outflanked its pledges to consequently keep the region in a state of no war, no peace, though it has weakened the Arab camp by taking out the Iraqi military power from the confrontation arena and tipped the balance in favor of Israel.

The present American administration under George W. Bush is doing the same and implementing the same scenario. While amidst its global war against terror, the American administration is working hard to burn the Palestinian card in the hands of its adversaries in al-Qaeda organization and stripping it of the force of the national and religious address and at the same time presenting assuring statements to the Palestinian street regarding the Palestinian cause. It displays an American resolution on taking unprecedented steps contradicting what is known of the American policy towards the Middle East and towards Israel.



Columnist Ali Al- Saqqf says that we certainly have different views with those called the Afghan Arabs, but that absolutely does not mean that we ignore them in their present ordeal in Afghanistan.

Those young men who left for

Dear Editor,

When I read your newspaper, I feel there is still hope to continue the path of the founder Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf for the establishment the freedom of the press. I would like to inform you that there are many forgotten areas that nobody has written about so far, particularly about Yemenis' sufferings in the lack of schools, hospitals, electricity, water supply, roads, qualified judicial staff and honest police forces. One of these areas that deserve the attention of the media is the Baha area in the Lahej governorate. Please try to make just one visit to that area to draw the attention of government.

> E. Noman enriconoman@yahoo.com

Dear Editor,

Having not read Yemen Times for some time, it was good to read the publication again. However, it was also unsettling to read the two first letters that greeted me on the Editorial Page, one from writer Diego Andreios U, and the other from Bill Danielson. While both writers had valid points, both also had elements of hatred that has grown since September 11. These points of hatred are far more dangerous than any valid opinion or inaccuracies they authored. Calmer heads must prevail, if we are to overcome the violence that has been spawned from the Middle East to areas in both the U.S. and Afghanistan.

As an American, having visited Yemen and other areas of the world several years ago in extensive stays for business purposes, I was awakened. The living conditions experienced by many people in the world are far less attractive than most people in the U.S., largely due to the poorer state of economic well-being that exists in other countries. Our poor in the U.S. have far better standards of living than many of the "middle class" in some other countries. The poor in various areas of the world, would be envious of the assistance that is commonplace to the poor people in the U.S. It was a humbling and uncomfortable educational process.

Student-Diego is correct in his assertion that we view others as propagandists if they do not share our view. But any group voices its view from its vantage point; journalists are not necessarily immune to that condition. And many journalists are fed information from their own governments, and sometimes can become—unwittingly—the pawn of government.

This is also true of religious groups who voice their own opinions to their adherents. Whether Christian, Muslim or Jewish, individual clerics vary radi-

has written a comment on presi-

cally in their own viewpoints, sometimes in dangerous and incorrect ways. I believe we have seen all three major religions voice irresponsible statements in recent months, and all have been picked up as propaganda by the media. For the media should not necessarily edit opinions, as you correctly stated in your response to Bill Danielson.

The U.S. does permit a tremendous amount of negative comment about itself, particularly in the media. Student-Diego's vehement letter seems to voice the opinion that to criticize the U.S. is not permitted or is hugely criticized itself. As he says, "So what?" If you can criticize the U.S., the U.S. retains the right to criticize the critic. But if he believes that there is not opposition to the U.S. within the U.S., or negative comment to the U.S. within the Country, he must not be paying attention. It is the foundation of our freedom.

As for 60 Minutes and the level of Pakistani attitudes, I personally spoke with three very close Pakistani friends who have just returned from their homeland. One said he saw no evidence of any meaningful demonstrations, and a lot of the attitudes were confused, more than having extreme opinions one way or another. A second fellow said that people were concerned but seemed split on whose side to take. The third said people had no idea what was going on. It would appear that propaganda is fed by those with whom the reporter speaks.

Mr. Danielson, I agree, needs to revisit history. He asserts that terrorist have attacked Israel for 120 years. Since Israel has only existed for about 50 years...I don't understand.

And as for his statements on democracy, there is not one, but two democracies in the Middle East, as I recall. Yemen, being the other notable democratic government. This, it seems, is not something of which he is aware. It is sad that it seems that the U.S. favors Israel. There are times when that is, in fact, true. On the other hand, there are times when Palestinian resistance became more passive. There have been times when accords between Palestine and Israel have been formed, only to have Israel seem to defy those accords in short order. U.S. opinion and support of Israel have wavered, and it seemed as though tremendous breakthroughs have been made for support to go much further toward Palestine. But just as quickly, terrorism on the part of Hamas or some other group has served to reverse that support by some horrendous act of violence. And acts of violence push the U.S. farther to the Israeli side. The

some- enemies.

Recently, it seemed as though the Bush administration was making such moves to support Arafat. Israel was complaining about such moves, even before September 11. The U.S. support for Israel is not clad in iron. But bombing teenagers in pizza shops makes it very difficult to treat any supporting group with anything but disdain.

TIMES

Finally, Student-Diego states that there were demonstrations in Italy against the U.S. bombing in Afghanistan. Why were there no demonstrations against the killing of 4,000+ people in New York and Washington? You could make a case that the Pentagon was a legitimate military target, but the people on the airline were not. This was an act of cowardice, and nothing more.

And what of those 600 or so Muslims who died in the World Trade Center? Is this in keeping with Islam? What about the child care center in the World Trade Center? Were those children agents of the U.S. government? Civilian deaths are unavoidable in war. There have been civilian deaths in Afghanistan; however, these have been few and regrettable. If the U.S. were as unconcerned as some propagandists say it is about civilian deaths, the bombing would have been far more intensive than it has been.

There are any number of reasons to support the Arab cause, and I believe in a Palestinian State, among other issues. But I also believe that bin Laden's acts of barbarism represent cowardice and acts against God - any God. Recent developments offer the opportunity to really investigate the needs of all parties. But U.S. arrogance, Israeli stubbornness and Arab emotionalism must first be set aside. Student-Diego and Bill Danielson offer evidence of the attitudes that prevent substantial progress from being made.

> D. B. balto_db@yahoo.com

Dear Editor,

I am an American tourist who loves to travel. I would love to visit Yemen and learn about its culture and people. With the war on terrorism going on, we, as Americans, need to hear what and whom you support to feel safe in your country. We need to know that you are against terrorism. Who in their right mind would want to visit a country who supports terrorism? I believe that your country needs to speak out against terrorism and prove your sincerity to make travelers feel safe.

> Van Ruf Vanruf@cs.com

Jawsha'aie he raises some questions about is going to happen next and what would be America's next steps, especially after the unexpected speedy collapse of he Taliban in Afghanistan.

The writer says that since assumption of power four years ago the Taliban leaders began to behave like amateurs rather than statesmen and politicians. The began antagonizing the people of Afghanistan before the outside world. They used to beat people for smoking and for not growing beards. They prevented women from work and forced non-Moslem minorities to put on yellow clothes. They had antagonized the west with their bombastic statements and suggestions of possessing a great force of destructive weapons. For more than once they refused to negotiate with their enemies in the northern alliance and talks hosted by Saudi Arabia resulted in failure as did the talks hosted by Pakistan. Regarding he speedy fall of the Taliban government, the writer ascribes it to the fact that the movement has not established a popular base for it. The movement had lost its popularity since the first day of entering Kabul and controlled administration of everything there. Instead of trying to get closer to the people it began treating them in a bad way that generated peoples' hatred toward the movement.

Reform party introduce to us a new political acrobat in dealing with political events and stands.

Actually, the belief in opposition under such a situation has become a kind of bluffing. How one would respect an opposition that every day discharges its cadres who have struggled for long years just at a mood of anger only to be an easy victim of the authority? We are quite aware that the Supreme Elections Committee was formed with a majority in favor of the ruling party but this majority would not have been achieved had the opposition taken a stand truly proving what it had loudly stated.

The opposition has not raised to the level of its responsibility when it had secretly approved the amendments and overtly criticize those amendments just as an act of facesaving. It is an opposition investing innocent generations at the expense of principles.

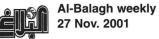


Mr Khalid Salman writes in an article that what is eye-catching is that in the American policy that its facing the variables of the area, specifically when there are violent confrontations, the American action comes enveloped with promises of resolving the Middle East problem.

Afghanistan pushed by their belief in a case they see as deserving to leave their families and homelands, were not aware that a day will come when they would be killed at the hands of their comrades in arms and brothers in the jihad. They have not thought of the day when all forces of oppression and killing and evil join forces, considering them (the young men) the sole evil that must be eliminated so that humanity entertains safety and peace.

The killing and oppression happening to those young men should provoke our nationalistic and humanitarian feelings. To leave alone facing their desperate destiny is a crime to be added to the crimes of the Arab regimes. Those young men are principally victims of the regimes of suppression drowned in the mire of corruption.

The writer adds by wondering if the regimes would act to bear their responsibility to rescue what remained of them or would they bless the operation of annihilating them and their families at the hands of the Northern alliance who are characterized by premonition of eagerness for revenge and rancor.



The chief editor of the newspaper

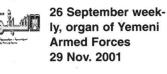
dent Ali Abdulla Saleh's meeting and talks with the U.S. president George Bush in Washington. He says the meeting acquires a great importance as the world is witnessing a declared American war on terror and as some are trying to attach the charge of terror and harboring terrorists to Yemen. Therefore we find the Yemeni public and the political parties stand abreast behind the president in his talks with the American administration. They proceed from their knowledge that the American administration would try as much as possible to get the biggest amount of gains from the meeting.

The American side may attempt to use promises of offering assistance to support development in our country, especially in the remote areas, along with pressures. The importance of the meeting springs from the fact that its impact would be reflected on Yemen's political, development and social future because any of the agreements to be concluded and the promises to be given would inevitably be reflected on the internal situation in our country.

The writer adds that the president's visit to Germany and France gives some assurance because his talks there offers the president a scope

Arabs are, in such cases, their own

of more than one option.



The political editor has devoted his article to observing he 30th of November as a historic day in the history of the Yemeni people's struggle and their national movement for independence.

The political editor elaborates in his article that 30 November of 1967 is a victory day for the Yemen revolution and a landmark of Yemen's unity of struggle against the Imamite regime and colonialism. It has been embodied in the rally of all sons of Yemen behind the revolution of September 26 and their defense of it.

The 30 November is the day when our people had with their strife and their blood put an end to 129 years of foreign occupation. Now the 34th anniversary of independence comes while the homeland is going ahead, under leadership of the country's unity architect, with steady steps towards a future characterized by more development and prosperity. Celebrating this occasion is a renewable confirmation of our joy in the day of freedom and independence. run uj ecs.com

Al-Umma weekly, 29 Nov. 2001.

An article published by the newspaper on the attitude towards the Afghan Arabs says while Taliban movement is about to relinquish its control over the city of Kandahar, the last of its strongholds the main question remains to be where the American war machine would be heading as part of the campaign aimed at subjugating and blackmailing the Arab and Islamic world. One of the preliminary outcomes of the American-western war in Afghanistan is the savagery and violence in dealing with those termed as Afghan Arabs. Despite the media blackout facts are unfolding about the massacres perpetrated by the northern alliance forces and the American and British troops against Taliban soldiers and their allies from Arabs, Pakistanis, Chechens and others. Undoubtedly these crimes would deepen the mutual enmity between the Afghani, Pakistani, Chechan and Arab tribes. This enmity would be reflected negatively on the future of relations of any regime ruling in Kabul with its neighbors.

MES 3 December, 2001 **Air Pollution**

Ismael Al-Ghabery Yemen Times

YEMEN

ollution is caused by fumes from factory chimneys and means of transportation and has great impact on the environment. This problem has become one of the major crises in relation to industrial progress all over the world, includ-

ing in Third World countries. It has become one of the most crucial and challenging issues of the 21st century. Therefore, we should be concerned with this issue and try our best to protect the environment.

One of the major reasons why people do not care about pollution is that they think of it as something unrelated to their life, probably because of their ignorance and lack of environmental education.

Let us clarify that air is composed of different gaseous envelopes in each stratum surrounding our planet. Consequently, we hear about several issues: ozone and its pollutant components, the high increase of carbon dioxide and other problems. All of these constitute a major problem to our environment. We can say that air pollution is caused by a defect in the gaseous formation surrounding the earth. This defect or malfunction either increases or decreases some components of gaseous strata which can make other environmental factors which affect our lives disappear.

Air pollution division in the **Republic of Yemen** The air pollution in our country can be summed up as follows:

Biological pollution is one of the most

by leaking water. across the city. In Yemen, the situation is deteriorating

at an alarming rate. The sources of environmental pollution in Yemen are many, but include most of all carbon dioxide and other emissions from vehicles, factories and quarries. Another source comes from the utilization of pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals produced for agricultural use. Oil lubricant waste also results in deeply damaging our environment.

Some of the consequences of air pollution include lung cancer, serious brain troubles and skin diseases.

The high increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere because of the high availability of unleaded oil will result in people's asphyxiation. Diseases caused by pollution are numerous;

Continued from page 16 Singing to the Tune of Emotions

Osama says music is a sea by itself. Despite his long study of music and mwashahat he feels that he still has a long way to go.

Before coming to Sana'a, Osama had the idea that a Yemeni audience would be busying themselves playing dominos, chess, cards and smoking shisha. "I never expected such a reaction from my audience here. They sing with me and dance and keep requesting songs of great signers like Sabah Fakhri and Fairouz," said Osama.

Among the audience a group of little children were sitting with their father, not hesitating to enjoy the whole atmosphere. I was really impressed by seeing how much children can enjoy

such places and how considerate the father is to bring his children to this place.

Osama commenced singing in the Layali

serious problems in our country, as swamps and ponds can be found in many streets of most Yemeni cities, especially after the rainy season. Water accumulates and washes over garbage scattered in the streets, sewage and dust worsen the situation. The result is disastrous. Such stagnant swamps have become a main source for environmental pollution, disgusting smells, and the unavoidable presence of mosquitoes above the streets. Some houses and shops have been slightly damaged

Most of the inhabitants of Sana'a are complaining about such damages, which are the result of the accumulation of rain in their neighborhoods as well as lack of garbage collectors

The Situation of Mothers' Hygiene and **Population Growth in Yemen**

Yaser M. Ahmad Yemen Times

tatistics on population situations in Yemen have indicated that the annual population growth in Yemen is one of the highest rates in the world. It has reached 3.7 percent, which clearly indicates an increase of around 2 million people within two years. The mortality rate has reached 75 per case in 1997, while in adjacent countries, it is less than 25 and in the advanced countries, it reaches only 10 deaths per case. The study indicates that 70 percent of married women are in a total conversant with means of modern birth planning. Statistics show that around 66 percent of pregnant women do not get adequate hygienic care. These services can be found in urban areas, while in the rural areas people are entirely deprived from essential services. The direct causes of mothers' and children's mortalities in Yemen can be attributed to hemorrhage during pregnancy or after delivery, blood pressure, repetitive miscarriage, anemia and malaria. In relation to indirect causes, they are summed as follows: early marriage, early maturation of girls, malnutrition, inflammatory reproductive diseases and unavailability of health services.

Healthy reproduction includes a wide range of components. The first is secure maternity which involves childbirth care and encouraging mothers to breastfeed their children. The second is family planning. We should note the difference between family planning and birth control. Family planning is to plan a healthy delivery for children, ensuring their proper growth. Birth control is to put a limit to the number of children one has.

The third component is the prevention and treatment of reproductive system inflammation, which may be caused by the sexual contact. Healthy reproduction also includes sterility and abortion prevention. In the case of Yemeni women, it is rare to find a woman who has not yet aborted. Abortion may at times cause death. Healthy reproduction also includes the media health awareness promotion, especially in sexual health.

The mother is not recommended to give birth to many babies, but rather her reproduction should not be in a way that is detrimental to her health. This should also not affect the raising major factors which encourage the use of her children. Speaking about and raising the awareness of people to the importance of sexual health is not shameful. For the more cultured society is in this aspect, the more it can avoid illegal affairs and decrease the number of cases of disease.



Photo by P. et M. Marechaux

knowledge in this context, the fewer negative effects one may be prone to. The objectives of healthy reproduction are as follows:

Studies of reproductive hygiene in Yemen have indicated that there are of family planning among literate women, of which 47.2 use family planning methods while only 15.8 of illiterate women use such methods. The high ratio of literate women using family planning is a clear indication of the importance of hygienic awareness. It is obvious that family planning in cities is widely embarked upon, whereas in villages there is nothing called family planning due to the absence of hygienic awareness. Age

plays a pivotal role in family planning. 21.1 percent of women over 30 use family planning, while 16.1 percent of women under 30 use these methods. This may indicate that the housework and other burdens are factors in women's tendency to participate in family planning.

Studies have indicated that birth control over a short period of time reduces

who desire to complete the term of suckling, but the father of the child shall bear the cost of the mother's food and clothing on a reasonable basis." The importance of natural suckling is of great importance for both mother and baby. Mothers' milk is the only protective way for the child. Natural suckling reduces health problems. Breastfeeding also prevents the spread of many diseases such as carcinoma and breast congestion and strengthens the bond between mother and child. In conclusion, this talk of numbers is limitless and may take more time to discuss, but the real issue is tackling the problems related to women's hygiene and the problems of the high increase in population growth.

there is not enough space to mention them in this article. In our country, it is necessary to look at ways to reduce pollution in order to change our country and create a healthier environment.

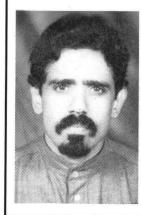


Tent at the beginning of Ramadhan. After Eid al-Fitr he will be moving to the Aden Sheraton Gold Mohur Hotel, where he is to work for three more months.

The idea of Ramadhan tents has spread in Sana'a in the last five years. Today many hotels and restaurants offer special tents during the holy month of Ramadhan, creating a real spirit of the orient. However, few have been able to keep their good reputation and good quality services. Hisham al-Qubati



Appeal to the President



Abdullah Makbool Al-Ahdal has appealed to the president of the republic to bring justice that due to the attacks that performed by some armed air forces. Makbool has appealed to all organizations, which take care of the human rights in the world by saying that some armed air forces have been capturing and storming into his house. It is worth mentioning that the YT has published Al-Ahdal issue and it was positively responded by the Minister of the Human Rights, Dr. Waheeba Farae. Up to this moment, Al-Ahdal has been continuously attacked along with his family by the armed air forces. In a statement to YT, Al-Ahdal has appealed to the President because he has lost every thing.

All people must know the components of the reproductive system, how to deal with it and how to protect one's self from sexual diseases in case they are present. The more awareness and

the mortality rate among children. Studies have confirmed that continuous delivery has inevitable consequences such as dwarfing among children, mental deformities, etc.

The importance of breastfeeding

"The mothers shall breastfeed their babies for 2 years, that is for those

Students Elections: Hit- or-Miss Partisanship

Galal Al-Sharabi Yemen Times

tudents' elections have concluded. The results were announced and the winner is the free democratic students current. This election included different political parties, including opposition parties such as, Islah, Nasserite, Socialist, and Al-Haq Party. Its political altercations with the opposition parties and the ruling party, the General People's Conference (GPC), is endless. The GPC considers the elections to be illegal.

The Students' Unions in Yemeni universities are considered to be partially paralyzed, particularly when the two ruling parties, the GPC and Islah party, have witnessed a joint sharing.

The Media Representative at the Preparatory Committee, Ali Al-Jaradi,

said to YT that the elections exist in order to discourage the students' movement at the university. He further added that the GPC has no intention at all to return to the practice of syndicating work, particularly at Yemeni universities. The GPC has not been able to exercise counterfeiting in the students' election or possessing the voting boxes as it has formerly done.

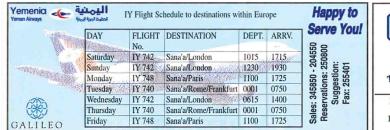
In addition, the mutual approach between the Islah Party and the Opposition Coordination Council has the effect of creating political pressure against the ruling party when both of the two ruling parties coordinated against the opposition parties during 1997 elections.

The elections, which have been conducted at Yemeni universities and colleges have had their ups and downs in some cities of the Republic. In Hodiedah, for example, several students

were injured and others arrested, while similar incidents simultaneously occurred in Hajah and Dhamar. In Aden, on the other hand, there was in total incapacitation when both the security and the college dean were in favor of the ruling party. A few days ago, meetings were held at the students' high bodies in the ruling party in order to discuss students' elections, particularly the elections which took place in 1997 in which the Islah got the majority at all the different universities of the Republic.

In spite of the Ministry of Social Affairs' refrainment from providing financial support to the Unified Union during the previous phase, Islah has continued to provide the continuous support to its union after the GPC refrained from providing such an election and diverged to the so-called Yemen Student's Union.

Therefore, the Opposition Coordination Council has remained perplexed as usual, not knowing whether to support or to boycott the elections, and at last, the opposition participated in the election together with the Islah party. Up to this moment, the final results of the election have not yet been announced, but the indications pointed out that there will be three against three election seats. The coming phase will witness the total readiness of the GPC, but the difficulties stand as a barrier and the matter is not easy. Universities refuse to hold such activities on their campuses, and the security bodies and the social affairs bet on loss of the elections. It is clear that the ruling party is doing its best to regain the reputation it had before. While there have been several delays in the election, it has had its ups and downs with regard to the two ruling parties.



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Singing to the Tune of Emotions

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edical reports confirm sounds. Listening to music, I do the same, except that my gestures that are more developed and can turn into clapping and dancing. expressing delight at I have always been enchanted by

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Fakhri, Wadee Assafi, Fairouz, Mohammed Abdul Wahab, etc. But I have never expected to experience a full evening with a live performance of most of their popular songs in such a professional way here in Yemen. But dreams some-

times come

true! Osama Soliman, a Syrian singer performing at the Layali Tent of the Sheraton Hotel, was really singing to the tune of everybody's A



of Lebanese, Egyptian, Gulf, Moroccan, etc., songs were nicely delivered to satisfy the multinational audience in the tent.

Soon he will also be singing some of the most popular Yemeni songs. "I have been to Jamal Street and purchased a number of cassettes of famous Yemeni singers. I have already chosen some songs that I am presently training myself to perform in the next coming days. Some of these songs are Ya Hazalli Bakr Salem. The music and diction great pleasure to perform this kind of art," he said. "I will keep singing these songs everywhere I go," he

Osama studied music and mwashahat in Aleppo for eight years. Since then, he has been singing for almost 14 years. He has sung in Syria and Lebanon in fivestar hotels, as well as in many festivals in both neighboring countries. Interestingly, singers who study and master the performance of mwashahat can easily make their vocal cards suit whatever tune is





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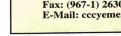
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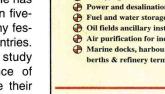




by Ahmad Fathi and Ya Bent Ghassani and some songs of Abu are smooth and sweet. It will be a

added.







WORLD YEMEN

Monday, 3 December 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 49 • Free with Yemen Times • A Weekly Technology, Cultural, & Commercial Supplement

AFGHAN FACTIONS ENTER KEY DAY TO FINALIZE DEAL

BONN Afghan factions in the United Nations-guided talks here entered a crucial day Saturday to finalize a deal on power sharing for proposed temporary authorities in Afghanistan's post-Taliban age. Through heated negotiations, the United Front, known as the Northern Alliance, promised to produce a list for the interim bodies, paving the way for an acceptable agreement to all the four parties in the talks, which had been stalled as the alliance failed to give the list of candidates late on Friday, diplomats said in early morning.

Under U.N.'s agenda, the Bonn talks focus on three aspects:

framework of transitional authorities, security measures and " other matters." U.N. spokesman Ahmad Fawzi said Friday the Afghan groups were focusing "mostly on the structure, the composition, and the formation of the interim authorities, both the Interim Supreme Council and the Interim Administration." "Finding the right people to sit on the council and run the country in an interim administration has not been an easy task. Finding the right person to be a head of state or to head the Supreme Council, again, is a question of finding agreement between the parties," he said.

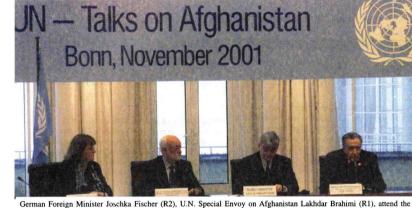
The spokesman for U.N. special envoy

for Afghanistan Lakhdar Brahimi said the two bodies need to be created in order to go through an interim period into a transitional period which will eventually lead to a much broader-based multi-ethnic government. "The question of security, while being recognized as being of para-

agreed in principle to share power with three rival factions, including the royalists who want former king Zahir Shah to return as a unifying head of state. With billions of dollars in foreign aid at stake, delegates in the Bonn talks, which started on Tuesday, have to agree on candidates

ening ceremony of the Bonn conference on Afghan future held in Petersberg November 27, 2001. Xinhua

mount importance, has still not been discussed in any great details." Fawzi said, adding that "the devil is in the details." However, he told reporters the timetable for the talks was still three to five days and the final day must be Saturday. "But if we need an extra day, we'll get an extra day," he said. The United Front, which now controls most of Afghanistan, has



for the interim cabinet and parliamentary council On Friday, the United States suggests it would not consider international peacekeeping force in Afghanistan until political Meanwhile, a rift appeared inside the United Front, whose figurehead leader in Kabul, Burhanuddin Rabbani, made state-

delegation has been seeking in the talks. S.A. Haqbin, an alternate United Front delegate, said shortly before midnight on U.S., Egypt's state-run MENA news Friday that Rabbani had finally agreed to agency reported. forward a list of candidates for the interim government, allowing talks to move forward on Saturday. "Anything is possible at this moment," Fawzi said after midnight, "Meetings are on Arab students in the U.S. after the

ments at odds with the emerging deal his

going on between the parties and the U.N," he said. Some diplomats believe it's very hard to solve everything in five days since

Afghanistan has been at war for 23 years. They are ready to rebook their departure tickets and wash their laundry in anticipation of longer talks.

The talks brings together the United Front with the Rome group of the Pashtun former king, the Pakistan-based Peshawar group of mainly Pashtun exiles, and the Iran-backed Cyprus group. The United Front is a coalition of mostly ethnic Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazaras who now control most of Afghanistan. The Taliban, which is not represented at the Bonn talks, drew most support from the largest ethnic group, the Pashtun, which comprises some 40 percent of population.

Xinhua

Arabs in U.S. AIRO_ Arab League (AL) chief Amr Moussa said that he had contacted U.N. Joussa here on Thursday called on the U.S. administration to take "real measures" to protect the Arabs living in the

Aoussa said that he made the appeal in

letter sent to U.S. Secretary of State

Colin Powell, complaining that the U.S.

as taken some discriminatory practices

September 11 terror attacks on the U.S..

The recent measures adopted toward

Arab students in the U.S. do not con-

orm with pledges by Washington

egarding protecting the Arab commu-

ity in the U.S.," said Moussa, without

pecifying the U. S. practices on the

rabs or Muslims in the country.

Arab League Calls for Protecting

High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson on the aftermath of the September 11 event and its negative impacts on the Arabs and Muslims in the world.

One in five Arab Americans has claimed to have suffered discrimination or harassment since the terror attacks, for which the U.S. has blamed these on Islamic militants with Arabic names, according to a recent poll.

The 22-member pan-Arab forum has offered a fax number and an email address for the Arabs living abroad to complain about racial abuses they have suffered since the September 11 attacks.

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Explosion Occurred in Central Jerusalem

JERUSALEM A blast hit a crowded pedestrian mall in central Jerusalem on Saturday, causing a large number of casualties, Israeli police and medics said. "There are many casualties. It happened several minutes ago, There are ambulances at the site and on the way. It's not good," aspokesman for the Israeli Magen David Adom ambulance service told Israel Radio.

huge explosion".

A witness described the blast as a "a

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Lebanese Parties Agree on Resistance against Israel, But Differ in Means

BEIRUT_ Lebanese guerrilla group Hezbollah ance," Klimos said. and the National Bloc Party agreed Friday on resistance against Israeli occupation, but differ in means, the official NNA news agency report-

ed 'We agree with Hezbollah on the objective but we differ in the means," Secretary General of the rightist National Bloc Party Antoine Klimos said after a meeting with the leadership of Hezbollah (Party of God).

The National Bloc Party calls for the liberation of the disputed Shebaa Farms through diplomatic channels, while Hezbollah insists on military resistance to force Israeli withdrawal from the area. "We share the same political invariable, mainly the historical stance against Israel and international Zionism, which was the reason behind our unrelenting support to the resist- Xinhua

Meanwhile, he reiterated his party's diplomatic means in solving the conflict with Israel.

arrangements are reached.

NNA quoted a Hezbollah official as stressing that the Party of God will not give up its armed resistance against Israel. Hezbollah spearheaded resistance against Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon before its withdrawal in May 2000 following a 22-year occupation. But Hezbollah vows to continue resistance as long as Israel occupies the Shebaa Farms, which Beirut and Damascus say belong to Lebanon. Israel, however, says it captured the Shebaa Farms from Syria in the 1967 Mideast War and the issue would be resolved in its peace talks with Syria

CIS Leaders Calls for Political Settlement of Afghan Issue

MOSCOW Presidents from the 12-member Commonwealth Independent State (CIS) voiced

UNITED NATIONS United Nations_ As the U.N. General Assembly continued its

Israeli Withdrawal Essential to Mideast Peace: **U.N. Assembly**

open debate on the Middle East issue for a second day, speakers said that the Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories is essential to a peaceful and lasting solution for the Middle East crisis, a U.N. press release said Friday.

A representative from Kuwait told the Assembly that Israeli's occupation of Palestine and the Syrian Golan Heights was the prime source of tension in the Middle East.

The representative from Saudi Arabia said that a Middle East settlement required a solution to the Palestinian problem, with implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

The representative of the United Arab Emirates said the recent prising and other violent protests

collective punishment. **Deputy Permanent Representative** of China to the U.N. Shen Guofang said China had taken note of the positive efforts the parties concerned had made towards the de-escalation of the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis, and the resumption of peace talks between the two sides since September last year. "Regrettably," Shen said, "the vio-

lence between Palestinians and Israelis had not yet stopped, and the Middle East situation had further deteriorated."

He strongly appealed to the two sides to earnestly implement their existing agreements, respond actively to mediation efforts and to return to the negotiation table at an early date.

He said China had all along sup-



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here Friday their collective support for a political settlement in Afghanistan, while stressing the Taliban should be excluded from the country's future government.

The CIS leaders, who gathered here for the organization's 10th anniversary celebration, called in a joint statement to establish a broadbased multiethnic government in Afghanistan, insisting that the Taliban had lost the right to

Afghanistan's future should be exclusively decided by the Afghan people themselves, they noted, hoping to see a new Afghanistan that lives in peace and harmony with its neighbors and the whole international community. Those leaders also pledged to step up humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and to work out an international program of postwar restoration of

the country. They reiterated the intention to ensure security of the territories of the CIS countries and to pro-



ts from the 12-member Commonwealth Independent St (CIS) and the Secretary of CIS committe pose for photographers prio to their ten-year anniversary CIS summit in Moscow Friday, November 30, 2001 Xinhua Photo by Wang Changsh

tem under the U.N. auspices. Russian President Vladimir Putin said at a subsequent press conference that the anti-terrorism issue would remain as focus of the attention of the CIS members until it was fully solved. Noting that the CIS countries had encountered the terrorism problem earlier than Western nations, Putin appreciated the ideas of creating the CIS anti-terrorist center and the rapid reaction force. Xinhua

were natural reactions of the Palestinians to daily suffering from terrorism, extremism and

ported the just cause of the Palestinian people in restoring their legitimate national rights. Xinhua

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تحركات دولية لمواجهة جرائم إلكترونية

رائد السقاف* raed260@yahoo.com

عندما تطفئ فجأة دون سابق إنذار، ممرات هبوط الطائرات في مطار أمريكي وتحدث كارثة في الطائرة وركابها، تكون أولى ردود الأفعال اتهام جماعات إرهابية وراء هذه العملية، فتتأهب الخارجية الأمريكية لإرسال السفن الحربية، فبعد إجراءات عادية يتضح أن وراء العملية متسلل مراهق من لاس فيجاس استطاع أن يسيطر على نظام الكمبيوتر في المطار وقام بتنفيذ جريمته التي لا يعرف خطورتها.

لمثل هذه الجرائم الإلكترونية تسعى الدول الغربية الى عقد الاتفاقيات للحد من انتشار هذه الظاهرة الدولية، حيث يتسلل

الجناة عبر العديد من الدول قبل أن يدخلوا الى نظام الكمبيوتر المستهدف.

لهذا سيوقع وزراء الداخلية ومسئولو تطبيق القانون في الدول الأوربية إضافة الى الولايات المتحدة واليابان على اتفاقية بعد مفاوضات مكثفة بين الأطراف المعنية وستعمل الدول الموقعة على توحيد الجهود في محاربة جرائم الكمبيوتر التي انتقلت من مرحلة التسلل البريئة الى الاحتيال والاختلاس وجرائم التهديد.

وقال مسئولو في المجلس الأوربي (واقعياً يمكن أن نتوقع أن نحو ٣٠ دولة ستوقع على المعاهدة)، وأضاف بأن الكثيرين لا زالوا ينظرون الى التسلل لأنظمة الكمبيوتر والجرائم

الإلكترونية باعتبارها قضية أخلاقية بالدرجة الأولى دون إدراك للخسائر المادية والأخطار التي تتعرض لها حياة الناس نتيجة تلك الممارسات.

وتحرص أوربا على حضر الكراهية العنصرية على الإنترنت ومحاربة استغلال الأطفال جنسيا عبر شبكة المعلومات الدولية ولكن أمريكا أعربت عن قلقها من أن القضاء على تلك المواقع سيتناقض مع التعديل الأول للدستور الأمريكي المتعلق بحرية التعبير. وكحل وسط سيغطي برتوكول جانبي يفترض وضع مسودته في أيلول القدم الأمور المتعلقة بالكراهية العنصرية.

بن لادن يتسبب في انقطاع الإنترنت عن الصومال

فقد الصوماليون صلتهم بالإنترنت مؤخرا بعدما أجبرت العقوبات الأمريكية المنإهضة للإرهاب الشركة الرئيسية التي توفر خدمة الإنترنت وشركة اتصالات أخرى على إغلاق أبوابهما.

وقد وضعت السلطات الأمريكية كلا الشركتين وهما الصومال للإنترنت وشركة البركات على قائمة المنظمات التي تتهمها بتدبير الأموال لتنظيم القاعدة الذي يتزعمه أسامة بن لادن، لكن الشركتين نفتا بشكل واضح أي علاقة لهما بالإرهابيين.

وتفيد التقارير الواردة بأن قرار الإغلاق قد أدى إلى قطع جميع خطوط الإنترنت عن المشتركين كما قيد خدمة الخطوط الهاتفية الدولية الأمر الذي عطل عمليات تحويل الأموال.

ويقول المراسلون إن إغلاق الشركتين سيكون له تأثير مدمر على الصومال الذي يحتاج بشدة للخدمات التي تقدمها الشركتان.

ويقول سحن باريسي مراسلنا في مقديشو أن ثمانين في المائة من الصوماليين يعتمدون في معيشتهم على التحويلات المالية التي يتلقونها من أقارب لهم يعيشون في الخارج. وذكر مراسلنا أن مقاهي الإنترنت قد أغلقت أبوابها في الوقت الراهن كما أن شركتي الاتصالات الأخريين في البلاد



عاجزتان عن تحمل الضغوط الإضافية. وأشار إلى أن وكالات الأمم المتحدة وهيئات الإغاثة الدولية والمحلية والدوائر الحكومية قد حرمت جميعا من الإنترنت التي كانت أداة اتصال رئيسية بألنسبة لها . ويتوقع حسن باريسي أن يكون أثر هذا الانقطاع أكثر قسوة

لأنه حدث في شهر رمضان.

تحويل الأموال. وكانت الإدارة الأمريكية قد أعلنت في السابع من الشهر الماضى عن قائمة تضم ٦٢ شخصا ومنظمة تتهمهم بإقامة

روابط مالية مع أسامة بن لادن. وتشير التقارير إلى أن شركة الصومال للإنترنت قد أغلقت

أبوابها بعدما أدركت أن منفذها على الشبكة الدولية قد أصبح

كما أجبرت شركة البركات وهي أكبر شركة صومالية ولها مصالح في قطاع الاتصالات والبريد والصرافة، على إغلاق أعمالها بسبب قيام الإدارة الأمريكية بتجميد أصولها.

وقد توقفت خدمة الاتصالات الدولية بعدما أغلق منفذها على الشبكة الدولية الذي كانت تقدمه لها شركتا أية تي أند تي الأمريكية وبريتش تليكوم البريطانية.

وتعتبر البركات التي يمتكلها ٦٠٠ من حملة الأسهم في الصومال أكبر الشركات المحلية من حيث عدد الوظائف. وتعتبر البركات الشركة الرئيسية التى يستخدمها مئات الآلاف من الصوماليين الذي يعيشون في الخارج لإرسال الأموال إلى ذويهم حيث يجد نظام مصرفي في البلاد منذ

سقوط نظام سياد بري في عام واحد وتسعين. وقد أصدر رئيس الوزراء الصومالي في وقت سابق قرار بالتحقيق في أنشطة شركة البركات والشركات التي تعمل في

bbc.co.uk/arabic

البروتوكول FTP

نصار المحفدي

n_assar@ayna.com

FTP هو اختصار (File Transfer Protocol) البروتوكول هو لغة

تمكن أجهزة الكمبيوتر من الاتصال فيما بينها. ويستخدم لجعل الملفات

والمجلدات متوفرة وذلك للتنقل عبر الإنترنت. في بعض الحالات قد تكون

بحاجة للحصول على إذن من مسؤول شبكة اتصال الكمبيوتر لتسجيل

الدخول والوصول إلى ملفات موجودة على الكمبيوتر (في حالة وجود شبكة

محلية). ولكن ستجد عادة أنه يمكنك استخدام FTP للوصول إلى شبكات

الاتصال أو ملقمات بدون أن يكون لديك حساب، أو بدون كونك حامل كلمة

المرور الرسمية، لذلك الكمبيوتر. يمكن أن يحتوي على ملقمات "FTP

يبدو عنوان إنترنت (URL) لملقم FTP مختلف قليلاً عن URL الذي

تستخدمه لصفحة ويب المثلى. على سبيل المثال، لدى Microsoft ملقم

FTP مجهول على htp://ftp.microsoft.com، حيث يمكنك تحميل

ملفات تترواح بين إصلاحات المنتجات، وبرامج تشغيل محدثة، وأدوات

مساعدة، إلى مواضيع Microsoft Knowledge Base ووثائق

أخرى. ومقدار الوصول الذي لديك إلى ملفات ومجلدات موجودة على

ملقمات FTP يعتمد على ما إذا كان لديك وصول إلى الملقمات عبر الملقم

الوكيل CERN أو مباشرةً، وعلى نوعية الأذونات الموجودة لديك مع الملقم

* تم الحد من الوصول عبر الملقم الوكيل CERN إلى عرض وتحميل

الملفات. لا يمكنك إعادة تسمية، أو إيداع، أو حذف ملفات ومجلدات عبر

* إذا تم الوصول إلى مواقع FTP مباشرة، يمكنك العمل بالملفات

والمجلدات الموجودة على ملقمات FTP بالطريقة نفسها التي تعمل بها

على الكمبيوتر الخاص بك. يمكنك عرض، وتحميل، وإيداع، وإعادة تسمية،

وحذف الملفات والمجلدات. إذا كنت بحاجة إلى أذن من ملقم FTP لتأدية

أي من هذه الإجراءات، ستتم مطالبتك بتوفير اسم المستخدم وكلمة المرور.

١. في شريط العناوين، اكتب عنوان إنترنت (URL) لموقع FTP الذي تريد

ftp://ftp.microsoft.com الاتصال به. على سبيل المثال:

الملقم الوكيل CERN كما يمكنك عبر أنواع أخرى من ملقمات الوكيل.

الوصول إلى مواقع FTP عبر ملقم وكيل متوافق CERN.

المعلومات، للوصول إلى مواقع FTP مباشرة:

المجهولة" على نطاق واسع من البيانات المتوفرة عبر FTP.

٢. لتحميل ملف أو مجلد، انقر بزر الماوس الأيمن فوق العنصر الموجود في الصفحة، ثم انقر فوق التحميل إلى:

لتسجيل الدخول كمستخدم مختلف لموقع FTP هذا، انقر فوق القائمة ملف، ثم انقر فوق تسجيل الدخول.

* لإعادة تسمية أو حذف عناصر موجودة في مجلد FTP، أو للقيام بلصق العناصر إلى موقع FTP (إيداع)، يمكنك استخدام الأوامر نفسها والإجراءات التي تستخدمها في Windows Explorer أو في .My Computer ملاحظات:

* على بعض مواقع FTP، يمكنك فقط عرض أو تحميل الملفات. يمكن للأشخاص الذين يمتلكون أو يقومون بتشغيل هذا الموقع فقط إعادة تسمية، أو حذف، أو إيداع الملفات. * على العديد من مواقع FTP، يتم تسجيل دخولك تلقائياً بشكل مجهول،

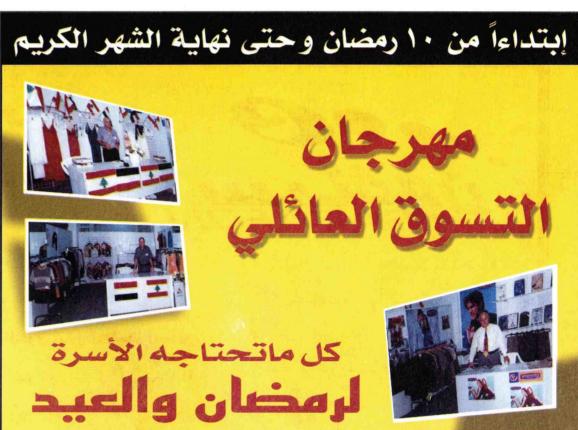
بحيث يمكنك عرض أو تحميل الملفات. للقيام بالإيداع، إعادة التسمية، أو حذف ملفات، قد تكون بحاجة لتسجيل الدخول باستخدام اسم مستخدم خاص مع كلمة مرور أيضاً، قد تتطلب نواحي مختلفة للموقع نفسه تسجيلات دخول مختلفة.

* لا يمكنك نقل ملفات ضمن مواقع FTP أو ما بينها. يمكنك نقل الملفات من موقع FTP إلى موقع مؤقت على الكمبيوتر الخاص بك أو إلى محرك أقراص شبكة الاتصال ثم قم بتحميل الملفات إلى موقع FTP آخر أو إلى مجلد مختلف موجود على الموقع نفسه.

* قد تعتمد بعض البرامج على فتح وحفظ الملفات من ملقمات FTP بكتابة عنوان FTP في مربع الحوار ملف/فتح أو ملف/حفظ. ١. في شريط العناوين، اكتب عنوان إنترنت (URL) لموقع FTP الذي تريد الاتصال به. على سبيل المثال: /ftp.microsoft.com إذا تطلب الموقع اسم المستخدم وكلمة المرور، عليك تضمين المعلومات في العنوان. على سبيل المثال:

ftp://username:password@ftp.microsoft.com/ ٢- لتحميل ملف أو مجلد، انقر بزر الماوس الأيمن فوق العنصر الموجود على الصفحة، ثم انقر فوق التحميل.

* إذا كان النظام يستخدم ملقم وكيل CERN، ستكون قادراً فقط على تحميل وعرض الملفات. تفحص مع المسؤول عن النظام لمعرفة ما إذا يمكنك تجاوز الملقم الوكيل أو ما إذا كان الملقم الوكيل ذو خدمة FTP الكاملة



· akus

السعودية تطلب برامج لحجب مواقع في الإنترنت

استوعبت المملكة العربية السعودية أهمية الإنترنت في كل المجالات، فكانت من أوائل الدول العربية التي فتحت هذه الخدمة لمواطنيها. ولحرص المملكة على قيم وأخلاق المجمع اتخذت عدة حلول تحول دون استخدام هذه التقنية في أغراض لا أخلاقية، ومن هذه الإجراءات وتعد أهمها، عدم جعل شاشة الكمبيوتر مغلقة على

المتحدة، تنافس للحصول على عقد مع السلطات السعودية المختصة فلمساعدتها على حجب بعض المواقع الإلكترونية غير المرغوب فيها. وتشير أحدث الإحصاءات إلى أنه يوجد أكثر من نصف مليون مستخدم للإنترنت في السعودية. وتقوم مدينة الملك عبد العزيز للعلوم والتقنية بتقديم خدمة الإنترنت داخل السعودية بصورة

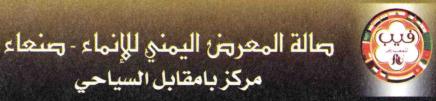
تصل قيمة العقد إلى عدة ملايين من الدولارات وتقوم حاليا إحدى الشركات الأمريكية بتقديم هذه الخدمة للسلطات السعودية، وسينتهي العقد

المبرم معها في عام٢٠٠٣ وتواجه الشركة منافسة كبيرة لإعادة تجديد العقد معها من شركات تتمركز في الولايات المتحدة وألمانيا وبريطانيا وهولندا.

ويعتبر سوق تقنيات المعلومات السعودي ثاني







شارع القصر الجمهوري أمام البوابة الغربية - صنعاء

مركز بامقابل السياحي

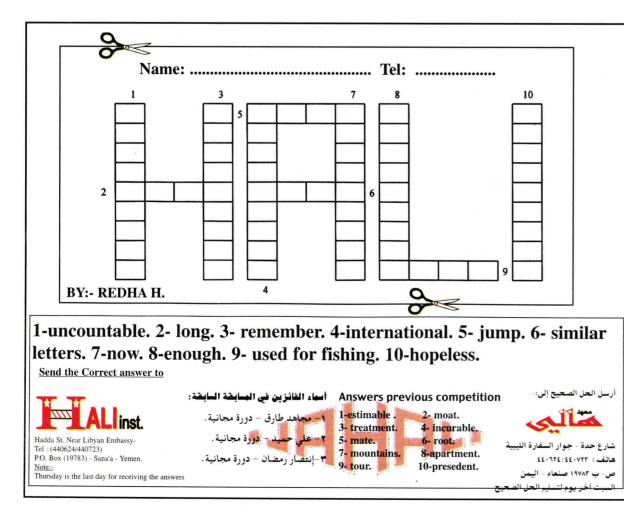
• مفروشات

• ألعان • مواد غذائية

• أوانى وأجعزة منزلية

المتصفح حتى لا يتمكن من فتح مواقع مخلة حصرية، كما تقوم بمراقبة المواقع التي يتردد بالأدب، لإمكانية مشاهدة الأخر للشاشة وهناك عليها مستخدمو الشبكة في السعودية، وحجب أكبر سوق في الشرق الأوسط بعد السوق عدة إجراءات تعتزم المملكة تنفيذها، حيث غير المناسب منها من الناحية الأخلاقية والدينية المصرى، وتشهد خدمات الشبكة الدولية هناك إقبالا كبيرا بين الجمهور، مما جذب عمالقة والسياسية. أشارت الصحف السعودية.

أن شركات برمجيات عالمية أغلبها من الولايات ونقلت صحف سعودية عن محليين توقعهم بأن الصناعة العالمية



Varieties

Dotcoms are dead, long live the dotcoms

Sandy Starr

otcoms, once the toast of business circles and the companies most commonly associated with the internet, have been wiped off the map of public discussion. First everybody was talking them up, then everybody was talking them down, and now people have simply stopped talking about them.

This is a pity. The early hype about dotcoms may have been misplaced, but last year's backlash against dotcoms was equally over-the-top, and the gloom that surrounds dotcoms today is unwarranted. The internet remains as exciting a vehicle for collaboration, business, entertainment and education as it ever was, a forum for ideas with an enormous global reach, a medium where various types of content can be customised to countless individual needs and desires.

But the problem, then and now, is that people expect the internet to do our work for us, instead of seeing it as a tool that we can use to better achieve our broader ambitions. As soon as dotcoms became associated with quick and easy investments in the late 1990s, even the largest and most old-fashioned of companies boosted their reputation by developing an internet strategy. All of this was motivated by a widespread belief that the internet would automatically change the world, rather than by a proper assessment of the internet's potential.

Because of this kind of thinking, the internet tends to take both the credit and the blame for things that are really the responsibility of the people using it. The more attention is paid to the internet as a force for change in its own right, the less attention is paid to what we can and should be using it for. If electricity generation or the telegraph had been dismissed as readily in the decades following their invention as the internet is dismissed today, we wouldn't be able to take them for granted in the way we do now.

It isn't just businesses who take shallow advantage of internet hype - politicians are just as guilty. At the height of the dotcom boom in 2000, UK prime minister Tony Blair announced the

government's commitment to having all government services available online by 2005, a promise he may live to regret. Not that the idea doesn't make perfect sense - after all, we're used to being able to access a majority of government services over the telephone, so why shouldn't it be the same with the internet?

But Blair's stated aim of making the UK 'the world's leading internet economy' no longer looks as inspiring as it did before technology stocks crashed. And according to research by Forrester published earlier this year, the government has so far failed to set up genuinely innovative online services. Like the corporates who built up their new technology arms only to pull them down again, government thinking on the internet has been motivated more by short-term gains than by long-term strategy.

The terrorist attacks on the USA of 11 September provided a fascinating snapshot of the way we perceive the internet. The internet was praised, for providing a haven where people could share their thoughts and feelings, and for redressing the failure of telephone networks on the day of the attack. But at the same time (and often in the same breath), the internet was blamed for the spread of misinformation and hoaxes, and for enabling the terrorists to plan their attack in the first place. The terrorists probably used the telephone as well, but nobody was too concerned about that.

After 11 September, people seemed intent on defining the internet per se as a boon or a burden to society at a time of crisis, rather than seeing in it a reflection of our everyday hopes and fears. It is striking that such an extraordinary and tragic event brought the internet into focus more effectively than any previous attempt to pin it down in a business plan, or to characterise it as the hub of the 'new economy'.

To hear the internet spoken of so widely without reference to the prospects of dotcom businesses was in one sense refreshing, but in another sense sad. People have started talking about the dotcom boom as though the events of last year are already ancient history, something we can look back on fondly rather than something we can build upon today.



Two books have recently been published, both of which have the same title: dot.bomb. One, by J David Kuo, tells of the rise and fall of the dotcom retailer Value America. And the other, by the BBC's internet and business correspondent Rory Cellan-Jones, tells of 'the rise and fall of dotcom Britain'. These books are amusing and well-written, but you can't help feeling that they sound a death knell for the dotcom.

It's far too early for that. Although countless weird and wonderful dotcoms have come and gone, we have yet to scratch the surface of the internet's potential for business. We don't even have proper standards in place to measure the impact and development of the medium.

The infrastructure of the internet was built slowly by the American state, using public funding, over the course of nearly half a century. The original purpose of this technology was to be an

intelligence tool during the Cold War. The inven-

tion of the world wide web by computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee in the early 1990s was a masterstroke of innovation, but for all the talk of a 'web revolution', when you look at the grand scheme of things the technological donkey work had already been done before the web came about.

There is no longer a Cold War to motivate technological innovation, and we need not be nostalgic for the days when there was. But without the kind of long-term vision that went into building the internet in the first place, we may never discover the true limits of its application. It would be a tragedy to let a brief boom and bust, taking place largely in the financial markets rather than in the productive sectors of the economy, define the horizons of what the internet can do for us.



One tablespoon chopped fresh parsley - Salt to taste

Method

- 1) Preheat the chicken thighs in oven to 400 degrees F (200 degrees C).
- 2) Squeeze juices from halved lemon into a small bowl, then stir in brown sugar, vinegar and water; set aside.
- 3) Place figs and sliced lemon segments in the bottom of an 11x16 inch baking/roasting dish. Arrange chicken thighs on top, then pour vinegar mixture over chicken. Finally, sprinkle with salt and dried parsley to taste.
- 4) Bake/roast at 400 degrees F (200 degrees C) for 50 minutes, basting frequently (turn figs if they begin to brown).
- 5) With a slotted spoon, remove chicken, figs and lemon slices from baking dish and place on a warm platter. Skim fat from cooking juices, then pour over chicken as sauce.
- 6) Garnish with fresh parsley and serve.

Courtesy: theholidayspot.com





في ظل هيمنة الحزب الحاكم على اللجنة العليا للإنتخابات:

التجربة الديمقراطية في اليمن: إلى أين؟

كتب: بسام أحمد السقاف

تشكلت اللجنة العليا للإنتخابات من سبعة أعضاء كان نصيب الحزب الحاكم منها أربعة مقابل ثلاثة (للحزب الإشتراكي اليمني واحد، حزب التجمع اليمني للإصلاح واحد، وواحد للحزب الديمقراطي الناصري -القريب من السلطة.





وشعرت أحزاب المعارضة إزاء هذا التشكيل من خيبة أمل واضحة بعد أن ضاعت آمال الإصلاح من الحصول على مقعدين، والتنظيم الوحدوي الناصري الذي لم يمثل بأي مقعد مما دفعه إلى إعتبار وجوده في لجنة الإنتخابات لن يعدو أن يكون شاهد زور على ذلك.

وجاء إختيار السبعة الأعضاء من قبل رئيس الجمهورية بعد إختيار مجلس النواب لخمسة عشر إسمأ تقدمت بهم الأحزاب للترشيح، وبعد أن قبلت المعارضة بتفويض الرئيس بذلك.

ومع ذلك يظل إستشراف مستقبل العملية الإنتخابية القادمة والدور الذي يمكن أن تلعبه اللجنة المشكّلة مجهولاً حتى هذه اللحظة، في حين يشير مراقبين أن هيمنة الحزب الحاكم هو المقدمة الأولى لممارسة لعبته السياسية القادمة في الإنتخابات.

على أن الثابت أن الأحزاب التي لم تقبل النتيجة أو أعتبرتها مخيبة لأمالها ليست محقة في ذلك ما دامت قبلت بالمبدأ

25.2

"سبأفون":

- صنعاء، قرية القابل، دودان، شبام، كوكبان،

- عمران، الأشمور، كحلان، عفار، بيت مران،

الحيفة، ريدة، الناصرة، السودة، خمر، القابل،

ثلة، حبابة، بيت الضلعي، عطان.

الواقع الجغرافي والسياسي علاوة على هيمنة الحزب الحاكم على والأسلوب وراحت تنسى وعودها لتتفاوض خفية بعيدا عن اللجنة العليا ورغبته المحموقة في تسييرها حسب هواه. قاعدتها الجماهيرية ثم إذا ما طلعت النتيجة حشدتهم للإجتماع غير أنها ليست هذه المرة الأولى التي تتفاوض فيها المعارضة مع والرفض.

> وفوق هذا فإن الإنتهازية السياسية سادت التشكيل من جميع الجوانب كانت في المقدمة للحزب الحاكم المؤتمر الشعبي العام ومن بعده أحزاب المعارضة التي لم تستغل ورقة الضغط، لإجبار



الحزب الحاكم على التراجع عن التفافه على تشكيل اللجنة (مؤتمر). وإحتواء أكثر من نصفها لصالحه.

> وإستمرت المفاوضات حول تشكيل اللجنة العليا للإنتخابات بين المؤتمر الشعبي العام الذي مثله الأستاذ/عبدالقادر باجمال رئيس مجلس الوزراء- وبين أحزاب اللقاء المشترك -مجلس

> > التنسيق وحزب الإصلاح- لكنها ما يزيد على الثلاثة أشهر، لكنها لم تصل إلى حل أو نتيجة وبدأت المفاوضات مع رئيس الجمهورية مباشرة التي حسمها بالطريقة الموجودة.

وتقف أمام اللجنة العليا للإنتخابات الكثير من التحديات والمشاكل منها الكشوفات الوهمية وتنقيتها والتي تزيد عن نصف مليون إسم مزور ووهمي، بالإضافة إلى تحديات من

يمكن للمراقبين الحكم على جديتها من عدمه في العمل والقيام بإجراءات إنتخابية حقيقية بعيداً عن التزوير، وعبر صناديق الإقتراع.

الحزب الحاكم ولا يصلون إلى حل واضح وصريح ليتدخل بعدها

رئيس الجمهورية في نهاية المطاف ويحسم المفاوضات بطريقة

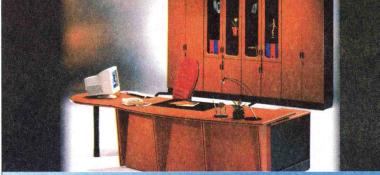
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وتبقى سبأفون شركة الإتصالات الأولى تغطية المناطق... تغطية الطرق... خدمات مميزة

القطن، حورة، بويش، ديس.

التجوال الدولي (أصبحت متوفرة مع ٣٠

بخطوات سريعة ومدروسة تسير الشركة اليمنية حوث، الحرف.

للهاتف النقال "سبأفون" نحو الهدف الأكبر ذمار، منقذة، القرن. - سمارة، خوة، ذفار، رحاب، رباط القلعة، الذي أرادت تحقيقه على مستوى الإتصالات في اليمن، وقد أثبتت بالفعل وخلال فترة قصيرة، يسلح. - النادرة، السدة ،بيت الشامي، وادي بنا، أنها جديرة بالثقة التي اعطيت لها من قبل المشتركين الذين يتزايد عددهم يوماً بعد يوم. الأشول، العوض. - إب، جبلة، العدين، النجد الأحمر، سهبان، وتبقى سبأفون شركة الإتصالات الأولى والمميزة بما تقدمه من خدمات وتوفره من تغطية دليل، السدة، العود. في المناطق. ويظهر هذا التميز بشكل واضبح إذا – تعز، النصر، شماخ، المسراخ، هجدة. ما استعرضنا ما يلى:

تغطيها

- عدن ، العند، مرداح، كدمة العبدلي، الحوطة، حران، الوهط، البريقة، لحج، صبر.

الحديدة، المراوعة، القطيع، باجل، رأس الكثيب، التريبة، عبس، شفر، كيلو ١٦. - المحابشة، كعيد<mark>نة، الشاهل</mark>، أسلم، ك<mark>شر،</mark> الشرف، النهاري، الأشمور، ضرة، كحلان. - يافع، لعبوس، يحر. - حضرموت، المكلا، فوه، بروم، الريان، ريدة، غيل باوزير، شحير، سيئون، تريم، شبام،

مأرب، صافر. شبكة الطرن التي تغطيها " سبأنون " :

صنعاء- عدن مروراً بذمار، إب وتعز (٧٠٪) صنعاء- مأرب (٧٠/) صنعاء - الحديدة (٢٠٪) صنعاء- حجة (٥٠٪) صنعاء- المحويت (٧٥) الحديدة - حرض (١٠٠٪) وادي دوعن - تريم (١٠٠٪)

الخدمات التي وضعت في متناول جميع المشتركين: الرسائل القصيرة (الإشتراك مجاني) • البريد الصوتي الأساسية (الإشتراك مجانى) • البريد الصوتى المتميز

شبكة إتصالات موجودة في ٢٥ دولة)

• الفاتورة المفصلة

المكالمات الدولية.

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• مجموعة من الخدمات المجانية : الكاشف، اتبعني، تنبيه بوجود مكالمة... • مجموعة من الخدمات الإضافية: حجب الرقم، التحكم بحجب الرقم، حجب المكالمات، حجب

- أنشأت سبأفون حتى الآن ٧ فروع : صنعاء، تعز، الحديدة، عدن، المكلا، مأرب، سيئون. - تتعامل سبأفون مع ١٠ موزعين حصريين ، ٦٠٠ نقطة بيع تابعة لهم منتشرة في كافة أنحاء الجمهورية.

 – كانت سبأفون أول من قدم خدمة تسديد فواتير الهاتف عبر البنك وذلك بالتعاون مع البنك التجاري اليمني في كافة فروعه المنتشرة في مختلف المناطق اليمنية.



11111-111-11

🔳 مطلوب: محاسب لدیه خبرة لا تقل عن ٦ سنوات في الحسابات والتكاليف، ت: ٤١٨١٧٥ تعلن تاتش ستارز عن الوظائف الشاغرة التالية وبمرتبات مغرية: مدير علاقات لمكتب سياحة وسفريات، خبير حسابات (ماجستير-دكتوراه)، مدراء مبيعات وتسويق ومشرفي مبيعات وتسويق، مشغل انتاج مصنع الكلينكس، عمال

الكمبيوتر (٢) ضابط اداري، على ان تكون لديه 🔳 محمد عبد الرب علوان: ثانوبة عامة، حاصل خبرة لا تقل عن عشر سنوات، ويجيد اللغة الانجليزية والتعامل مع الكمبيوتر والانترنت، الراتب يتحدد حسب المؤهلات وما هو معتاد في مجال الشركات الخدمية. ت: ٤٤٠١٩٦، و إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس : ٤٤٠٤١٥ بعد الساعة الثالثة والنصف عصراً. نبيل الكميم. يعلن المعهد البريطاني الحديث (فرع الجامعة)

على دورات كمبيوتر NIIT وصيانة الحاسوب وإجادة اللغة الانجليزية نطقاً وكتابةً، ت: ۷۳۸۱۱۰۱۲/٤۱۷۹۰۹ فکری. 🔳 هلال عبد الله صالح: ثانوية فنية قسم مباني، خبرة ١٥ سنة في الاشراف المباشر في تنفيذ الانشاءات المعمارية، حساب كميات. الحديدة

تخصصی. ت: ۷۹۱۹۹۹۲ 🔳 عبد الله الجبرى: بك هندسة وبرمجة وبدروم. الايجار قابل للتفاوض ت: ٢٦٣٧١٦ حاسبات، ٩ سنوات خبرة في شبكات الكمبيوتر 🔳 فيلا، ٧ غرف نوم، ٦ حمامات، كاملة التأثيث، محلل نظم، برمجة، تركيب الاجهزة وتشغيلها صالة مساحتها ١٠م × ٨م، مع موقف للسيارات

وصيانتها والتدريب للمستخدمين، وتسويق سعة ست سيارات المبنى للايجار كاملاً او غرف الاجهزة الحاسوبية. صنعاء ت: ٢١٨٢١٥ منفردة او اجنحة مكاتب، محمد عبد القادر غانم

ت: ۸۱،۹٦۹۲/۱۲،۰۸۱







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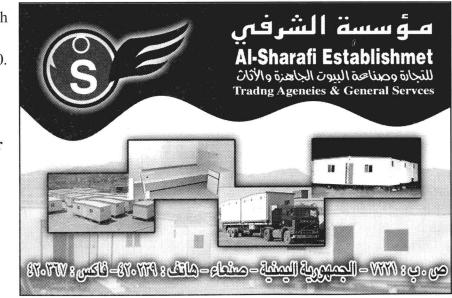
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خداط الخلود: للخياطة الحديثة والأقمشة، أحدث الموديلات الأول في الجمهورية اليمنية. صنعاء-شارع الكويت (الزراعة سابقاً) جوار الجامعة

يونايتد كمبيوتر ∎ OMEGA وكالة اتحاد الساعات السويسرية: مركز أجهزة - طابعات - برامج -صنعاء التجاري. ت: ٢١٢٣٦١ صيانة - تلفونات GSM ش. القصر الجمهوري ۲۷۲۸۲۷، مستلزمات كمبيوتر. ش. فاكس: ۲۷۲٤۷۹، تعز: ت ۲۰۲۳۲۳، عدن: ۲۰۲۳۲۳

> 🔳 ساعات ملكة سبا:: وكلاء ساعات رادو-ايبل-ريتم-ورلى-الداء: صنعاء شعلى عبد المغنى. ت: ٢٨٠٣٢٩ فاكس: ۲۷۲۸۸۸ ص.ب: ۱۱۵۷ الفروع: عدن ت: ۲۰۰۱۸۱ تعز ت : ٢٥١٢.٤ الحديدة ت: ٢٤٥٦٥٦ المكلات: ٣٠٤٨٤١.

الصافية، المدير العام: صالح احمد روضان. ت: ۲٦١٣٠٤ -۲٤٥١٦٠ فاكس: ٢٦١٣٠٤ ص.ب .015212.

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محاهد ت: ۲٤٦٢٧٣

ا الجوبى للمفروشات والأثاث والأقمشية: صالح ۱۷۰۹٤ سیار: ۷۹۰۷۷٤۹ بیجر صالح قعرة الجوبي، صنعاء الخط الدائري الغربي، جوار المركز الإيراني، ت: ٢١٩٧٦٠-٢١٩٧٦، فرع تعز: حوض الأشراف، امام أجمل التهاني والتبريكات العطرة أنور اهمد معمد الحكيم بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف Jabbar Kadhem

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. صنعاء، جولة تعز، امام فرزة حضرموت، ت: ٧٩١٩٤٢٨ بيجر: ٥٨٠٦٠١٦، ص.ب: ٥،١١٢، بريد الكتروني: A.M.S@Y.NET.YE

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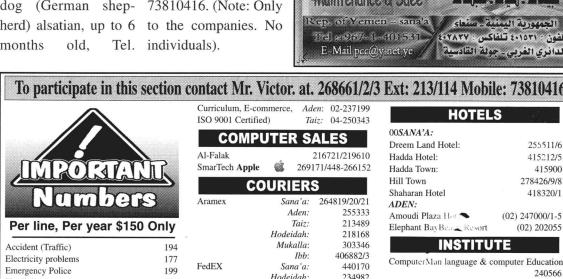
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		التي من إحدى منتجاتها سمن القمرية؟	and the same of the local data and the second se			
THE PLANE DALLES TO BE THE PLANE	ه نظیف	ם والير	🛛 مىلاي			
to the second	🗕 الما - ما هي جنسية شركة بريماما المتخصصة بمالابس الاطفال؟					
	The sector					
	and have a strand on part	من العامة التأمين	 بلجيكية 17 - متى تأسست الشركة الي 			
المورجية بمنهجمة والبيار فالمراقل والم	1979 🗆	1978 🗆	1977 🗆			
	and the second design of the	and the second sec	And a second			
	?	، حسن الكبوس أولاده في تجارة البن والشاه	18 - مىلى بدات مۇسسە محمد			
	1938 🗆	1980 🗖	1940 🗆			
Mark the Correct	Answers	al treater to	In the I want to A want			
			Station Station (1998)			
1- Which of the following countries	President Saleh did not visit d	uring his last overseas trip?	landad ale alugad			
USA USA	Spain F	rance	pel, manden and			
2- When you buy the EASY line fr	om Spacetel. You will get:					
Pre-paid card	Billing system	Ordinary phone line	THE PARTY I PARTY I			
3- What is the field of operation of						
Crude oil	Natural gas	Minerals				
4- What is the new product to mar	And a start of the second	time of the second s	1 I CONT			
		A second distance of the second se				
Super flash	New Tite	Rex				
5-A new and modern bank which au			rabic and English is:			
Yemen-Gulf Bank	United Bank	Central Bank of Yemen				
6-When was the company for Detergents & Soup Industry (member of AI-Hathra Industrial Group of Companies) founded?						
1982	1984	1976				
7- Videocon has a well-renowned TV set known as:						
Bazooka	Renstarloaster	Challenger	Service Parks			
	and the second		A STATE OF A			

Belgium China 17- When the Yemeni General Company for Insurance

1940

China

1980

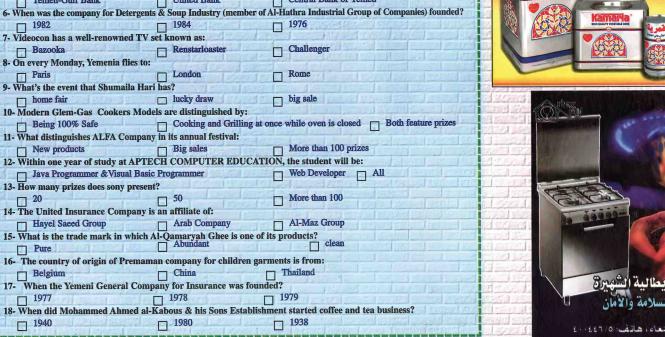
1978

The Grand "Millions" Competition

Name.

Age

Tel. -



طباخات جليم غاز الإيطالية الشهيرة حدث وأذق أنظمة السلامة والأمان

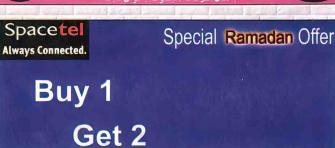
التحارية صنعاء، هاتف، ٢٠٠٤٤٦،٥ محلات الحيقي التجارية تعز، هاتف: ٨/٢٢٢٢











تعليمات للمشاركين؛

إملاً بياناتك الشخصية و أجب على خمسة أسئلة في كوبون هذا العدد مع ثلاثة أعداد أخرى متتالية، وإرسالها في ظرف إلى مقر الصحيفة الرئيسي بصنعاء أو مكاتب الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز. كما يمكنك إرسالها بالبريد إلى عنوان الصحيفة: ص.ب. 2579، صنعاء. يمكن لأي قارئ المشاركة بأسمه أكثر من مرة. لن يتم قبول المشاركات في الحالات التالية: اذا لم يتم إرسال كوبونات لإجابات أربعة أعداد متتالية. -إذا لم يتم تعبئة البيانات الشخصية بشكل مكتمل.

سيتم نشر جميع أجابات الأسئلة بعد انتهاء المسابقة في فبراير 2002. كما سيتم السحب وتسليم الجوائز في نفس الشهر. لمزيد من الإستفسار عن المسابقة، يمكنكم الإتصال بالأخ/ نصري أبو بكر، على هاتف الصحيفة في صنعاء في أوقات الدوام الرسمي. × يجب أن تنطبق البيانات الشخصية مع البيانات في البطاقة الشخصية (أو جواز السفر لغير اليمنيين).

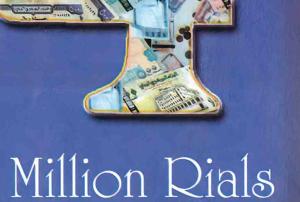




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لأوروبية الكبرى للجودة باريس ١٩٩٨ .



YEMEN

The Grand "Millions" Competition



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