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Army Brigades Sent to Marib, Shabwa and al-Jawf

MANHUNT FOR al-QAEDA SUSPECTS CONTINUES

Yemen official sources said around 20 tribal Sheikhs in Marib and Shabwa had been detained. They would be released on condition of surrendering the persons accused of assaulting around 24 soldiers in the clashes between security and military forces and tribesmen in Marib mid December. The security men were hunting down suspected al-Qaeda elements.

The sources said military forces were still hunting down the two main suspects: Qaid Ali al-Harithy and Mohammed Hamid al-Ahdal.

Four military brigades were sent

to Shabwa, Marib and al-Jawf last week to reinforce forces hunting out suspected al-Qaeda elements. The government has also approved of an increase in the budget of the Ministry of Interior so as to enhance the fight against terrorism.

It has also approved of a new measure preventing Arab and foreign students to study in any Yemeni government or non-government institutions unless they get the permission of their countries.

The new measure will put all educational institutions under direct monitoring of the govern-



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ment.

The government announced two weeks ago that 80 students at the Dar al-Hadith institute in Marib had been deported because of illegal residency, as well as their

suspected actions, impinging sovereignty of the state. It is also because some of the Islamic countries like Pakistan and Somalia have requested Yemen to extradite their citizens.

Rada'a: 6 Killed and 5 Injured in Tribal Clashes

Six people were killed and five were seriously injured in tribal clashes between two tribes in Rada'a City 140 km to the south of Sana'a last Saturday.

A tribal source said the clashes resumed between Aal Jaraoon tribesmen and others from al-Suraima tribe. The fighting first erupted on February 22 last year when Mohammed Mogbel Jaraoon, an independent runner for Local Elections, was shot dead, the source said. Fingers were pointed at members of al-Suraima tribe.

Two people were killed and two others injured from the al-

Suraima tribe while two tribesmen from the Aal Jaraoon tribe were seriously injured during the clashes which lasted for a whole day, the source added. During the clashes different weapons such as, projectiles, machine guns, etc. were used culminating in the devastation of four houses. Similarly, four people died and a man was injured in an armed confrontation between Aal Jabri tribesmen and people from al-Thahab tribe. The two sides were attending a wedding when a quarrel among them started. The quarrel later developed to an armed clash.

Tribes Do not Harbor Al-Harethi: Sheikh al-Okaimi

Shiekh Yehya bin Ali al-Okaimi denied that Jawf or Mareb tribes play host for Qaed Sinian or suspected al-Qaeda members wanted by the government. In a statement to the Yemen Times Sheikh al-Okaimi said tribes of the region were against terrorism in all its forms, adding that the government had not so far asked tribes to help it hunt-up elements suspected to have links to al-Qaeda network.

Al-Harethi has previously



accepted to surrender himself on the fulfillment of certain conditions by government, such as not extraditing him to the US government, not to be imprisoned for more than two months, as well as releasing some elements suspected to have links to the Islamic Jihad Movement and not to print his photo in the press. However, the Yemeni authorities refused his conditions.

Continued on page 15

Latest Reports Reveal: Walker Stayed in Yemen for 3 Years



John Walker, arrested by the US Central Intelligence Agency C.I.A. on the 2nd of December 2001 for his link to al-Qaeda Organization led by Osama bin Laden, has been confirmed to have lived in Yemen from 1998 to 1999 for studying Arabic at an institute in Sana'a.

A reliable source told the Yemen Times that the relation between Walker and the Islamic groups in Yemen forced the institute to cancel his residency permit. Walker was subsequently asked to leave Yemen.

In 2000 Walker returned to Sa'ada, 250 km away from Sana'a and joined Al-Wade'ai Institute there for studying Quranic sciences. In the same year, Walker left Sa'ada for Pakistan and then for Afghanistan where he joined the Taliban and received military training.

Yemen Represented at Dubai Int'l Media Summit

Dubai-UAE: Delegates of international press clubs, Editor-in-chiefs of the regional newspapers and representatives of the international and local media participated in the "International Media Summit" which was hosted by the Dubai Press Club on 7th January, 2002. Among the guest speakers for the session on "Freedom of the Press in Developing Countries" was Mr. Walid Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf, Editor in Chief of the Yemen Times as the sole representative of the Republic of Yemen.

Continued on page 15

COCA Searches for Corrupts: Farwan

Dr. Abdullah Farwan, Chairman of the Central Organization for Control & Auditing (COCA) confirmed that the administrative system in Yemen was in extremely bad situation.

In a statement to the Yemen Times Farwan said the corrupt would be severely punished. He said more than 813 cases related to corruption had been reported to the COCA last year adding that the organization would not show leniency with the corrupts and that the new policy of the COCA relied on transparency and stiffness in dealing with corruption



issues. Similarly, Farwan pointed out that the government departments should exercise self-monitoring which would consolidate the work of the COCA. According to statistics presented by Dr. Farwan the government administrative system employs 400 thousand civil servants out of which only 14% are university graduates. Besides, 66% of the overall government employees are concentrated at the health and education sectors.

Mr. Farwan disclosed that the COCA has a general department entrusted with monitoring the presidency, as well as the ministries of Interior and Defense.

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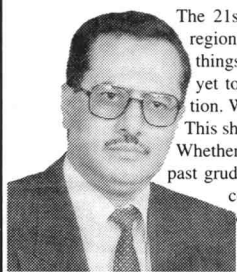
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Words of Wisdom



The 21st century is a few years away. This is the age of regional blocs. The way the AGCC countries are looking at things will not help. After seventeen years, the AGCC has yet to make visible strides towards meaningful cooperation. What is needed is a new vision, and a new approach. This should be the basis of future cooperation in the region. Whether some people in the Gulf like it or not, whatever the past grudges, it is important that Yemen and the Gulf States come together. The bottom line is that they need each other.

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



Our Opinion

Most Yemenis May Never Know How Far We are Behind

On the plane back to Sanaa from a business visit to Dubai last week, I had the chance to listen to an interesting conversation. It was a conversation between two Yemenis, one who seemed to have never traveled abroad before, and the other who had some good experience in traveling.

I do not remember the whole conversation but still can I recall some of the important excerpts that reflected a very important conclusion: most Yemenis don't know how far Yemen is behind in this modernization era.

Here I present a summary of the main points of the conversation between X and Y, whom I didn't have the chance to know. X: I have never seen such an airport in my life. Dubai International Airport must be the most spectacular in the world. Y: You can call it a new and fancy airport, but it certainly is not the best. There are hundreds of airports worldwide that compare to this airport.

X: I cannot imagine Yemen having such an airport anytime soon. Why is our airport so humble and small? We certainly seem to be out of competition.

Y: Such airports need a basis and a lot of money to be built. Yemen is an improvised state where people are poor and government is weak. Besides, Yemen needs to first of all start enforcing the law.

X: I have not seen even one policeman or traffic officer in Dubai. Wait a minute. I did see one who seemed to have no weapons. How can they run a country without weapons?

Y: Some countries have a cultural understanding of the importance of abiding by the law. The state is well-run and provides all the needs to the community. Hence there is no need for weapons. People respect the law and tend not to violate it. This is why Dubai has become an attraction for all investors and businessmen, because it is safe.

X: But can't Yemen do without weapons. It is truly disturbing to see regular people carrying weapons in the cities and elsewhere. What is the solution?

Y: I truly don't know. You better ask the officials about how they could convert Yemen to a country without weapons, or at least with not so many weapons.

X: How does Yemen rank in the region?

Y: Being your first visit to a country other than Yemen, you seem to have very little idea of Yemen's rank in the region. All I could tell you is that Yemen is the only country where weapons are carried freely in the cities. It is the only country where a narcotic (qat) is a daily meal. Yemen is the only country where tribesmen could be more powerful than government officials. In brief, Yemen is a country very far from becoming in any leading position among Arab countries.

X: I don't think so. You must be exaggerating.

Y: You are truly naive. Look at the Gulf, they may be rich, but they also have citizens respecting the law. Being poor is not always a reason to think we should be backward. There are other countries with little resources like Jordan and Syria that have become much more advanced than we are. It is the way our country is governed that is causing us to be so backward. Yemen is not taking the place it used to have in the past. There is a lot that has to be done before we can achieve a truly civilized and modern Yemen.

X: Do all our officials see how developed those countries are and how backward we are?

Y: I certainly think they do know that. But what could they possibly do alone. There needs to be a whole movement to get Yemen out of its lagging position behind and that will certainly require a lot of effort.

The conversation above maybe straight forward and clear. But it does show that most Yemenis do not know how far Yemen is behind in the region. The satellite TV channels may have helped, but there is nothing better to know the gap between Yemen and the rest of the world other than traveling. I have traveled a lot and know the difference.

Yemen is poor. There is no question in that. But there are many things that can be achieved in a poor country, and without doubt, achieving a state of law and order could be one of them.

Methanol Kills 18 People

Eighteen persons died as a result of poisoning within the last ten days after having methanol alcohol, officials at the Ministry of Health & Population reported. They added the ministry was working closely with the security departments to track down the persons who illegally deal with this substance.

On the other hand, Qat-chewers in Sana'a are nowadays panic-stricken following the death of 13 Qat-chewers last week as a result of masticating Qat leaves treated with highly poisonous chemical substances. Last year five

persons died in Hajja after they had chemically-treated Qat. The Israeli-made Topaz chemical product which is usually used by farmers to prompt the growth of Qat plants is most properly the reason for poisoning.

Yemeni markets are crammed with tens of internationally prohibited as well as expired chemical products which are mostly used by Qat farmers. The security authorities have so far been unable to seize these chemical substances or preclude their entry into the country.

Free Zone's Restructure Reconsidered

During President Saleh's visit to the Aden Free Zone last Thursday, he was briefed on the progress of current activities in the Free Zone together with the future plans and the efforts exerted to establish the industrial zone. More than 377 thousand containers were unloaded at the container terminal in 2001 registering an increase by 120 thousand containers in comparison with 2000. The president stressed that restructuring the Free Zone should be reconsidered and re-formed. He indicated that the new developments and changes should be assimilated and carefully studied according to the new global changes. He placed great stress on the necessity of supervising the continuous development of the Free Zone, preserving the allocated land,



mapping out new mechanisms to administrate the Zone and making use of others' experiences. He said all bodies concerned should adhere to the plans of the Free Zone's land according to the Cabinet's resolution.

Yemenia Starts Flights to Kuala Lumpur & Jakarta

Yemenia Airways is scheduled to start flights to Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta at the end of the current month. Two weekly flights are scheduled for each Wednesday and Saturday aboard a modern airbus A 310-300.

To this end a reception party was held at the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel which was attended by Captain Saeed Yafa'ai, Minister of Transpiration and Hussein Dhaifallah al-Awadhi, Minister of Information.

Yemenia airways has a plan to expand its international flights with the view of connecting Yemen with direct flights to east Asia, said Captain Abdulkhaliq Al-Qadti, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. Mr. Abdulah Ahmed al-Kebisi announced that the Yemenia would receive three new Boeing B737-800 in the current year.



Photos by Faisal Al-Qirbi

Two Killed and 3 Injured in Sana'a

Two persons were reportedly killed and three others injured in confrontations between MP's bodyguards and some troops from the Republican Guards. Clashes erupted after armed people escorting Sheikh Mansur al-Hanik exchanged fire with elements from the Republican Guards last Wednesday, when the former attempted to erect a building on a plot of land close to the Republican Guards School.

Foreign Students under Supervision

Yemeni government has taken a set of measures to curb the flow of Arab students and preachers unless they get permits from the authorities concerned. During its weekly meeting the cabinet approved the draft law which incorporates banning any students from joining government or non-government educational institutions, but under the bilateral education agreements signed between the Yemeni government and their respective countries.

The cabinet also entrusted the relevant ministries to check if all the foreign preachers and students had been duly registered at the authorities concerned. From now on, foreign students interested in studying in Yemen will have to get their governments' approval in case their countries have no student exchange agreements with Yemen.

Coast Guards Authority Established

The president of the Republic issued last Thursday a decree to establish the Coast Guards Authority and identified its tasks for the first time in the history of Yemen. Observers said Yemen had been seeking such an authority to prevent sea piracy and illegal infiltration of foreigners into Yemen.

The decision was made with the aim of enhancing safety in the south of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. In this respect, the Yemeni government has tried to obtain technical assistance from the Western countries to establish coast guard forces and to make use of the Saudi experience in this field.

Despite government demands for its Closure: FSSG Elects al-Qufaihs Chairman

Founders of the Forum of the Sons of the South Governorates (FSSG) ignored the government demands to bring the establishment of this 'regionalistic' forum to a halt and elected colonel Ali al-Qufaihs chairman of the FSSG.

Independent MPs, Faisal bin Shamlan and Saleh bin Fareed al-Ulaki also joined the Forum amid news reports about stark differences between groups loyal to former president Ali Nassir Mohammed and pro-president Ali Abdullah Saleh elements.

Well-informed sources told the Yemen Times the disagreement between president Saleh and his vice-president Abdurabu Mansur reached a critical point following the news about the participation of the latter in the establishment of the FSSG through the former Interior Minister, Hussein Arab and Fish Wealth Minister, Ahmed Mussaid Hussein.

President Saleh has earlier met with colonel al-Qufaihs but reached no agreement, as president Saleh refused to deal with him as a representative of the southern governorates. However, president Saleh said he was ready to

listen to his personal demands if he had any.

Surprisingly, bin Shamlan, head of the independent block at the parliament and former Minister of Oil joined the FSSG, although this Forum has been labeled as an entity for the dissidents from the Yemeni Socialist Party following the civil war of 1986.

President Saleh ordered in Ramadan the halt of demobilizing of roughly 20 thousand soldiers from the southern governorates in a move to ease the mounting tension between the two sides. Similarly, Abdulqadir Bajamal described the formation of the Forum as inappropriate for protesting the ruling-out of some elements from the new government formation and advised them to adopt different measures to oppose it.

The differences between the president and his vice-president emerged after the declaration of the current government, as the latter insisted on selecting the representatives of the southern governorates himself and refused the replacement of the Former Minister of Interior.

Al-Ahdal Again Appeals to Minister of Human Rights

For the third time Abdulah Mohammed al-Ahdal appealed to the State Minister of Human Rights against the injustice and attacks he had been subjected to by a military group belonging to the Airforce. In a letter addressed to Dr. Waheeba Fare'a, State Minister of Human Rights, through the Yemen Times, al-Ahdal said his family and he

were under continued attacks. He added his family was still homeless after his house was demolished.

Al-Ahdal has previously met with president Saleh, who promised to solve his problem and visited the site of his house. Many verdicts have been also issued in favor of al-Ahdal but nothing has been so far done.

Two persons killed in Tribal Clashes

Two persons were killed last week during tribal clashes between al-Fukara tribe from Khulan and al-Saiad tribe from Murad.

A source who requested anonymity said the reason for the fight was a dispute over a plot of land which had been aggravated by some government officials with the view of dividing tribes, particularly amid the current circum-

stances. A number of tribal sheikhs are exerting efforts to bring the confrontation to a halt; while, the government sounds to have no intention to intervene to stop the fighting. The same source spoke out his fear that the ongoing fighting may lead to an all-out tribal war in Mareb region, especially as these two tribes had fully prepared themselves for a much fiercer fighting.

YSP Issued Statement

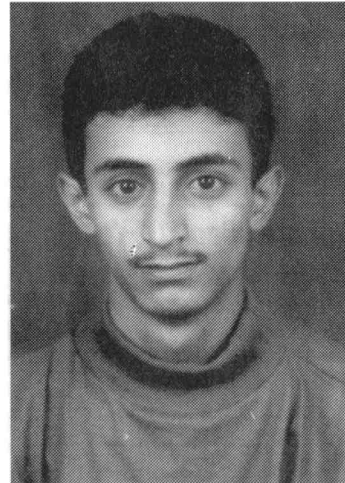
The Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) issued a statement in its meeting on January 8 2002 focusing on the deteriorating conditions of the legislative system of the country. The statement discussed the amendments of pleading bylaw offered by the Endowments and Justice Committee at the Parliament

through updating the marital obedience law (Bait Atta'aha). It strongly condemned the article No. (371) relating to women's degradation, humiliation and discrimination. The statement called on people, human right organizations and the civil service organizations to oppose the bylaw.

LOST

Jameel Yahya Ahmed al-Jabali left for Canada two years ago; however, he has never contacted his family in Yemen since then. If any person has any information about him he may kindly contact his mother at:

01- 210782.



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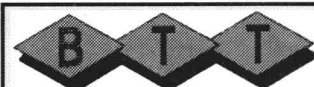
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Al-Kuhlani to the Yemen Times:

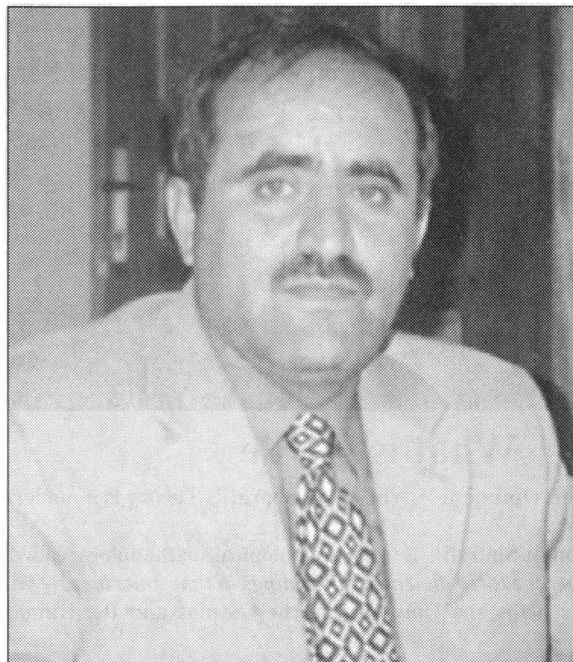
"I call on People of Sana'a to render care to their city"

The Capital-Secretariat (CS) has witnessed a notable improvement within the last couple of months. Yet, there are a lot of problems that need to be promptly solved. Similarly, the new created local councils are facing a lot of problems with regard to fully implementing the Local Council Law, as well as the lack of funds required to suffice the ever-growing need for public service projects.

Mohammed al-Massani met with Mr. Ahmed Mohammed al-Kuhlani, the Capital Mayor and the Chairman of the Local Councils in Sana'a and filed the following interview. Excerpts.

Q: What are the difficulties the local councils are facing in the CS?

A: The experience of local councils in Yemen is in its prime, and for sure



there are many problems in this regard. The transition from the stage of centralized to the decentralized system, especially in the Capital-Secretariat, is a problematic one because despite the enactment of the local governance law some authorities of the local councils are still held by the central government.

Q: What are the major problems facing the Capital-Secretariat?

A: The Capital-Secretariat faces a host of problems since the funds allocated to it are even less than what are allocated to any other governorate. The fact is that the Public Works Offices in the governorates receive more funds than what the Capital-Secretariat gets from the government.

Q: The disputes over the ownership of plots of lands constitutes a big problem for the Capital-Secretariat. What can the CS do in this regard?

A: The disputes over the property of land is a major difficulty for the CS, particularly as several bodies and individuals interfere in our work.

Q: How do you assess the work of local councils within the previous period?

A: The local councils have not carried out their work properly, although what have so far been done is good in comparison to the allocated funds which had only been earmarked at the end of the fiscal year 2001.

Q: The problem of peddlers in the streets of the Capital-Secretariat is till now an unsolved problem. Is there any plan to tackle this issue?

A: Basically, the problem of peddlers has come to existence in the wake of the Gulf crisis. We prefer to tackle this issue within the scope of the established law. Yet, one of the solutions adopted by the CS to handle this issue is designating daily markets so as to enable those who cannot have shops to go to these markets and sell their goods. However, the problem is that some traders exploit this law and use more than 60 handcars so as not to open shops and pay taxes.

Q: What has the CS done to contain the expansion of Sana'a?

A: The CS has to cope with the expansion of the city which is developing day after day. We are doing our best in this regard, however, the problem is mainly related to the lack of funds. The capital is now more crowded than ever and this necessities working out future plans to absorb this growth. We have paid greater attention to public gardens as well as the clean-up of the city and the people have to take part in this work too.

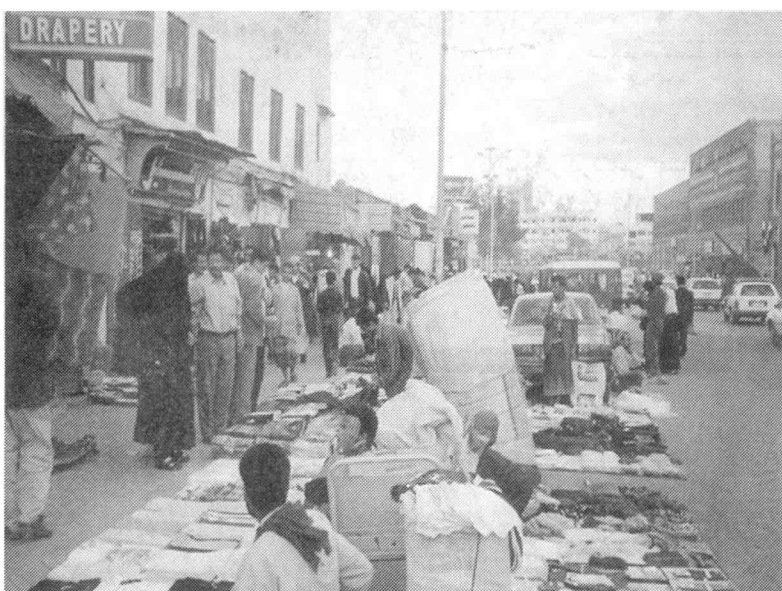
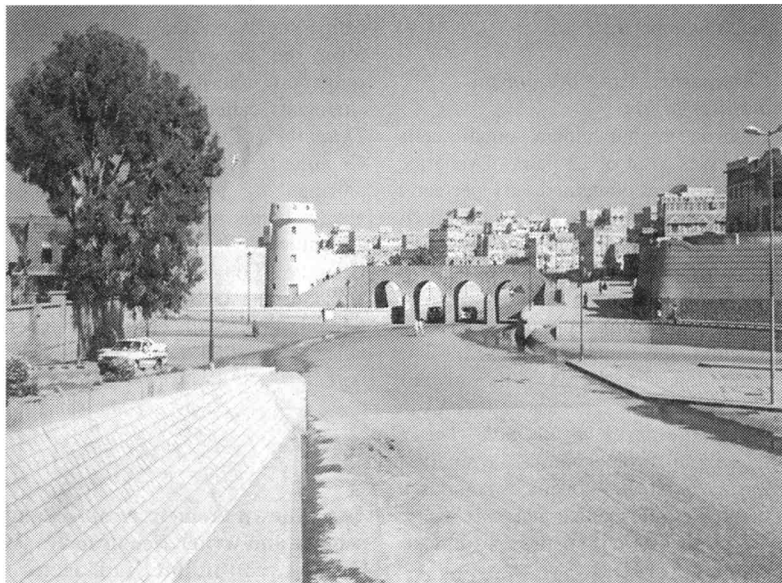
Q: Do you have any plans to construct new bridges and services projects?

A: In fact, I have shortly visited both Kuwait and Emirates and they agreed on principle to finance the construction of a number of bridges, as well as other

service projects in the Capital-Secretariat. Similarly, the Arab Fund for Development agreed to fund the completion of the sanitation network. The important thing now is to translate into practice all the previous agreements signed by the CS. We also have plans to sign new twin agreements with other capitals.

Q: Any final comment?

A: I call on every person living in the Capital-Secretariat to render care to their city and support the enforcement of law and order.



Court Ruling

Al-Mena Primary Court in Aden announces that it has issued a court ruling in January 8, 2002, on the lawsuit No. 72/ 1421 Hejira filed by the inheritors of Saeed Fare'a Salem as well as the inheritors of Qaed Asa'ad Tahir. The court ruling approved selling of the two plots of land # 2308 & 2456 priced at YR 35 million (thirty five million Yemeni Rial), located in Al-Tawahi area next to Al-Tawahi Police Station to Mr. Abdulaziz Muhssen Hussein and his brother Najji Muhssen Hussein al-Suquri.

Accordingly, any person who has any claim or demand from the inheritors should come to the court within a month from the publication of this announcement. Otherwise, neither the court nor the purchaser will be held responsible for any demands or objection after this period.

إعلان قضائي

تعلن محكمة الميناء الابتدائية /م/ عدن بانه بجلسته يوم الثلاثاء ٢٤ شوال ١٤٢٢ هـ، الموافق ٢٠٠٢/١/٨م أصدرت المحكمة قرارها بالقضية رقم (١٤٢١/٧٢) المرفوعة من ورثة سعيد فارح سالم وورثة قائد أسعد طاهر، وقد قضى القرار بمنطوقه بالموافقة على الطلب ببيع البقعتين رقم (٢٣٠٨) و (٢٤٥٦) منطقة التواهي بجوار شرطة التواهي بمبلغ (خمسة وثلاثون مليون ريال) للمشتري عبدالعزيز محسن حسين العقوري وأخيه ناجي محسن حسين العقوري وعليه: فمن له أي اعتراض أو مطالبات قبل الورثة الحضور للمحكمة خلال شهر من تاريخ نشر هذا الإعلان ما لم فإن المحكمة والمشتري غير مسؤول عن أي مطالبات أو اعتراضات بعد هذا التاريخ.

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Poverty Alleviation Programme
Community-Based Regional Development



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية
برنامج تنمية المجتمعات المحلية

Vacancy Announcement

Community Based Regional development is inviting applications for the following post in the Regional Office in As-Sawadiya, Al-Baidha Governorate:

1. Administrative Accountant

This position is restricted to Yemeni Nationals Only

Brief Description

Community Based Regional Development (CBRD) is one of the four major components of the Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Program. The aim of the CBRD is to assist local communities in five selected regions in Yemen, to participate in setting-up participatory development institutional framework as a mean of poverty alleviation within the communities. Moreover, communities will be capacitated to undertake planning, implementation and set-up of development funds within their regions.

Interested candidates are requested to contact Community Based Regional Development Programme office at As-Sawadiya, Main Road for details and Job Descriptions of the post. Applications should be attached with detailed Curriculum Vitae, and to be forwarded to:

Community Based Regional Development office

Poverty Alleviation Programme

As-Sawadiya – Main Road

Tel: (06) 547 110

Fax: (06) 547 080

As-Sawadiya – Al-Baidha

Applications should be received **not later than 23 January 2002**

Applications received after this date will not be considered. Only those candidates who strictly meet the requirements could apply and acknowledgement will only be sent to short listed applicants meeting the requirements of the post.

HOPE is the Only Way to Peace (Part IV) Human Dynamo and Life Archives



Professor Mohamed Yahia Al-Sharafi*, MD, Former MP
Email: hopeyemen@yahoo.com
PO Box: 19387, Sana'a

Although the main target of our hypothesis about the human optimum or normal psyche (HOPE) is apparently to study the psychosocial aspects of human behavior and related subject matters, we find ourselves obliged to enter some physics, biology, chemistry and the like fields. This is mainly because of the functional structure nature of the human entity that we generally explained in the previous articles as from our hypothesis viewpoint. All human functions, physical and non-physical ranging from thinking to fight and flight is done through very complicated natural interactions between dainty matterless abstract theoretical thinking together with thick physical matter. Man seems to be the intersecting point of conversions for all planes of life. His activities are launched from strong psychobiological basis mediated through sophisticated electro-neuro-biochemical processes. Enzymes, hormones, proteins, DNA, water, nerves, muscles, bones, etc. are all involved in that. Yet it is done in the most harmonized goal-directed operations man can ever imagine and perceive.

The Cell or the Human Dynamo

God has equipped the HOMOSAPIEN race with very vast capabilities. His special capacities are extremely high and even miraculous, when compared to all other creatures known on earth. These human properties and functions are strongly based on and related to his particular and unique structure.

For that purpose, I think we should have a pause at this stage and try to give our noble reader a brief description of the basic human anatomical structure as related to function.

I hope to simplify this matter by avoiding unnecessary technical terms and specialized particular details as much as I can. But when that deems important, we will mention the idioms and explain their meanings briefly. Knowing those accredited scientific expressions might help the non acquainted readers in further studying and reference consultations.

The human body is formed of many layers or levels of classified living biological structural components formed and situated in a perfect architecture and wise orientation, so as to provide the most ideal basis for achieving intended functions.

The basic structural brick is called the cell. A number of specialized similar cells assemble to form a tissue e.g. connective tissue, bone tissue, liver tissue, etc.

Assembly of different tissues in structure and function constitutes an organ e.g. the kidney. A number of different organs gather and organize to form a system e.g. the urinary system being composed of the two kidneys, two ureters, the bladder and the urethra. Then all the systems are perfectly suited and very well organized to form the whole organism. The human cells reveal our inner architecture. Not all human cells look alike. An adult human, in fact, is an assemblage of some 100 trillion cells i.e. 1020- the figure 1 with twenty zeros in front. This assemblage is organized in such a way as we described above: cells, tissues, organs and systems, with groups of cells specialized in structure to perform particular jobs.

The individual human cell bustle with activity. In this microscopic world, a highly specialized intra cellular parts known as organelles are set in a highly organized system that conducts the many tasks which enables and keeps the human body life and functioning- see the photo.

All the cell's gelatinous contents are surrounded by an ultrathin, cellular membrane. The filaments of this flexible cytoskeleton buttress the cell form



What is HOPE

- * HOPE, the Human Optimum Psyche' or al-Sharafi's Theory is a modern personality theory.
- * HOPE is based on al-Sharafi's new epistemological methodology called: "Cybernetics as per the three dimensional readings in time and place."- The three dimensions being the Holy Quran, the Cosmos and the Human Psyche'.
- * HOPE is defined as: "The state of highest integrity of psychobiochemical functions stable enough to transmit peaceful feelings and constructive behavior to the external environment- both physically and socially."
- * HOPE is the common target of all human philosophies, sciences, cultures, civilizations and religions.
- * HOPE materializes an ideology for Islamic revival based upon contemporary modern interpretations of the eternal Holy Quranic verses and the Prophet nobel Sunnah.
- * HOPE is the convergence point of the three great Abraham monotheistic religions; Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
- * HOPE is a vital preparatory phase for the ideal cosmopolitant human being that emits peace and love and respects the international values of human rights, democracy, freedom, justice and cooperative peaceful co-existence

within, they give it the ability to move and change shape. The power plant of the cell is called the mitochondria, it acts as fuel ovens burning the food intracellularly available in the form of glucose particles, and provides the cell with the energy it needs.

The cell's main product is the proteins.

This is manufactured by ribosomes with accuracy and perfect control and under the direction of the DNA. One group of ribosomes produces proteins for export, another group produces proteins for the cellular internal needs.

As each new protein destined for secretion comes off the production line it travels through the endoplasmic reticulum for processing. The Golgi apparatus packages the protein molecules in vesicles before they move to the cell surface. The vesicles fuse with the cells membrane and discharge their contents.

The Golgi apparatus may also create lysosomes, bags of enzymes that digest bacteria and other materials entering the cell.

The nucleus lies in the middle of the cell. It is the cell's inherited genetical archives. It controls and coordinates protein synthesis and all the other cellular activities.

The plan for work lies stored within the chromatin fibers that pack the nucleus. Before any cell divides to form two new cells, forty-six chromosomes take shape from these chromatin fibers. Each chromatin fiber consists of a number of segments called genes. They are composed of deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. The DNA determines the make up of every cell and the hereditary traits of each one of us. The cell full complement of DNA (end to end) would measure six feet. An efficient packing mechanism allows it to fit and function in a space only 1/2500 of an inch in diameter.

Chromosomes and DNA or the archives of life

Each one of our human somatic cells possesses a set of 23 pairs of separate chromosomes contained very perfectly in the nucleus as we have said previously. 22 pairs of these chromosomes have been haphazardly labeled according to the sequence of their approximate size, starting from the larger (No. 1) until the smaller (No. 22). The remaining pair (No. 23) is the sex pair of chromosomes. These are either XX in the female or XY in the male. The Y masculine chromosome is the smallest in size. Each chromosome is composed of smaller units called genomes. These are present as chromatin long threads composed of DNA.

The DNA thread is a message of information written in a code of chemical substances called bases (explained hereafter). Each one of these chemical bases is written in such a way that even we can read and understand.

This natural cipher or genetic code resembles written human languages such as Arabic or English or Russian or French or Persian etc. Like the English language, for example, it is written in a straight line and with all the digital properties in that any letter carries the same level of importance. But the DNA language is better than the English language in being much more simple. It has a very well tolerated alphabet that is composed of only four letters traditionally known as: A, C, T, and G. The DNA is the greatest yet simplest and most astonishing and fantastic cosmic secret that man has ever been able to discover.

The DNA molecule is a miracle of organization structured like a twisted ladder. The side of the ladder - alternating sugar and phosphate particles - form the molecule backbone. The rungs are alternating pairs of four chemicals called bases: Adenine (A), Thiamine (T), Cytosine (C), and Guanine (G) base. Only two different pairings are possible. Adenine (A) always bonds with Thiamine (T); and Cytosine (C) always bonds with Guanine (G). Using this four-letter alphabet, the DNA synthesizes the protein mix that fulfills our genetic inheritance as we shall detail later by God's will.

To be continued

* A known Yemen Arab Islamic scholar and writer. Senior neuropsychiatric consultant and lecturer. Politician and former member of the elected first unity parliament. Founder of the HOPE, Modern Personality Theory and the cybernetics as per the three dimensional readings in time and place methodology.

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Freedom of the Press in Developing Countries



Walid Al-Saqqaf

Freedom of the press, in general, is defined in the Webster dictionary as the right to publish information or opinions without governmental restriction, subject only to the laws of libel, obscenity, sedition, etc.

Hence, to discuss and assess the freedom of the press in developing countries, we need first to get at least a broad idea of the way those laws of libel, obscenity, sedition, etc. are being set in those countries.

To start with, we need to understand that most developing countries found themselves forced to adopt democracy and freedom of the press to cope with the worldwide globalization phenomenon that is pushing for more freedom and liberty for world citizens.

Being one of the most important pillars of democracy, the freedom of thought and expression always took great priority in any evolution towards a truly democratic country. Those laws of libel, obscenity, sedition, etc. were formulated in tens of years in the developed world. On the other hand, those are the same laws that cause great restrictions to journalists in the developing world. Governments tend to use those press laws to restrict the press freedom journalists could get and

hence imposing self-censorship on journalists. This is done to make sure that journalists do not exceed their "red line" in terms of what they report, especially to what is related to "national" values.

Looking back in time, we can see that most of the developing countries started adopting democracy at a much later stage than most of the developed world. The fall of the USSR and the emergence of a sole superpower brought about abrupt changes in governments urging them to take solid steps toward adoption of democracy. Whether the rulers of those developing countries were convinced or not that democracy was the right choice, they found themselves obliged to move into the direction of democratization.

Due to the fact that the majority of those countries have been under dictatorships that controlled the press with an iron fist, it is only logical to see how difficult it would be for such a system to move on into a country where writers can criticize government actions. If the democracy we see in the West had only come after centuries of experiments, how in earth can we expect perfect democracies in developing countries, which started adopting democracy with the last decades.

Failure would be the most probable consequence of any violent and abrupt change in the way a country is run and in the way people and government are related.

For press freedom to flourish, there should be steady and strong steps in gradually and slowly integrating demo-

cratic values in the way of life of any nation. One should start by teaching children the values of freedom of expression within the family, the classroom, and the neighborhood. Once the generation is aware of the importance of tolerance and accepting the 'other' opinion, the whole society could be ready for a major change to a free society where freedom of thought and expression is a major component.

We, in the Arab world, sometimes feel that we should get things easily. We asked for democracy, while we do not practice it in our family. We ask for press freedom and expect it to succeed, while we are not convinced that we should respect the ideas and opinions of our neighbors.

In other words, we are missing the main prerequisite for having a society that is truly free, and that reflects the true meaning of freedom of expression. I may seem to be getting out of the line of the subject. But frankly speaking, I cannot help asking how we can adopt a system that we are not convinced of. However, once the regime is convinced that democracy and a free press could help in development and reforms, there will be better coordination to point to the corruption, inefficiency, and obstacles faced in the country. The independent free press never attempts to damage the reputation of a government or regime, but it points to its mistakes and serves as a watchdog so as to have what is wrong corrected, and what is right encouraged.

And as Mr. James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank once said,

What could be more intrusive on politicians than a free press? What is it that could enfranchise people more than a free press?

Yemen's Example

Democracy came to Yemen following the unification of former south and north parts of Yemen in 1990, which came just one year after the collapse of the USSR. Democracy was a must for the unified Yemen to continue because it would be impossible to have one of the two former ruling parties rule the whole country alone.

The two leaders agreed on establishing a democratic system that would enable the sharing of power and having the people entertain their right to choose. As one of the prerequisites of a democratic system, freedom of press emerged.

In just a few months, more than 100 newspapers emerged. Many of them were of a strong critical stand of the government. All of the active political parties that were given licenses established their own newspapers. This resulted in a sudden flow of newspapers with diverse stands and opinions. The change was abrupt, and there was no culture of respect for freedom of thought and expression. In other words, the generation that talked about press freedom is that very generation that was taught that being against the government is a national crime.

People started believing that they could say whatever they want and whenever they want. "We are free, and could use our newspapers to reflect our freedom," was a sentence frequently spoken out by journalists during that time. However, this wrong understanding of the freedom of the press led to unfortunate results in 1993 and 1994. When tension started emerging between the two former regimes of Yemen, newspapers of both sides started waging a war of words and accusations. There was no limit to the by then so-called freedom of the press. Newspapers would publish extremely harsh statements, which sometimes included immoral

words. This media war puzzled the Yemeni population that stood as a spectator. People read things that they could have never imagined before. This could be freedom of the press. But is it the freedom that we wanted?

The media war reached its peak in 1994, when the Yemeni civil war erupted between the secessionists led by the leader of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Ali Salim Al-Beid and the former northern military led by President Ali Abdullah Saleh resulted in a state of emergency. Freedom of the press came to a standstill. Newspapers were closed and others were simply bankrupt as the assets that operated them had been frozen.

Post-1994 Yemen was a beginning of a decline in the strength of opposition newspapers, which was a normal consequence due to the weakness of the YSP, which continues to nosedive today.

Reports of press freedom violations emerged in tens since then as journalists were imprisoned, threatened, blackmailed by government and non-government individuals. However, there is no doubt that one of the major reasons for not fully recovering from the 1994 war is the post-war political picture.

History has taught us in any developing country that unless there is strong and solid opposition, there will not be solid press freedom. The reason is simple and straightforward. If there is opposition on the ground, and if this opposition is strong, then this will be reflected on the strength of the free opposition press.

There are many examples of countries where the level of freedom of press is linked to the level of opposition strength, especially if the country is new to democracy.

There is no doubt however that there are many other reasons behind the slow growth in freedom of press in the developing world.

To summarize, there are several factors that hinder progress in freedom of press in developing countries:

- 1- Weakness of opposition and anti-government movements.
- 2- Vagueness of press laws and regulations.
- 3- Financial-dependency of independent and opposition newspapers on elements that could be controlled or influenced by governments.
- 4- State censorship in all its forms (before and after publication.)
- 5- Self-censorship of writers who are under threat of prosecution.
- 6- Awareness of the importance of the freedom of and expression.
- 7- Insufficient role performed by NGOs working in the field of human rights in promoting freedom of press as one of the phenomena of human rights.
- 8- The doubt harbored by many governments regarding the need for a free press, and looking at the free press as an enemy rather than a partner.

Conclusion

My experience in the field of freedom of press in Yemen has shown me that if the government or regime understands the importance of freedom of press and is convinced that the press could help the government rather than disturb it, then there could be great chances for development and prosperity.

"We are allies, not enemies" is a statement that we often say on behalf of the press to the government.

However, the unfortunate truth is that there are very few regimes of developing countries that believe in the significant role the freedom of press could play, and think of this just as a manner to let those writers get their frustrations out on paper rather than have them accumulated in them.

Hence, it is only logical to understand that leaders of the developing countries are the ones able to promote or discourage press freedom in their lands. Let us work together to convince them that freedom of press is for them rather than against them. This should be the priority of all developing countries, including Arab countries that are left behind in this very important human rights pillar.

Objectives of the U.S. War against Terror (Part 5 of 10)

Ahmad M. Abdulghani
Chairman of
the al-Jazeera &
al-Khaleej Center for
Studies

Many people may think that the wars that the United States fought incurred heavy losses on it, especially the Korean and Vietnamese wars. In fact, the USA achieved historic victories beside the collapse of the USSR and its socialist Pact. It also took advantage of the colonial legacy of the European countries when outlining its global strategy. The most important thing is that it developed its own techniques to introduce changes in the whole world in a drive to make of itself free from any moral or legal commitments.

The USA has been able to neutralize its European allies in their formerly dominated regions and subsequently take over the situation there. It has also been able to convince its European allies to take part in different wars under the pretext of protecting the achievements of the Western civiliza-

tions. Under the later pretext the USA has dragged the European allies to support its foreign policies whatsoever. Consequently, the European allies have so far failed to adopt their own policies, as each attempt has been doomed unsuccessful. The France of president De Gaulle is just a case in point. The United States went in so far that it foiled any attempt to establish strong relations between its European allies but within the US foreign policy's parameters.

The USA took part in many wars in different parts of the world and although these wars sounded to have no relations to each other, the fact is that all these wars have been a well-orchestrated episodic wars. Apart from the strategic objectives of these wars they also represented a need for manufacturing and upgrading its weaponry. It has also benefited from those wars in understanding the psychology of the societies it warred with. The USA has further been able to re-draw the military and security systems of these countries within the context of its relations with them. This is mainly meant for making these countries satellite states for the USA. These wars have

also given the USA a chance to have a military presence in so many countries of the world either under the pretext of protecting these countries or training the armies of these countries on the modern US-made weapons, as well as for precluding any leakage of military information about these sophisticated arms. And this is what happened when it sold an AWACS squadron to a Gulf state in the beginning of the 1980s and demanded it to entrust their operation to US experts.

In the contrary of that the USA has attempted to avoid any involvement in Mid-Asia as it restricted its activities to the outer boundaries of the continent and this had spared it a lot of predicaments.

For the fact that the US strong economy has played a major role in its success mostly in all domains it has also benefited from wars economically through selling all the old military hardware at very expensive prices. In addition, it has bounded many countries with oppressive agreements that enabled it to exploit the wealth of those countries beside giving its companies the upper-hand in running the resources of those countries as well.

Continued from last week

Review of Yemen 2001's Major Events

Faruq al-Kamali
Mohammed Ben Sallam

- The Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority signed bilateral air transportation agreement with the Republic of Italy.
- Yemen and France, signed in Sana'a an agreement to follow-up the implementation of some projects funded by the French government.
- Yemen won two golden medals and one bronze in the Asia competition for Gymnasium held in Iran.
- Gold, copper, and lead were discovered in Wadi al-Malahi in Shabwa.
- Republican decree No. 23 of 2001 concerning the by-law of the Ministry of Local Administration was issued.
- Cabinet approved a loan agreement between Yemen and the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development for upgrading Sana'a International Airport totaling 28 million Kuwaiti dinar.
- Cabinet also approved a loan from the Islamic Bank for Development for funding the construction of a polytechnic institute at the cost of \$ 9,235,000.

New Ambassadors were accredited in Yemen. These were:

- Yousef Abdulah Al-Unnaizi, Ambassador plenipotentiary of the state of Kuwait,
- Robert Truz, Ambassador plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea,
- France Michael, Ambassador plenipotentiary of the kingdom of Belgium,
- Dr. Nur Azman bin Mohammed Nazir, Ambassador plenipotentiary of the Federation of Malaysia,
- Frances Gay, Ambassador plenipotentiary of the United kingdom,
- Mark John, Ambassador plenipotentiary of Korea,
- Masameswa Oki, Ambassador plenipotentiary of Japan,
- Ibrahim Sahim Ansar, Ambassador plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka, and
- Christian Richard, Ambassador plenipotentiary of Madagascar.
- A new water field was discovered in Raydah, Radfan area,
- International Atomic Energy Agency funded five projects in Yemen amounting to US\$ 1,314,000 to be used for

peace nuclear energy purposes.

- Hassan Saleh Shehab was awarded by the Ministry of Culture & Tourism for writing several books on Yemen.
- Abdullah Ali Al-Sunaidar, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce & Industry, announced a Yemeni-Saudi agreement to establish a joint holding company.
- Elements of the women police started working at the Sana'a Airport.
- The parliament gave the vote of confidence to the government's agenda.
- European Union allocated EURO 4 million to encourage Yemen to join the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- Yemen was elected a member of the UN Economic & Social Council.
- The World Bank principally agreed to grant Yemen a US\$ 52 million loan to be used for funding the rural roads network and another loan to finance a project in Taiz City for containing the flood disasters.
- European Union (EU) allowed the entry of Yemeni agricultural products to the EU countries without any restrictions.



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Yemen Gulf Bank
P. O. Box 100
Sana'a,
Republic of Yemen



Second Five-Year Plan Approved



Mahyoub Al-Kamali

The Yemeni economy entered a new stage after the parliament and the Shura Council approved the second Five-Year-Plan (2001 - 2005). The joint committee set up by the parliament and the Council made a number of remarks with regard to improving the living conditions, as well as the social care network and developing the domestic resources. The overall cost of the projects to be launched within this plan is YR 2,449,723,000,000.

As the government has failed to implement a series of projects, including the creation of a stock market exchange and a project to export the liquefied gas, the parliament and the Shura Council called for working out new mechanisms to implement the crippled projects. The second Five-Year Plan expects an annual increase in the local production by 5.6%; while the expectations of the first five year plan was an annual increase of 7.2%. However, in practice the economic policy achieved a growth that had not exceeded 5.5%

of what had been expected in the first Five Year Plan.

The remarks of the both the parliament and the Shura Council stressed the necessity to introduce administrative and judicial reforms to fight corruption, alleviate poverty and to combat tax and custom evasion. The second Five Year Plan also predicts an annual intermediary growth for the gross domestic product GDP by 8% and an increase in public expenditure by 12% for reforming the salary payroll. The remarks of the committee further stressed the importance of bypassing the irregularities that appeared in the first Five-Year Plan in the following domains:

- Establishing infrastructure projects so as to boost the national exports,
- Promoting the establishment of projects in the rural areas so as to curb immigration from the rural areas to cities,
- Promoting the projects of the Agriculture & Fish Promotion Fund so as to grant loans to farmers and fishers,
- Consolidating efforts to encourage the tourism sector for more active participation in the domestic product, and
- Outlining policies for promoting industries that depend on locally produced raw materials.

The priority area of the second Five-

Year plan is attaching importance to mobilizing the resources through the local councils and enhancing the administrative and financial decentralized system of governance. Similarly, the plan aims at reducing the population growth rate to 3%, a rate that had remained at 3.5% during the first year plan.

It is expected that the population will roughly mount to 21 million in 2005. Thus, the joint committee of the parliament and the Shura Council recommended the government to render more care to the health sector, particularly in the rural areas and to create a good insurance system for the civil servants and the militaries. Furthermore, the committee recommended the government to attach importance to the government-provided basic education and supporting the Social Fund for development, the National Program for the Development of Productive families plus financing the projects implemented by the Public Works Project.

The plan expects an increase in the individual income from YR 75,276 in 2000 to YR 84,448 in 2005 as an annual average growth rate of 2.3%. The plan's data indicates the weakness of the role of women in the economic field, as it only represents 22.7% most properly owing to the high rate of illiteracy. Consequently, the plan attaches importance to the issue of human resources development through raising the expenditure on education. As far as the financial sector is concerned, both the Parliament and the Shura Council urged the government to maintain stable financial and exchange rates, activate the Exchange Profession Law and to limit the speculations at the exchange markets.

The plan also aims at controlling the inflation at a rate that does not exceed 6%. It is also expected that the plan would achieve an annual surplus rating at YR 72,557 million in 2005 and an overall surplus of YR 457.8 billion. Nevertheless, the most important challenges facing the plan is the concentration of 74% of the population in the rural areas plus the water problem.

JOB VACANCY

Job Title: Shipping Manager

Qualifications: University Degree

Experience:

- (10-15) years in the same position or in management of Shipping Co.
- Experience in working with Windows, internet, PC operations telex.
- Conversational Arabic (Desirable).
- Active & Hard working.

Main Duties:

- Management of just established Shipping Company.
- Ideal in Shipping communications, transaction and negotiation.
- Line management of (5 -7) Staff.
- Marketing for Shipping Line.
- Deputizing for the company's G. M.
- Managing stevedoring operations & clearance.

The ideal candidate should send his CV detailed to the following address not later then 31st Jan. 2002.

E-mail:shippingjobs@hotmail.com

P. O. Box: 3084, Hodeidah, ROY

Fax: 00 967 3 201909

Mobile: 73 215 111

The World Bank



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

The World Bank is inviting applications from NGOs in Yemen for small grants

The World Bank's Small Grants Program is designed to promote dialogue and dissemination of information about development topics. This year Small Grants Program will focus on the theme of *civic engagement for the empowerment of marginalized and vulnerable groups*. The type of activities most commonly financed are conferences and seminars, special editions or startup costs of publications, audio-visual materials, or other innovative networking efforts. The Small Grants Program rarely funds more than half of the proposed budget for an activity.

Most grants will be in the range of US\$2,000 to US\$5,000. We anticipate being able to award between 10 and 15 grants. Selection will be competitive.

Applications:

The application deadline is January 29, 2002. Application guidelines and selection criteria are available from the World Bank Office, Sana'a.

The World Bank
Hadda Street No. 40
P.O. Box 18152
Phone 413 708; 413 710

Gateway to Yemen Electronic Project

The Ministry of Communication has recently revealed new plans aiming at the development of the internet services in Yemen, as well as the establishment of the 'Gateway' project. Sources at the Ministry said the project would be the first step in the establishment of the e-government in Yemen through using up-to-date information technology, newest ideas, standards, techniques, styles and establishing data processing network.

The USD 1 million project is expected to provide high speeds and other features.

In this regard, a symposium was held

in Sana'a titled "Takeoff towards E-Government" in which a number of specialists and experts participated and discussed the essential technical methods to establish the Yemeni Gateway for internet and to establish information network connected to the international network.

During the symposium participants reviewed the project and its objectives, constituents, characteristics as well as its accomplished phases and horizon developments. The participants mapped out the strategic outline of the projects to be accomplished immediately, taking into consideration making of the project a success.

The project will be operated through

25 sites in Yemen and will also connect subscribers to the international internet networks through telephone lines. For the first time, the Ministry of Communication will implement this project not for profitable purposes but for providing better services for subscribers. Within the framework of this objective, the project will also provide universities and academic institutions with all the requirements needed to make advantage of this technology. The network will also provide Arabic information exchange, which facilitates transferring information among networks at the regional and international level.

Role of Private Sector in Improving National Income

Statistics of the general budget of the government revealed that there was a certain kind of carelessness to improve exports of non-oil resources. Efforts have been proved abortive to improve the cultural and industrial production sufficiency. As opposed to this, other countries have proved to be more serious to develop their revenues such as, Japan, and Southern Korea.

In this respect, Yemen and other developing countries have continued to utilize its oil wealth, which is an inexhaustible resource, indifferent to thinking of other resources to guarantee national income through involving the private sector in this respect.

At the same time, Yemen's economy is in bad deteriorating condition; chronic deficit in the budget is also on the wane. The Budget's draft law has to assimilate new ideas with regard to the strategic location of Yemen, tourist and spacious sites, mineral wealth, arable land, increasing exports and imports. It is noticeable that our local markets have suffered from recession as a result of the high increase in commodities and local services against the reduction

of the purchasing power with regard to the majority of the people. This will, of course, entails looking for foreign markets to export our local products to.

Local producers see that the local products, the duty procedures and compound taxes are an impeding problem for their activities to gain financial revenues in which local industrialists' products can prosper. They say revenues from exports will provide them with hard currencies and overliquidity from foreign currencies to be utilized in production. Instead of laying great stress on non-oil export development in its second five plan, industrialists want the government to adopt practical measures with a view of encouraging them to export their products and to face the requirements of the local market demands.

Industrialists confirm that orientation towards foreign markets has resulted in a high increase in industrial production cost due to the burdens which face the local factory owners including, bad banking services, transportation, and non-availability of adequate safety insurance. The other impeding problem is related to small producers who desire to develop their products and

purchase their needs from local markets and the result is the loss of their commodities and inability to compete with other products in the foreign markets. The small producers have therefore demanded the necessity to provide essential requirements to their products at suitable prices in the local markets. This will of course encourage them to export some of their products to the adjacent foreign markets.

The national industrialists confirm that the government's failure to develop the local non-oil revenues can be ascribed to the improper use to develop the agricultural and industrial sectors. They suggest that the commercial specialized banks should have a role in offering credits, orienting savings and financial resources towards exhortations.

In a nutshell, supporting the process of exportation is the proper policy to improve the balance payments, develop the growth rate and to provide new job opportunities for the unemployed. This can be achieved through improving profitable resources for the national income through non-oil exports and involving the private sector in this aspect.

Announcement

Tender No. (111/2001)

For the printing of telephone directory for subscribers of Republic of Yemen.

The Public Telecommunication Corporation (P.T.C) invites national and international tenderers for the printing of telephone directory for subscribers of Republic of Yemen.

Interested bidders may obtain the tender documents priced at Fifty Dollar (50\$) (on a non-refundable basis) from the Project Department of the P.T.C during the normal working hours (10:30 am to 3:00 pm).

The tender offer should be accompanied with the following:

- 1- **A Bid Bond or check payable for 2.5% valid for three months issued from a local bank in Yemen.**
- 2- **A copy of the Tax Card with regard of the local companies.**
- 3- **A copy of certificate of qualification for printing.**
- 4- **A copy of the Agency Document from the foreign company. Company's Authorizing local company to act as the foreign company certified from the concerned departments for Company's agents of Republic of Yemen.**
- 5- **The offer must be completed technically and financially documents.**
- 6- **The sealed cover by red wax.**
- 7- **All offers must include taxes as specified by Yemen laws.**

Completed tenders to be addressed to the Planning & Project Department, Public Telecommunication, Al-Giraf Road, Sana'a, P.O. Box 1704, Republic of Yemen, and should be reached to the P.T.C. not later than 10: 30 am on Monday 28 January, 2002.

Tender will be opened in public at 11: 00 am of the same day, at the P.T.C. in the presence of such tenderers or their representatives who may wish to attend.

The P.T.C. is not bound to accept the lowest prices of the tender.

For further information:

Tel: + 967 1 331002 or 967 1 331144 Fax: 967 1 331150.

ECONOMY NEWS

USA to Finance Road Project in Hudaidah

US Ambassador to Yemen, Edmund Hull, confirmed the news that the US government would fund a set of infrastructure projects in Yemen. During launching a new road project financed by the US government in Hudaidah, Hull said the project would reduce the time needed for a journey of Yemeni agricultural products to Saudi Arabia by three hours.

Yemen-Turkish Committee to Hold a Meeting in February

The Yemeni-Turkish committee is to hold in mid-February a meeting for enhancing fields of cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

Egyptian Products Exhibition in Aden

More than 35 Egyptian companies are currently participating in the Egyptian Exhibition in Aden. The exhibition will last until January 20, 2002.

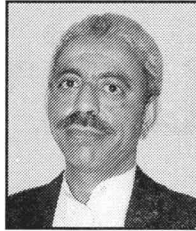
Montreal Fund to Finance Projects in Yemen

The executive committee of Montreal Fund agreed to finance two projects in Yemen. The Yemeni government submitted the request through a UN agency. The funds will be used for funding an artificial freezing project at the cost of US\$ 200 thousand.

The fund also agreed to finance the extension project of the Ozone Unit at the General Authority for Environment Protection for the two upcoming years.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



Rubright, You're Rubbing it the Wrong Way!

Dick: I thank you for your interest in Yemen and in the YT, in particular. I am inclined to believe that your letter was more like an attempt to suppress Common Sense for more ulterior motives rather an objective assessment of the commentary. Whatever the case, you are either reading Common Sense with an already well established position on the issues discussed or an apparently prejudiced perception of the author. You did not specifically pinpoint any matter raised in Common Sense that angered you so much.. Nevertheless, I welcome your views and appreciate your sustained follow-up of Common Sense. However I would like to clarify some very important points that you either failed to recognize or you overlooked, as you so diligently read the column for at least six months, as you said. 1) On my attitude towards the United States and Americans, it would be extremely rude and ungratefully disrespectful of me to ever attack either of them (I never did!). The US was home to me for 14 years and the place where I obtained my education (from Fourth Grade through Graduate Studies). You might be surprised to learn that most of the Common Sense material is derived from references and knowledge, which were or are being obtained from the US, and which is readily available to anyone anywhere in the world. My general honors academic achievement

include a 96% result in the American History and World Background New York State Regents Examination, (the highest statewide was 97%, and incidentally by a fellow classmate!), which has its origin of which goes back to my fascination for the American experience in general. Thus, there is so much of the US that is a part of me – not to mention so many close American friends, crossing the ethnic lines. They include "WASPs" and other European backgrounds, Jews, Gentiles, Blacks, Whites, Orientals, Hispanics, as well as internationals crossing most of the continents, including one Israeli close friend, who ironically had more respect for my views than that shown in your letter. It is obvious that the criticism you may be referring to involved certain elements of American foreign policy discussed in Common Sense. I tend to believe, as any knowledgeable observer would also suggest, that such policy would, most likely, not be to the benefit of the US in the long run. Moreover, it may be deemed as inconsistent with the more responsible envisaged role of the United States as the sole Global Superpower. Being as I have visited the World Trade Center, I clearly pointed out my complete and uncompromising disdain for the attacks of September 11. I am also very inclined to believe that the strings culminating in the attacks do not end with Bin Laden and the Taliban. There just has to be something far beyond the sophistication and culture of either of

them to mastermind such an attack with such deadly precision, or even contemplate doing it, while this does not rule out their involvement as more on the implementation side. Obviously, there is still a lot that has to be unraveled in the mystery. 2) I have never tried to distort any facts or make-up any baseless pertinent comments, if I was not confident that they are easily backed by a multitude of references, including American press sources, Zionist literature, United Nations reports, etc. But your diatribe never revealed any contradictions to what I specifically said or opined, but stuck to a general attack that went beyond any sort of real intellectual pursuit on your part. On the other hand, it is my fervent belief that the American people have a right to see the other side of the coin in any issue. This is especially true regarding the Middle East. I am fairly confident and have seen that the picture that is generally conveyed to them covers up a lot of tragedy and suffering, the victims of which are human beings, who are very much entitled at least to be given some hope for relief, which can only come from the United States (We gave up hope on the Arab states a long time ago!). Moreover, I am confident that with the American people more aware of the whole picture of the issues involved, the United States would be in a better position to broker a fair and equitable settlement and to alleviate some of this misery. We cannot overlook the fact

that the latter is, in fact, the whole cause d'être of the problem. Even non-Arabs who know all the facts about the Palestine problem, will find themselves compelled by their conscience to advocate for some way of directing justice towards the continuing tragic plight of the Palestinians. The argument of Israel as being the "only democracy", does not belittle the fact that this should not be construed as sufficient grounds for the tragic way in which it was created. This creation came about at the expense of the millions of indigenous people, who were and *are still continuously* being systematically uprooted from the homeland they and their ancestors have dwelt in for generations (see Common Sense issue 59/2000). I am rather surprised that your visits to the region and your apparent interest in it have not driven you to try to understand the source of the sympathy that most Arabs – Moslems and Christian and even some Jews, who contest the Zionist philosophy on purely *religious and moral* grounds – have for their Palestinian blood brothers. 3) *Never before and never after* September 11, 2000, did I ever praise the Taliban *for anything*, let alone "for standing up to the West". Therefore, I am somewhat at a loss to understand how you arrived to such a conclusion. I am sure that if you had read my articles carefully, in this context, that your attempt to infer that I harbor any sympathy for the Taliban or their likes is an

effort, with bad intent, to associate me with those who are being projected as the enemy of the international community, i.e., with the bad guys. I have always stressed that the Taliban and their likes pose a serious danger to the image of Islam and to the future of the Moslem World. I am also inclined to believe that their origin is simply non – Islamic, which is also true of their dogma and approach. My fears for Islam are only sedated by the knowledge that similar movements have appeared before in Islamic history. More often than not, they eventually became the victims of their own demise! 4) As for the author of Common Sense "telling lies", one can only be amazed at how you can come up with that accusation directly after you yourself conjured the lie cited in paragraph 3 above and some of the other innuendoes preceding it. Going back to the Middle East, as much as you may believe to the contrary, being Anti – Zionist should never be misconstrued as "automatically"

being anti – American. Otherwise, you would really make it difficult for millions of people all over the world to maintain hope in the United States wanting to obtain a just and equitable peace in the area. Making such a connotation would, in itself, be considered a serious intentional attempt to wrongly manipulate public opinion, especially that of the American public. I am sure you would agree that this would be unforgivable in any democracy or in any democratic forum. For your information, *Common Sense* was the name of a publication that was issued by Thomas Paine. If you may recall, Paine was a leading American Revolutionary hero, who was not a native born American, but was among the first to call for American independence from Britain - his country of origin. **Common Sense commentary is made credible by illuminating an awareness of all the different perspectives of the issue being analyzed. To the other readers, we continue on the Islah Party in the next issue.**

TV Channels and The Arab Youths

Nawar Al-Hadad

The big and deep effect of TV on people, especially the young is noticeable and tangible. This medium is armed with double edges that should be channeled carefully and constructively to contribute to the establishment of a cultured and distinct society. To achieve that, this medium must be independent not aped. But what is happening with Arab satellite channels is the opposite. They blindly imitate foreign channels in a lot of their programs, deforming the Islamic and Arab values. A lot of foreign TV serials and films try to discuss ideas and demonstrate behaviors that are alien to the Islamic and Arab societies. There are also a lot of Arab singers who blindly imitate the westerners in their video clips. Big groups of shameless dancers with semi-naked bodies are utilized to help popularize their empty diction. When I watch some Arabic channels I think they do not represent Arab and Islamic countries despite their Arabic tongue. Some of them call for freedom of youths through vulgar manners.

Some other channels are all the time busying themselves covering dance and song parties, soirees and concerts as something essential and important to show how civilized they are and to attract a large number of the audience. I wonder why don't such channels allocate some time for presenting something Islamic. They seem to have forgot the basic and essential objective they are supposed to be concentrating on, which is building a sober generation based on respecting its Arab and Islamic identity. They think that Islam calls for backwardness and is full of restrictions. But what is really happening is that they are helping divert the youths' attention from the most important cases that really concern them such as the Palestinian struggle for freedom and liberty. They engage the minds of young Arabs with trivialities and meaningless thought. Islam has, has been, and will always be sufficient to educate the individual. But this education is perceived as a threat on the future of Israel. This may justify the continued attempts to debilitate the role of Islam in building up the Arab character.

Palestine: The Amazing Power of People

Dr. Mustafa Barghouthi, Director of the Health, Development, Information of Policy Institute in Ramallah

Last month hundreds of international observers responded to Palestinian calls for an international observer/ protection force to protest the ongoing Israeli occupation and serve as a witness to Israel's military practices against the Palestinian people. Representatives of NGOs, churches, human rights groups, and concerned individuals from England, France, Italy and United States joined members of Palestinian people. The internationals, including several European Union parliamentarians, were repeatedly subjected to tear gas, physical assault, and arrest by Israeli forces at various checkpoints and during peaceful protest marches. Their mission, though virtually unreported in the U.S, brought hope to Palestinians and encouraged the still vibrant civil society to continue its struggle against the military aggression of occupation and its struggle to achieve internal political reforms vital for an independent and democratic Palestine.

The Role of the International Observer Force:

Hundreds of people of various nationalities-including Italians, French, Belgians, Americans, Dutch, and British have responded to the call of Palestinian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for international observers. For fifteen months now we have been waiting for an international observer/ protection force to be sent to the Occupied Territories to provide some kind of security for Palestinians. Every time one of the 32 people prevented from receiving medical treatment died, we called for international observers to be located at checkpoints in an effort to prevent the same thing from happening again. As the Israeli army mercilessly shelled civilian neighborhoods, opened fire without provocation on children at demonstrations, confiscated land, destroyed tens of thousands of olive trees, and invaded areas under the Palestine Authority (PA), we have called for an international protection force to be sent here.

Unfortunately, to no avail. The United Nations' (UN) calls for observers to be sent here was vetoed three times by countries aware that Israel was not in favor of the resolution. In the meantime 934 Palestinians have died, 26,000 people have been injured, and still the international community has dragged its feet. Members of Palestine's vibrant civil society took the initiative and in coordination with foreign NGOs, churches and related institutions, aid agencies, solidarity groups, human rights activists, and concerned individuals decide to launch their own campaign for the protection of the Palestinian people.

It is only through sustained steadfastness and survival in the face of the military aggression of occupation, and in calling for internal political reforms, that Palestinians can struggle to achieve freedom, justice, and democracy.

The objectives were simple, non-violent, and peaceful: to protect the Palestinian people through the presence of international civilians as a means of deterring Israeli army and settler aggression; to concretely express solidarity with the Palestinian people and with those who struggle in Israel for a just and sustainable peace; to report on the experience and to raise awareness in their respective countries about the Palestinian- Israeli conflict; and to send a political signal to the international community and to the Israeli government demanding the deployment of a genuine international protection force, the implementation of UN resolutions, and an end to occupation. The itinerary of the Grassroots International Protection for the Palestinian People (GIPP) activists, all of whom made the visit at their own expense, has been full: planting olive trees, attending lectures, visiting with grassroots organizations, and demonstrating. They were prevented from entering Gaza, and some were victims of Israeli military aggression, as a

result of which one woman was hospitalized overnight. An entirely peaceful demonstration in Ramallah in which thousands of Palestinians and around 400 GIPP delegated demonstrated was met with typical Israeli violence when troops opened fire at the march with tear gas, sound bombs, and rubber-coated steel bullets. And now, after tearing down the Israeli checkpoint separating Ramallah from Birzeit, the Israeli army has, in its typical petty, malicious, and vengeful manner, erected a new checkpoint closer to Ramallah, meaning Palestinians have to walk an extra kilometer uphill. The occupation is still here, the foreign delegates will leave in a few days, and the lives of Palestinians will, no doubt, continue to be difficult and quite miserable.

Results and strategies:

So what has the visit demonstrated? It has given Palestinians a huge moral boost by proving to them that there are people out there despite the denomination of Palestinians in the international media- who care about their cause, are aware of the inherent justice of their struggle and are concerned with what is happening to them. It has also destroyed Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's efforts to isolate the Palestinians, to cast them in the "terrorist" mold, and to dehumanize them, enabling him to continue his war against the Palestinian civilian population. Moreover, their courage has been immeasurable in standing face to face with a ruthless army with no understanding of peaceful marches. They have shown the world that justice will prevail through the power and sheer will of the people. Furthermore, not only did these people come, witness, and learn, they will now return to their homes, families, churches, political parties, social clubs and workplaces to tell others what they saw and experienced while they were here, slowly breaking down the wall of silence shrouding the Palestinian cause. The delegates illustrated to the Palestinians the power of peaceful, non-violent resistance to the continuing military occupation, and have perhaps empowered them to use these very methods to abort Israeli efforts to subjugate and dehumanize them. Equally remarkable is the dynamism

shown by Palestinian civil society, illustrating that there is an alternative voice.

Reforming the Palestinian Authority:

Last week 31 Palestinian intellectuals, human rights and democracy activists - all leading members of Palestinian civil society - published a petition demanding reform of PA. "The Palestinian public demands immediate internal reform which cannot be postponed or delayed, that will strengthen our struggle in the exceptional circumstances the Palestinian are living under. The reforms should be immediate," The statement read. The petition also called on the PA "to improve and fix official political institutions which have been weakened and paralyzed and to also ensure an independent justice system." It went on to call for new elections to the parliament, a move that needs to be encouraged and is long overdue since elections have been postponed indefinitely since 1999. Others have criticized the lack of respect for the law and the lack of separation of power between the executive, legislative and judicial branches, in the hands of a few, and executive branches lack of accountability. This is the same civil society that has mobilized and united to bring the heroic GIPP delegates here and this mobilization and outspokenness show that there is a strong democratic political alternative in Palestine. This group of people believes that a democratic alternative is the only way to prevent a dangerous polarization between fundamentalism and autocracy that the future Palestinian political society appears to be facing. It also confirms that Palestinians struggle not only for a state, but also for a free and democratic state. The overall significance of the presence of the GIPP delegates, as well as the recent petition, is of power and steadfastness. It is only through sustained steadfastness and survival in the face of the military aggression of occupation, and in calling for internal political reforms, that Palestinians can struggle to achieve freedom, justice and democracy.

The article is contributed by Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine

What Did Arab Nations Fulfill in 2001?



Abduh Moqbil Al-Sabri

The year 2001 passed and we still suffer from jeopardizing negativities in some aspects concerning the security of nations, among whom are the Palestinians whose issue occupied the minds of some true Arab and Muslim leaders. The year 2001 was characterized by bloodshed in which thousands of defenseless and powerless people were victimized in the occupied land, including infants, children, and the aged. They underwent, and continue to experience severe, constant suffering in the hope that they may get their legal right. 2001 was not the first and will not be the last for the Palestinians to suffer. We witnessed in 2001 a conspicuous Israeli criminality showing the fact that Israel is one of the oppressive countries practicing terrorism in all its forms. Israeli devious policies are practiced as a part of accomplishing new strategies to occupy further land and impose more settlements. In this respect, Israel and all countries which support terrorism should be held accountable for such massacres and indiscriminate killings. The Arab countries failed to emphasize or at least to convince the international community that resisting terrorism is a legal right. It is a must practiced by all the nations of the world, which were colonized and occupied by other countries, including the Western countries. With regard to the New Year, we hope

that Arab countries will forget their disputes and difference. We hope sooner or later that the Arab countries will adopt new means and decisions with the aim of forgetting their bygone times and establishing new relations. A certain kind of consolidation of interests and responsibilities should be established socially, culturally, economically and politically. The compass of the year should lead us towards establishing a very strong Arab community capable of encountering challenges, restoring its entire occupied land without concessions or renunciations, achieving an economic and social development and protecting our culture and heritage in front of the huge global changes. We hope that the coming Arab Summit in March 2002 will be a starting point to achieve what the Arab citizen wishes. The summit will be our hope for real friendship and more cooperation not only from one side or two, but from all sides of the Arab nations. Our hopes and ambitions as Arab citizens are boundless. We have to build an equal international relationship based on true friendship. Frankly speaking, the Arab citizen doesn't accept the abyss of time or what he is given to him. The nations' interests and needs are the main pillar of any society. We as Arabs possess the potentials of success from gulf to the ocean. We possess the great unparalleled civilizations. We also possess the moral values, which can not be found in any part of the world. We can restore our entire occupied land and invest it to keep peace and comprehensive justice.

We congratulate our Arab Nations on the New Year.

Executive Summary

The Socioeconomic, Agricultural and Environmental Implication of Qat Production/Consumption in Yemen

Dr. Mahasen Al-Munibari

Introduction

Qat (Catha Edulis Forsk) is an ever-green plant belonging to the Celastraceae family, and was first described in Yemen by a Swedish botanist. It is believed by many that qat was originally introduced to Yemen from Ethiopia in the 15th century.

The upper leaves are used for chewing, usually in the afternoons for about 5-6 hours. Each person consumes about 400-500gm of green leaves. Qat contains cathinon with amphetamine-like action. Excessive consumption presumably leads to addiction. Many researchers claim that qat brings about confusion, reduces the desire for cohabitation and food, and causes dehydration and spermatorrhea to the chewers. Others express its pleasurable and stimulating effects.

In Yemen cultivation of qat is taking over the most productive agricultural land and Yemen has a very limited arable land (1.66 million ha) which constitute about 3% of the country land surface. Qat production also consumes scarce water resources. Qat consumes more water than any other crop in Yemen. In Yemen there are 40,000 ha under irrigation systems including 250 tube-wells and spring irrigated lands, and 15,000 ha of spate-irrigated lands.

Qat occupies about 19,400 ha of the most fertile and tube-well irrigated land

Qat production also contains unregulated use of pesticides and fertilizers. In addition, improper selection of pesticides and their overuse has exposed qat consumers to environmental health

hazards.

The socioeconomic implication of qat production/consumption are immense, and the most important, among others, these are replacement of the traditional crops by Qat, loss of cultural traditional value as a sequence of qat consumption, prevention of children from attending schools as a result of engagement in domestic chores during qat sessions.

The government of Yemen has taken policy and regulatory measures to address these problems, however, the problem still prevails. Hence the need to generate more information based on which specific and realistic policy and regulatory measures could be taken.

The general objective of the project is to assess and as socioeconomic, agricultural and environmental implications of qat production and consumption in order to facilitate and networking around qat and to have an input on government policy on the matter.

The specific objectives include to review the available literature on all aspect of qat in order to identify gaps like knowledge; to study the socioeconomic implications of qat production and consumption; to study the agricultural and environmental implications of qat production; to facilitate discussion among stakeholders around prospective of qat based on the result of the research; to generate issues and guidelines towards policy formulation concerning qat production and consumption; and to facilitate public awareness around the issue through publications, networking, and the use of the mass media.

A team of researchers made up of socio economist, an agricultural expert, and experts in environmental

issue and a policy expert carried out the research activities under the umbrella of the Environment Protection Council of Yemen.

Methodology

The general methodology employed comprised networking with concerned groups, literature review, structure interview, questionnaires, administration, field observations and workshops.

In the socio-economic studies, in order to assess prevalence of qat chewing amongst the Yemeni population, and also to find who in the family is a primarily qat chewer, questionnaires were administered to 3402 urban families (27,884 member) and 1455 rural families (16,287 members)

Questionnaires were administered in qat growing areas (Taiz, Hodeidah, Sana'a), to areas where qat is not grown (Aden) and to an area where qat is recently introduced (Sayoon). Specific studies on qat consumption covered 100 rural and 100 urban families, a total of 200 families in five regions of Yemen, namely Aden, Hodeidah, Sana'a, Taiz and Sayoon. Additional people were interviewed in various part of the country to generate data on various socio-economic aspects of qat consumption.

The agricultural and environmental studies covered 10 rural and 10 urban families each in five regions of the country namely Aden, Hodeidah, Sana'a, Taiz and Sayoon, to whom questionnaires were administered.

Groups discussions and individual interviews were in all aspects of the research including the policy component.

Results

Socio-economic components

- Chewing qat is very common in Yemen. Out of 44,171 people interviewed in both urban and rural areas in five regions (Aden, Taiz, Sana'a, Hodeidah, and Sayoon) about 26.7% chew qat.
- Qat chewing is commonplace in cities located in Qat growing areas compared to non-qat-growing cities: 32%, 29%, 31.5%, 23% of the interviews people chew qat in taiz, Sana'a, Hodeida and Aden respectively. Sana'a and Taiz are qat growing areas while Aden and Hodeidah are not. Proportionally less number of people (7%) chew qat in Sayoon where the habit of chewing qat was lately introduced. The proportion of qat chewers in urban areas of these places are somewhat similar with the setting in cities.
- There are differences in the proportion of male and female qat chewers. Considering both rural and urban dwellers covered by the study in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Sayoon, and Hodeidah, in 4857 families, 60% of the fathers and about 30% of the mothers chew Qat. As far as the young members of families more boys (30%) chew qat compared with girls (about 13%).
- A significant portion of members of the same families considered chewing qat to be a good habit (about 30%) while about 20% considered it to be bad; many felt that it was neither good nor bad.
- Many of the interviewees were government employees and relied on their salaries for the purchase of qat leaves while others depend on other financial sources (private, non-government).
- More specific studies involving only 10% families from each of the cities and surrounding rural areas in five regions; i.e. Sana'a, Aden, Taiz Sayoon and Hodeidah, a total of 200 families revealed that qat chewing was much more commonplace than the layer survey indicated. In the cities 74% of fathers, 44% of the mothers chew qat; within the same families in 60% of the areas both mothers and fathers. The figure is

higher in the rural setting being 86% for fathers, 75% for mothers and 71% for both.

- In the families covered by the specific studies about 45% of male and 23% of females chew qat on a daily basis.
- Qat chewers stated that they chewed qat to spend their free time (34.4%), enjoy qat chewing (28.4%), and some (27.6%) stated that they did it to socialize with friends; and also to do business.
- School boys and girls gave slightly different reasons than their parents' for chewing qat. Boys claimed that chewing qat helped them in their studies. While the commonest response in the case of girls was that it provided them with an opportunity to meet friends.
- Based on the responses of families enrolled in the specific studies, there appears to be no relationship between the level of education of the chewer of qat and the habit of chewing, both in urban and rural areas.
- Qat chewing was more common (about 35%) in adults and grownup young (16-45 yrs) compared with youth (9-15 yrs) of whom about 20% chew qat and less proportion (about 14%) of the older group (46-65 yrs) chew qat; less than 10% above 65 years chew qat. The proportion were similar in both rural and urban dwellers.
- Most people preferred to chew qat after mid-day (64%) while fewer (23%) preferred to chew it in the afternoon (80.5%). Still fewer (13%) preferred to chew it in the morning hours before midday.
- High proportion (about 45%) of male qat chewers preferred to chew qat for 6 hours in one go, and the rest 27.4%; 14.5%, 9.6% and 35% preferred to chew qat for 4 hours, 8 hours, more than 8 hours and 2 hours, respectively. On the other hand female qat chewers preferred to chew 2 hours (30%), 4 hours (24.2%) 6 hours (13.4%) 8 hours (12.8%) and more than 8 hours (13.4%). It appears that female cannot afford as much time as men for chewing qat.
- Qat is purchased by either male or female members of the family or

both. In some places more of the burden falls on men while in others it is the reverse.

- A high proportion of the families income is used for the purchase of qat. In low income families (10,000 – 20,000 YR/month) about 41.8%, 25.2%, 7.8% and 6.2% is spend on food, qat, health and education, respectively. The remainder is used for miscellaneous expenses. The amount spent on qat is on the average about 4 times, as much as that spent on health or education, independently.
- The prices of qat vary depending on the season, as well as how fast it is delivered to the market. Of course, the most important is the quality which apparently depends on the type and where it is grown.
- Often qat is sold through middle men – bidders – who buy the production from farmers and sell it to the whole-sellers who in turn sell it to retailers. Hence qat trade engages several layers of traders.

Agriculture

- The total area under qat cultivation is about 100,000 ha distributed mainly in Sana'a, Dhamar, Hajjah, and Taiz governorates where 90% of the qat in Yemen is produced. Qat is planted 30-50 cm apart in Dhamar and 1-m apart in Sana'a area. Weeding is usually done by hand. Pests include scold insects, caterpillars and termites. Pesticides are used to control these pests. The use of traditional methods such as dusting are also reported. Disease of qat tree has not been reported to date.
- Harvesting generally start 1-2 years after plantation. Qat production per hectare ranges between 1-3 tons per annum.
- Qat is best grown in areas 1000 – 2000 masl, however in Yemen it is cultivated in areas with a wide altitudinal range, 800 – 2600 masl. It grows best in Entisol soil, and this soil type is dominant in Yemen's agricultural land areas which are suitable for coffee and grape cultivation.
- The quality of qat if clarified based on its origin and the time of harvest



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Qat produced in Wadi Duhr and Dula'a for the Sana'a market is considered of good quality, while the production of Bani Hashaysh and Bani Matter is considered of medium quality. The low quality production for the Sana'a market comes from al-Haimh and Haraz. It is apparent that the cooler and drier the area of producing qat the better the quality of qat is.

- Qat collected during the first harvest is considered of low quality, while the second and the third is the finest. Qat harvested from branches are considered of low grade while harvest from the tips of the main stems are considered of high quality.
- Qat is cultivated as good crops with high returns by all the farmers interviewed. In addition, it has requires low labor, as well as water requirements compared with either coffee or grapes.
- Qat is considered a good cash crop not only that the economic returns are high but also its production is controlled. By controlling the irrigation schedule farmers can harvest as much or as little depending on their cash needs.

Agricultural practices:

- Horticultural practices in qat production vary from one qat producing area to another. In Sana'a share cropping is often used, 25% goes to the land level, 25% to cover cost of water, the rest (50%) to the share-cropper.
- In Sana'a area 100 gm of organic fertilizer is used per tree 2-3 times a year. Qat fields are irrigated 5-7 times/year; and heavy pumping (cutting the parts above ground) every 3-4 years.
- Qat is harvested three times a year, 1st in January – February, 2nd in May – June, and third in August – September.
- Qat has replaced grapes in the Sana'a area and coffee in places such as Haraz, Bani Matter, al-Haima, and cereals in areas where the rainfall is 600mm/annual or higher.
- Based on profit from agricultural production, qat stands first followed by grapes, peaches and pomegran-



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ates. Based on cost of production, farmers railing is grapes followed by qat, tomato, watermelon, peaches and pomegranates in Aden.

- In Dammar area, inline Sana'a area after mauance is applied on qat farms. Qat agriculture depends mainly on rain water supplemented by water from wells during the dry season.
- Qat harvesting is done 2-5 matting after plenty, 6-8 harvests could be obtained per annum. Within the Dhamar area qat types and quality differ from one district to another.
- In the Taiz area qat production depends mainly on rainfall. The majority of farmers are sharecroppers where 1/3 goes to the farmers, 1/3 covers costs of water and 1/3 goes to the landlord.
- All pesticides available in the market are applied not only to control pests but also to promote growth. Irrigation frequency increases with age of plants, on average it is once every month. The use of fertilizers is very common.
- In hajjah area, qat production is concentrated in mountain terraces. The farmers apply manure once a year in January. Farmers bring soil to qat field every 2-3 years.
- Qat is grown under rained condition, however supplemental irrigation is applied. Qat is harvested 2-6 times per year.

Qat marketing

- Qat is usually marketed to the closest cities and towns.
- Each type of qat has its local market. Introducing a different kind of qat to a different market is very difficult.
- Qat marketing is distinguished by the need to get the product to market as fresh as possible; after it takes 5-14 hours from field to customer.
- In the past, qat was traded by the "Ahl al-sug" – traders. At the present time, qat farmers market their crop directly. Very often qat is marketed by brokers called "Mugawatun."
- There are various venues for selling qat. "Mugawatun" who often have their own transportation means can bring labors to farms, harvest the qat and then sell it directly to customers. Consumers, may directly, buy there qat from farmers, especially when farmers are in close proximity to urban concentrations. Farmers may sell their production in local markets, or they may sell it to "Mugawatun" through middle men – "museleh."
- In order to avoid loses, most qat traders buy and sell small quantities; hence qat does not land itself to market concentration or monopoly tendencies.
- The main factors that determine the price of qat are the reputation and location; appearance (the brighter the better); and season in the year.

Qat Economy

- It is estimated that qat sales amount to USD765 million per year constituting 20% of GDP; and 50% of the rest of agriculture put together. It is believed that qat sales are under taxed.
- The total cost of production is usually no more than 30-50% of the sales proceeds. The average net profits range from YR400,000 – 1,800,000

per hectare every year.

- The economic and the environmental impacts is very different between rained/water harvesting system and ones which are primarily dependent on ground water. In rained areas qat is an ideal crop

because of its high value and farmable environmental characteristics. It is less profitable in irrigated systems, even though qat is such a profitable crop that it can justify irrigation. Qat is profitable even when the water for irrigation use is tracked 20 km to the qat fields.

- Traditional cereal production has been abandoned because of expensive labor and low prices of grains; planting qat saves the soil, as well as the rural economy. Qat is a powerful agent for urban transferring cash from urban to rural areas. It is estimated that about 200,000 families in Yemen benefit from qat.

Environment

- The environmental impacts of qat vary between rain/water harvesting system and where irrigation is used. In rained areas there is no negative impact, while in areas where irrigation is used, qat is balanced for depleting scarce groundwater resources.
- The main cause of the depletion of ground water is the continued increment in population and the expansion of intensive irrigated agriculture, primarily for qat production.
- There is little rainfall in the country varying between 50-160 mm in the eastern provinces to more than 800 mm in the central highlands.
- The government plays no role in the monitoring and supervision of ground water use. The abstraction of ground water is more than the recharge. The cases of accessibilities and support provided for its use has enhanced the ground water traction problem.
- Amongst the crops grown in Yemen, the water requirements are higher for banana, followed by coffee. Cotton, qat and tobacco have similar requirements which are less than coffee's. Maize, onion, tomato, wheat have lower requirements.
- Since the introduction of pesticides in Yemen, their use has been slowly but steadily increasing. However, the overall use is still relatively low in comparison with other countries in the region.
- Yemeni farmers do not know how to properly use pesticides owing to the low level of their education. About 80% of the framers interviewed do not know the broad name let alone its consumption of the pesticides they use. In some places pesticides are used to promote plant growth.
- Pesticides input increased from 730 tons in 1994 to 1866 tons in 1996. These figures do not include the pesticides brought into the country through illegal channels.
- Pesticides have become an essential component of qat retailing. In the recent years plastic bags which are used to keep the qat fresh in market places has become an essential element in the marketing of qat. Plastic bottles are used as water containers; water is continuously used in qat chewing process. The preponderance of plastic associated with qat consumption has negatively affected the environment.
- Qat has negatively effected the consumer's health. It harms the liver. It is presumed to be the cause of esophageal cancer. It raises blood pressure, as well as heart beats.

HIV/AIDS: A Silent Threat in Yemen



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Lack of surveillance and reporting in Yemen has made it difficult to estimate the magnitude of HIV/AIDS in the country. The younger population, aged 20-49, appears to be the most affected by the epidemic. Commercial sex workers, illegal in the country, have also been hit hard; HIV rates of seven percent among those identified by police have been reported.

Discussion of sexual matters in Yemen is generally taboo. Little is known about the prevalence of extramarital sex or the use of condoms, which could prevent transmission of HIV. Official data indicates a low rate of HIV infection in this country of 18.7 million. By the end of 2000, only 960 HIV positive cases had been reported.

According to a HIV/AIDS Situation and Needs Assessment Report released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in June 2001, because AIDS is largely under-diagnosed, and health services are limited, we see only the tip of the iceberg. The health system in general is weak says James Rawley, UNDP Resident Representative in Yemen. We cannot focus exclusively on HIV/AIDS. We have to work with many partners to improve the health system at large. We must also help create the conditions for sustained economic growth, so that the country has more resources to invest in better health

Underground cases

UNDP is helping to plan an appropriate



Teeming with people in the walled city of Sana'a

strategy to counter HIV/AIDS.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that behind each reported case of HIV infection in Yemen, 15 others are underground or hidden. Unofficial reports suggest over 5,000 cases in all. Risk factors include inadequate monitoring and screening of blood donations and transfusions, and lack of trained health workers and

laboratory facilities. Other contributing factors include rural-urban migration, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment.

Yemen is host to some 60,000 refugees. The majority are Somalis, followed by Eritreans and Ethiopians. Some live in camps and others are scattered in the cities. Sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs) among refugees could be an additional factor in spreading HIV.

We are working in Yemen on two levels, advocacy and public awareness Rawley said. IN addition, we are helping authorities conduct scientific studies and surveys to get a better grip on the extent of the epidemic at this time. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNDP allocated US\$227,000 to support HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in Yemen for 2000-2001. UNDP has also organized major workshops, in collaboration with WHO, to educate the public about how HIV/AIDS is spread.

A growing concern

Following the HIV/AIDS Situation and Needs Assessment Report, which focuses on the city of Sana'a, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS and the Government of Yemen will carry out surveys in a number of major urban centers, including Taiz and Hodeidah in the North, Aden in the South, and Hadramout in the Eastern region, to get a better grasp of the disease in the country.



UNDP ResRep James Rawley (far left) and other Yemeni officials inaugurating the three-week training workshop on strengthening capacity of health education for school students

I am quite confident that if the Yemeni authorities come up with a comprehensive plan based on the best scientific information available, done in a participatory way, UNDP can convince the international community that it should be supported Rawley said.

A number of senior government officials have attended HIV/AIDS aware-

ness events. This is important, Rawley noted, because there remains a wide range of misconceptions about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to treat persons who are HIV positive.

UNDP held two school exhibitions of photographs in Sana'a in March 2000. UNDP also provided technical assistance to a mobile theatre launched by

Partners for

Development (PAD), an international non-governmental organization, in May and June 2001. We were assisted by UNDP in developing our plans said Cindy Issac, PAD coordinator. The troupe has spread 30 HIV-awareness messages throughout the country.

UNDP and UNAIDS have also carried out surveys on the question of STDs in a Yemeni prison. Six



Mobile theatre activities and drama on HIV/AIDS awareness

HIV positive cases were found, out of 2,922 tested in the Sana'a Central Prison last year. In addition, UNDP supports a monthly newspaper called AIDS.

In August, a three-week training workshop was launched to strengthen health education and HIV/AIDS awareness among schools. The event was sponsored by the Education Bureau in Sana'a with support from UNDP. We have 2.8 million students in the primary and secondary education system, and such activities will certainly be of great help to them Said Dr. Abdulaziz Habtoor, Yemen's Vice Education Minister.

The emphasis in Yemen, Rawley said, is on catching the epidemic while it is still at an early stage. Otherwise, it will get out of hand because the conditions that help spread the epidemic exist here.

This report has been taken from CHOICES Magazine published by UNDP in USA, December, 2001



Mobile theatre targeting school students

Analytical Overview of Yemen Agriculture



Prepared for publishing by Ismael Al-Ghabiry
Yemen Times

The Republic of Yemen is an agricultural country with vast agricultural resources. The Government has realized the importance of agricultural research, which is indispensable to generate new technologies to increase food production and farmers' incomes and conserve the natural resource base. We, like many other developing world countries, strongly believe that agricultural research is a high-return investment for both producers and consumers, and science-based agriculture is essential to meet the challenges of improving agricultural productivity, alleviating poverty and maintaining the resource base for future generations. This strategy is the framework for guiding and linking research efforts to achieve future agricultural development objectives and policies. The dynamism of strategy in harmony with the evolving and changing needs of Yemen's agricultural sector should be maintained.

Existing Situation of the Agricultural production in Yemen

Yemen is one of the eldest agricultural civilizations as evidenced by archaeological excavations, remnants of irrigation structures and terraces. Agriculture was and still is the main stay of the economy. It contributes nearly 18% to the gross national product (GNP), provides employment to over 16% of the country's workforce and livelihood for all the rural residents - who constitute nearly 76% of the total population. Statistics show that the total arable area is estimated to be about 9.5% of the total land area of the country. However, the cropped area varies from one year to another depending on the amount of precipitation. On average, it is about 1.1 million hectares (ha) but in year of ample and well distributed rainfall, it could reach 3.5 million ha. Of the arable crops grown, cereals dominate and occupy about 18% of the cultivated area while fruits and forages and forests occupy 5% and 3%, respectively.

ly.

As regards livestock, the national livestock population is estimated at 3.2 million goats, 3 million sheep, 1.1 million cattle, .05 million donkeys and 0.17 million camels. Sheep and goats are reared in the Eastern Plateau Region while cattle and sheep dominate the highland and Coastal Plain Regions. Livestock numbers have declined in the 1980's and early 1990's due to drought, shortages of food and break down in animal health services. In spite of this decline, livestock is considered as the main source for farmers' income and provides reasonable opportunities for many rural people to work. Yemeni farmers practice an integrated crop animal system in which they produce cereal summer crops to feed their animals and use the cow manure to improve the soil fertility of their land.

Resource Base Climate

Yemen is situated in the northern stretches of the tropical climate zone. Temperature varies greatly due to the extreme differences in elevation. Mean annual temperatures range from less than 15°C in the highland region to 30°C in the coastal plains region. Recorded temperatures may rise to 40°C during summer in the coastal plains region, and to over 40°C in the desert plateau region. However, the winter temperatures may decrease to freezing in the highland region.

Rainfall is highly erratic in time, quantity and location. It occurs in two periods, the first from March through May, and the second from July until September, which is the heaviest raining season. Normally, there is little or no rain from November to February but there are exceptions in certain regions and years. Rainfall varies from less than 50 mm in the coastal plains region and desert plateau region, to more than 1200 mm in the western mountainous highland region. In general, annual rainfall increases with distance from the Red Sea, reaching 15mm in the Coastal Tihama Plain (Western coastal plain of the coastal plains region), and up to 300-400 mm on the foothills of the mountains. Again, the rainfall increases from south

to north and in the western mountainous highlands. Then it decreases in the central highlands towards the capital, Sana'a towards the north in Sa'ada.

The country can be divided into three climates:

-Arid tropical climate: this climate covers the coastal plains and lower mountain slopes in the west and south, and is characterized by high temperatures and low precipitation ranging from 0 to 400 mm.

-Arid sub-tropical climate: this is a transitional climate between the tropical climate of the coastal plains region and the temperate climate of the highland region. Mean monthly temperature varies from 16 °C to 28 °C. precipitation ranges from less than 100 mm to 600 mm. It covers the lower and upper mountain slopes and the eastern plateau region.

-Temperate climate: This covers the mountains ranging in altitude from 1800 to 3700m asl. Mean monthly temperature in this climate ranges from 10 °C to 18 °C. precipitation varies from 200 mm to more than 1500 mm.

Natural resources

Land resources

The total land area of Yemen is estimated at 55.5 million hectares. Rainfall and irrigation water impose a limit on the arable land which amounts to 209 million ha. Therefore, only 1.1 million hectares (34.5% of the total arable land) is cultivated (of which 61 % is rain-fed and 39% is irrigated). Permanent pasture land and forests occupy 29 and 4% of the total area of the country.

Land ownership

the total households in the Republic of Yemen is 1,001,925. The household are distributed as follows: Central Highlands and southern Uplands: 423054 households Northern Highlands: 310835 households

Statistics on households in all regions are presented in % according to size as follows:

Households less than 2 to 5ha 20%
Households ranging from 2 to 5ha 24%
Households ranging from 5 to 20 ha

56%

Land tenure

The percentage of land tenants in the Northern Governorates of Yemen is about 10. Land tenancy is mainly in irrigated areas. In these conditions the tenant gets 33% of the yield after paying the Zakat (religious taxes according to the Muslim Law) while the Land owner gets 66% of the crop if he provides water for irrigation. if water is provided by a third party the owner of the well gets 33% in some cases or 50% in other cases. Under rain-fed conditions and flood irrigated areas the share of the land owner is 50% from the yield. The tenants share is 50% plus the fodder and crop residues. Under rain-fed conditions, the share of the land owner is 50% after deducting all costs of production paid by the tenant. In other cases the land owner leases his land to make sure it is maintained, especially in terraces, by the land tenant without getting any revenues whether cash or in-kind.

Water rights are well maintained under rain-fed conditions and in areas where flood or spring irrigation is practiced. The major principle in water rights is related to the rights of the owner upstream the valley or the hill slope to collect irrigation water to his satisfaction before the down-stream neighbor can have his share. In the case of spring water farmers have agreed upon shares depending on the amount of water available in the spring.

Soils

The country's soils are generally sandy to silty and loamy in coastal plains region, silty to loamy and clay loamy in the highland region, and low in nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter. In many areas, shallow soils limit the amount of water available for rain-fed crops. Soil erosion caused by run off and/or winds is often serious. Sand and dust storms, which generally blast across the lowlands and highlands, promote soil erosion. Salinity is a problem in irrigated areas.

Water Resources

Water is scarce and vital to all aspects of development in the country. The availability of water is the major constraint to agricultural production. The total



annual renewable amount of water resources is estimated at 2.1 billion m3. Therefore, if the total population is nearly 16 million, then water resources available for per capita never exceed 150 m/annum. This is as compared to 1250 m/annum, which is the average share of each person in the Middle East and North Africa countries, and that the international average is nearly 7,500 m/annum. The distribution of this vital resource is erratic, where 90% of the population receive only 90 m per capita/annum. Furthermore, underground water is the main water resource, where nearly 60% of the total renewable water resource (about 1.3 billion m) is underground water. The total amount of water used in 1994 was estimated at 2.8 billion m. this means that the country overused its available water resource (2.1 billions m) by nearly 0.7 billion m. the two major resources of water supply in Yemen are rain water and underground water.

Rain Water

Rainfall is the basic water resource. It varies from less than 350 mm, which could be considered below the minimal amount needed for rain-fed agriculture, to about 1500 mm per year. The highest and most consistent rainfall occurs in the southern highlands, near Ibb. Spate irrigation ration the occasional flood waters form storms in the mountainous catchment areas to the coastal and foothill areas. A large portion of the cultivated area relies on spate irrigation. nearly 70% of agricultural areas depend on rainwater for production of crops and livestock.

Underground Water

Wells and springs are important sources for domestic supply and irrigation. these offer farmers more water supply than spate irrigation. however, the large increase in the number of wells, the uncontrolled use of pumped water, and the tendency to neglect the traditional spate system are increasingly causing depletion of wells, low quality of water for irrigation, and salinization of soils.

Vegetative cover

Studies revealed that the total area under forests and shrubs in Yemen is estimated to be 2.5m ha in the 1970s. This area, however, was decreased to 1.5m ha in the recent years as a result of free cutting, excessive herding, overgrazing and the changes in climate. Must be noted that nearly half the area of the country is considered desert and rangeland subjected to continuous deterioration.

Livestock

Livestock is considered an important part of agriculture activities in the life of rural population in different farming systems. Livestock is also considered one of the major economic pillars in the country because it is a major investment which farmers relay on in facing agriculture production and household needs. Livestock is also a major source of income; it covers the daily needs of many rural families.

Source: Agricultural Research Strategy

The History of Quran



Sa'a sharif Tahir
Nadirah

This is a little of a book in Arabic written by Sr. Mohammed Hussein Ali al-Sagheer published in 1983. As I see it, it is a complete detailed research on the Holy Qura'an; its chronological revelation before and after Prophet Mohammed's migration from Mecca to Yathrib in 622 A.D, how later it was collected, recited and protected from Israelites' deforming to serve Jewish ideology. It also includes counting numbers of how many times it has been printed; dates, places and developments done in printing through years. The book which is in the General Library new culture palace in Sana'a classified under 205.74 welcomes readers for further wide information. Down is a brief summary of its 250 pages and the seven chapters it consists of.

Revelation of Qura'an

There is a difference between direct and indirect inspiration. The direct one is sending a mediator. This is the only one, which happened to Prophet Mohammed (P.b.u.h.) through Archangel Gabriel. The inspiration is to be communicated to people without addition or dropping anything of it. The indirect inspiration is either good news inspired to a faithful person through truthful vision, revelation or by direct guiding.

A: Truthful vision is a divine inspiration to Prophets only by which they receive heaven's orders like the tale of Abraham and his son.

"When he reached the age when he could work with his father, his father said to him: 'my son I dreamt that I was sacrificing you'... We (God) called out Abraham, 'saying', Abraham you have fulfilled your vision. Thus We reward the righteous." (37.102-105) and also: "Allah has in all truth fulfilled His apostle's vision (Mohammed) in which He said: 'If Allah wills, you shall enter the sacred Mosque and be fearless.'" (48:27).

B: Inspiration: God inspires settling a matter or giving up another as indirect unexpected revelation to those whom

He chooses like: "We revealed to Moses' mother saying 'Give him suck.' "We revealed our will to your mother." (20:38)

C: indirect guiding: God, in certain cases, guides creatures indirectly to obey His orders, guidance and will in a way that we sometimes don't comprehend accurately. Such as: "Your Lord inspired bees, build your homes in the mountains". (16.68)

Descending Qura'an

When Prophet Mohammed was forty he was revealed the Qura'an for 23 years (13 years in Mecca and 10 years in Medina). Qura'an was carried to the lower sky at a glorious night in Ramadan called the Night of Qadr: "We revealed the Qur'an on the night of Qadr." (97.1)

Al-Tabrsii narrated many quotations saying that God lowered the whole Qur'an to the lower sky at the Qadr night and then it was revealed according to certain events in days and months. Qur'an answered the unbelievers:

"The unbelievers asked, why was the Qur'an not revealed to him entire in a single revelation? We have revealed it thus so that We may strengthen your faith. We have imparted it to you by gradual revelation." (25:32)

It was revealed gradually through twenty-three years so as to be easy to learn by heart, to know the verses that abolished other verses (i.e.) the latter verses which stopped practicing certain rules that previous verses had been made as laws and to answer other questions.

The community to which Mohammed was sent was:

- Jews who were interested in collecting money through treason, usury and

monopoly,

- Christians who forged fanatic deformed and disfigured Christianity.

- Sabaeans who were between idolaters and Angels' worshippers,

- Ahnafs who were the purist,

- Ignorants (pagans) who believed in burying daughters a live, committing adultery, usury, killing their children for fear of poverty, exploiting heritage, loving money and robbing women's inheritance. Such community was widely described in verses: (4:19), (4:20), (4:21), (4:22), (4:23), (4:38), (4:127), (6:40), (24:33), (89:17), (89:18), (89:19) and (89:20).

Arranging Suras (Chapters) of Qura'an:

Qura'an was revealed in Mecca before Mohammed's migration to Yethrib. Those Suras were called "Meccaians". After migration Yathrib was called "Al-Medina Al-Munawara" (the enlightened city). A part of Surat Mohammed (verses 13 on) was revealed half way during migration; therefore, it was neither Meccaians nor Medenians. That was:

"How many cities were mightier than your own city, which has cast you (Mohammed) out! We destroyed them all and there was none to help them". -First Sura was Al-Alaq, "the blood clots".

-The last Sura in Mecca was Al-Mutaffifin, "the unjust".

-First Sura in Medina was Al-Baqara, "the cow".

-The last Sura revealed was Al-Nasr, "victory".

Collecting Qura'an:

As all commentators agreed, Qura'an was copied completely and learnt by heart during Mohammed's life. Copiers were four only because people illiterate. The caliphs who came after the prophet were called "the guiding caliphs". They were Abubakr, Omer, Othman and Ali. During their era, the Qura'an was recopied but not re-collected, re-arranged or re-written. Qura'an is the book of Allah. It is complete. There are 100 verses which prove that the Qura'an is a complete book. Such as:

"This book is not to be doubted. It is a guide for the righteous".

"It is He who has revealed to you the Qura'an". Alif Lam ra, these are the verses of the Wise Book".

Doesn't this big collection prove that the Qura'an was one complete collected book to be referred to ? Moreover Mohammed saying: "I've left among you what you will not go astray as long as you follow them; the book of Allah and my pure descendants". (ibn al Athree/ Jami il isool). "Even Surat il Fatiha (the exordium) is not an opening to the chronological order of revealing

suras but is an approach to compose, arrange and recite it". (Muqaddamatan fi uloom il Qura'an).

Besides there was no evidence that Muslims learnt it by heart directly when the prophet recited it but the text which was available to them was in common use to learn it by heart.

"You (Mohammed) need not move your tongue too fast to learn this revelation. We ourselves shall see to its collection and recital".

As conclusion, it is not true that the Qura'an was not collected in one book lest abolishing verses might disturb. That may have led to differentiation.

In his book, Madkhel ila il Qura'an ilKareem (an introduction to the Holy Qura'an) Mohammed Abdullah Draz says on page 38, in spite of the great value of the Qura'an and the great care paid to collect it, keeping it with the first two caliphs showed it, to some extent, as a personal affair. Then it became a document to all mankind after being published during the era of Othman.

Al-Hakim in his book (AL-Mustadrek) declared that the first collection was merely a collection of scriptures without an arrangement. Then added, the scriptures were with Abu Baker till he died then they were transferred to Omer and to his daughter Hafsa after him". [Assyooti, Al-Itqan 1/165].

5) Reciting Qura'an

First of all, the Qura'an was copied dotsless (i.e.) just figures. Then Imam Ali intimidated his student Abu-il-Aswad Al-Dueli (died in 69 A.H) to put dots. Later Al-khalil bin Ahmed Al-Farahidi (died in 170 A.H) put marks on the characters but they didn't change what the prophet had received e.g. the addition of the letter (Alef) in some words and dropping it in some others. Such special spelling was ordered by the Prophet for certain secrets which humans couldn't comprehend.

Shape of the Qura'an

The Qura'an was first printed in Venice in 1530 A.D. the Christian church opposed that fiercely and ordered to execute it when it appeared. Then Hinklman printed it in Hamburg in 1694 A.D. Maratchi did so in 1698 in Bado. The first Islamic printing of Quran was in Petersburg in Russia in 1787 A.D. paid by the Ottoman Sultan (Mawlai Ottoman). In Iran there were two stony printings in Tehran in 1828 A.D. and in Tebreez in 1833 A.D. in Egypt Sheikh Radwan bin Mohammed known as Mukhalaluti copied the Qura'an according to the the Ottoman style of calligraphy in Cairo in 1308A.H. 1887 A.D. next Al-Azhar took charge of printing it since 1923 A.D. then printing press increased. Bolaq printed it in 1925 upwards.

Safety of the Qura'an

Israel printed 100.000 deformed copies of the Qura'an in 1960 and distributed it in Morocco, Ghana, Mali and other countries. What Israel did was:

A: dropping verses 8 and 9 from Surat

il Mumtahana (she who is Tested), (60).

"Allah doesn't forbid you to be kind and equitable to those who have neither made war on your religion nor driven you from your homes. Allah loves the equitable. But he forbids you to make friends with those who have fought against you on account of your religion and driven you from your homes or abetted others to do so. Those that make friends with them are wrongdoers"

b: dropping the word (ghair) which means other than in (Aal Imrans) (3:85)

"He that chooses a religion other than Islam, will not be accepted from him and in the world to come he will be one of the lost"

c: dropping the two words (lais) which is equivalent to miss in Baqara (2:113) "the Jews says the Christians are misguided and Christians say it is the Jews who are misguided" dropping serves Jews and Christians if not praising them.

D: putting "He is forgiving and merciful" instead of "He is mighty and wise". (5:38) (Al-Ma'ida)

"As for man or woman who is guilty of theft cut off their hands to punish them for their crime. That is the punishment enjoined by Allah. He is mighty and wise." (5:38)

Egypt opposed such fabricated lies and buried the lie at their birth. Sudan and Jordan declared legal decisions to oppose the deformed copies. In July 23rd 1961 the Qura'an was recorded on cassettes by late sheikh Mahmood Al-Hussari as a final form and were distributed all over the world to refuse Israeli pretensions.

Assayyab and Al-Magaleh: Two Faces of The Personality of the Century

Deep in the past the Arabs were well-known for composing poetry and poetry was considered as a record of their daily life (love, war, praising, condemning etc.) specially during pre-Islamic era. Poets of that period and later used to hold conferences to compete with each other in big gatherings. The most famous meeting was "Suq Okadh" (Okadh Market) and Marbid where poets showed their talents and abilities. A tribe used to celebrate the appearance of a poet as that of a bridegroom or a national hero because he was the tongue of the tribe that would glorify its men and bravery.

Classical standard Arabic poetry followed certain strict forms (rhythm and rhymes) for more than sixteen centuries. A poet was evaluated according to such rules and fixed theme which should be followed like war, flirtation, bewailing.. etc.

The top seven poems of Umru-il-Qais, Tarafa bin-il-Abd, Thubayani, Antara, Omeru bin Kulthum, Zuhair bin Abi Sulma and Labeeb had been written (with gold water) and fixed on the curtains of the Ka'aba (the holiest spot before and after Islam). They were called "The Seven Hanged Poems."

As life developed, some poets like Umru-il-Qias before Islam and Abu Nuwas during the Abbasid era tried to jump over the traditional forms thinking that starting a poem with an introduction of weeping over beloved's deserted ruins was an old style which should be changed. They said "We are saying what is repeated." But classical Arabic verse continued till the World War II when Assayyab burst his great revolution.

Assayyab was an Iraqi poet (born in 1962 in Jeikor village in southern Basrah and died in 1964) who adopted the new style called "The Modern Verse" or "The Free Verse" by which he modernized the classical style. The new poem became rhymeless, having an interior music and dealt with new aspects such as symbolism and legends



Al-Magaleh

in addition to illustrating expressions in good word images.

At first he was strongly opposed by those who confined themselves to classical form believing that modernization is a kind of following the European forms and as a result losing the Arabic identity. On the contrary, others supported the new approach considering it a typical shift to modern life because after the World War II new ideas were introduced as human communication became wider at cultural, political, economic and scientific levels.

Nazik il Malaika in Iraq, Nazar Qabbani in Lebanon, Salah Abdul-Saboor in Egypt, Mahmood Darweesh in Palestine, Suleiman il Essa in Syria and Abdul-Aziz Al-Magaleh in Yemen welcomed the new cry and wrote countless poems to enrich modern Arabic literature.

Dr. Al-Magaleh was born in al-Magaleh village in Ibb during the latest period of Imamite era when he and Yemenis suffered from the unjust rulers. That gave him new ideas on life and freedom. As a poet, he completed the march of Assayyab as Assayyab died earlier without completing the new theory of modern Arab verse meanwhile the other poets failed to complete its pillars. If Badr Shakir Assayyab is considered as a personality of the twentieth century on literary level, undoubtedly Abdul-Aziz al-Magaleh will be the second half of it or at least they will be remembered as shining lamps of recent Arab poetry. The following are snaps of "Song of



Assayyab

the Rain":

In the hour before the dawn
Your eyes are two groves of palm-tree
or two balconies
Passed over by the moon
When your eyes smile vine flower
And lights dance ... like the reflection
of the moon in the river,
Disturbed gently by the movement of
oars
In the hour before dawn,
As if stars throbbed in their depth
The stars drown in a mist of sorrow
The sea opens its arms
In the warmth of winter, the chill of
autumn
Embracing death and birth and darkness
and light
The shiver of a sob wakens in my soul.

Snap from "A song to the awaited horseman" by Dr. A. A. Al-Magaleh

You, the horseman whom I had loved
before my eyes glanced or saw
In you I loved our people
What your hands had written and done
I have seen in Mareb
In your temple I attended prayers
You I heard giving speech to the crowd
Tomorrow we will declare our return
And wipe sadness and tears of Sana'a
You, the horseman of dreams and time,
do uprise
Let 'Thu-Yezen' the vagabond uprise in
you
'Yemen' which you worship
Is about to surrender again
And the tale of the slaves will return
For the new September will finish.



Postmodernism

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The critics often despise Postmodernism with vile comments on the language some writers adopt. Those who want to know more about their attitude can see the so-called 'nonsensical' expressions in *The Fontana Postmodern Reader* (Ed. Walter Truett Anderson, Fontana Press, London, 1996). For example, examine a common sentence which an ordinary reader might come across: "We should listen to the views of people outside of Western Society in order to learn about the cultural biases that affect us." (p. 89). The same idea might be expressed by a postmodernist as: "We should listen to the intertextual multivocalities of postcolonial others outside of Western Culture in order to learn about the phallogocentric biases that mediate our identities." Another simple sentence to cite as an example is: "Contemporary buildings are alienating." A postmodernists' version of the same sentence can be: "The pre/post/specialities of counterarchitectural hyper-contemporaneity (re)commits us to an ambivalent recursivity of antisociality/seductivity, one enunciated in a de/gendered-Baudrillardian discourse of granulated subjectivity." (p. 90)

Is this critical mockery relevant in the wake of postmodern tendency in every walk of life? Postmodernism is not an organization formed by a group of people for some specific purpose: it is a movement that took shape in the course of history as an inevitable development. That is why opposing or supporting Postmodernism looks absurd. However, every new tendency has been mocked at by the conservatives throughout history, and some of them would be forced to accept it later on, as seen on many an occasion.

In literature postmodernism has amounted to a reaction against an ordered view of the world and therefore against fixed ideas about the form and meaning of texts. In its reaction against modernist ideals, postmodern writing and art emphasize devices such as pastiche and parody and the stylized technique of the antinovel and magic realism. Postmodernism has also led to a proliferation of critical theories, most notably deconstruction and its offshoots, and the breaking down of the distinction between 'high' and 'pop' culture.

Postmodernism is a term, or set of ideas, that has emerged as an area of academic study since the mid-1980s. It is a concept that appears in a wide variety of disciplines or areas of study, including art, architecture, music, film, literature, sociology, communications, fashion, and technology. It is hard to locate it historically because it is not clear exactly when Postmodernism begins.

Perhaps the easiest way to start thinking about Postmodernism is by thinking about Modernism which has two modes of definition, both of which are relevant to understanding Postmodernism.

Modernism, as an aesthetic movement, is roughly coterminous with twentieth century Western ideas about art (though traces of it in emergent forms can be found in the nineteenth century as well). It is the movement in visual arts, music, literature, and drama which rejected the old Victorian standards of how art should be made, consumed, and what it should mean. In the period from around 1910 to 1930, the major figures of modern literature helped radically to redefine what poetry and fiction could be and do: figures like Woolf, Joyce, Eliot, Pound, Stevens, Proust, Mallarme, and Kafka are considered the founders of twentieth-century Modernism.

From a literary perspective, the main characteristics of Modernism include: 1. an emphasis on impressionism and subjectivity in writing (and in visual arts as well); 2. an emphasis on how seeing (or reading or perception itself) takes place, rather than on what is perceived (An example of this would be stream-of-consciousness writing); 3. a movement away from the apparent objectivity provided by omniscient third-person narrators, fixed narrative

points of view, and clear-cut moral positions (Faulkner's stories of 'multiple-narration' are an example of this aspect of modernism);

4. a blurring of distinctions between genres, so that poetry seems more documentary (as in T.S. Eliot or E.E. Cummings) and prose seems more poetic (as in Woolf or Joyce);
5. an emphasis on fragmented forms, discontinuous narratives, and random-seeming collages of different materials;
6. a tendency towards reflexivity, or self-consciousness, about the production of the work of art, so that each piece calls attention to its own status as a production, as something constructed and consumed in particular ways;
7. a rejection of elaborate formal aesthetics in favour of minimalist designs (as in the poetry of William Carlos Williams) and a rejection, in large part, of formal aesthetic theories, in favour of spontaneity and discovery in creation; and
8. a rejection of the distinction between 'high' and 'low' culture, in choice of materials used to produce art and in methods of displaying, distributing, and consuming art.

Postmodernism, like Modernism, follows most of these same ideas, rejecting boundaries between 'high' and 'low' forms of art, rejecting rigid genre distinctions, emphasizing pastiche, parody, irony, and playfulness. Postmodern art (and thought) favours reflexivity and self-consciousness, fragmentation and discontinuity (especially in narrative structures), ambiguity, simultaneity, and an emphasis on the deconstructed, decentered, dehumanized subject.

While Postmodernism seems very much like Modernism in these ways, it differs from Modernism in its attitude towards a lot of these trends. Modernism, for example, tends to present a fragmented view of human subjectivity and history (think of Eliot's *The Wasteland*, for instance, or of Woolf's *To the Lighthouse*), but presents that fragmentation as something tragic, something to be lamented and mourned as a loss. Many modernist works try to uphold the idea that works of art can provide the unity, coherence, and meaning which has been lost in most of modern life; art will do what other human institutions fail to do. Since you do in art what you cannot do in real life, is it not an escapist tendency? Is it not an intellectual masturbation? Postmodernism, in contrast, doesn't lament the idea of fragmentation, provisionality, or incoherence, but rather celebrates that. Is the world meaningless? Let's not pretend that art can make meaning then, let's just play with nonsense.

Another way of looking at the relation between Modernism and Postmodernism helps to clarify some of these distinctions. According to Frederic Jameson, Modernism and Postmodernism are cultural formations which accompany particular stages of capitalism. Jameson outlines three primary phases of capitalism which dictate particular cultural practices (including what kind of art and literature is produced). The first is market capitalism, which occurred in the eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries in Western Europe, England, and the United States (and all their spheres of influence). This first phase is associated with particular technological developments, namely, the steam-driven motor, and with a particular kind of aesthetics, namely, realism. The second phase occurred from the late nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century (about Second World War). This phase, monopoly capitalism, is associated with electric and internal combustion motors, and with modernism. The third, the phase we are in now, is multinational or consumer capitalism (with the emphasis placed on marketing, selling, and consuming commodities, not on producing them), associated with nuclear and electronic technologies, and correlated with Postmodernism. Like Jameson's characterization of Postmodernism in terms of modes of production and technologies, the second definition of Postmodernism comes more from history and sociology than from literature or art history. This approach defines Postmodernism as the name of an entire social forma-

tion, or set of social or historical attitudes; more precisely, this approach contrasts 'postmodernity' with 'modernity', rather than 'Postmodernism' with 'Modernism'.

What is the difference? 'Modernism' generally refers to the broad aesthetic movements of the twentieth century; 'modernity' refers to a set of philosophical, political, and ethical ideas which provide the basis for the aesthetic aspect of Modernism. 'Modernity' is older than Modernism. The label 'modern', first articulated in nineteenth-century sociology, was meant to distinguish the present era from the previous one, which was labelled 'antiquity'. Scholars are always debating when exactly the 'modern period' began, and how to distinguish between what is modern and what is not modern; it seems the modern period starts earlier and earlier every time historians look at it. One who goes through the history of literature will find the early twentieth century as the beginning of the 'Modern Period' while books on history of English language points to 1500A.D. as the beginning of 'Modern English Period'. But, generally speaking, the 'modern era' is associated with the European Enlightenment, which begins roughly in the middle of the eighteenth century. (Some historians trace elements of enlightenment thought back to the Renaissance or earlier, and one can argue that Enlightenment thinking begins with the eighteenth century.

The basic ideas of the Enlightenment are roughly the same as the basic ideas of humanism. The fundamental premises of humanism, or of modernism tend to justify and explain virtually all of our social structures and institutions, including democracy, law, science, ethics, and aesthetics. Modernity is fundamentally about order – about rationality and rationalization that create order out of chaos. The assumption is that creating more rationality is conducive to creating more order, and that the more ordered a society is, the more rationally it will function. Because modernity is about the pursuit of ever-increasing levels of order, modern societies constantly are on guard against anything and everything labelled as 'disorder' which might disrupt order. Thus modern societies rely on continually establishing a binary opposition between 'order' and 'disorder', so that they can assert the superiority of 'order'.

The ways that modern societies go about creating categories labelled as 'order' or 'disorder' have to do with the effort to achieve stability. Francois Lyotard, one of the exponents of Postmodernism, equates stability with the idea of 'totality', or a totalized system. According to him, totality, stability, and order are maintained in modern societies through the means of 'grand narratives' or 'master narratives' which are stories a culture tells itself about its practices and beliefs. Every belief system or ideology has its grand narratives.

Lyotard, who fell out with the communist leaders of France who failed to support the students who rebelled against Gen. Charles De Gaulle in 1968, came out with his theory of Postmodernism and defined it as "incredulity towards metanarratives" in his book *The Postmodern Condition* (1979). A personal experience in the failure of the proletarian metanarratives must have taught him an important lesson.

Lyotard argues that all aspects of modern societies, including science as the primary form of knowledge, depend on these grand narratives. Postmodernism then is the critique of grand narratives, the awareness that such narratives serve to mask the contradictions and instabilities that are inherent in any social organization or practice. Postmodernism, in rejecting grand narratives, favours 'mini-narratives', stories that explain small practices, local events, rather than large-scale universal or global concepts. Postmodern 'mini-narratives' are always situational, provisional, contingent, and temporary, making no claim to universality, truth, reason, or stability. The conservative opponents of Postmodernism might ask you if you can ignore the grand narratives related to the Roman Empire when you talk about the beauty

Improve Your English



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1 1 6

I. What to Say

Visiting a sick friend

Bassam: Hi Ramzi and Hisham. Where are you going with this bouquet in hand? To give someone a send-off, I guess.

Ramzi: No. It's for a different purpose altogether. We are visiting a sick friend in the hospital.

Bassam: Oh dear! Who's he and what's the problem?

Hisham: Jamal has been hospitalized for bronchial asthma.

Bassam: I'm so sorry to hear that. When was he admitted to the hospital? It's a pity I don't know about it.

Ramzi: We, too, were not informed. We got to know about his illness and hospitalization this morning only from Abdullah.

Bassam: Last time I met him, he seemed a bit pulled down. Said he was feeling feverish and was on medication. I haven't met him since.

Hisham: The weather has turned to be chilly over the last few days. The sudden change in the weather seems to have affected him.

Bassam: Is it your first visit to him in the hospital?

Hisham: For me, yes. Ramzi paid him a visit in the morning.

Bassam: How was his condition then, Ramzi?

Ramzi: It was pretty bad, although not alarming. He was hardly able to breathe and was put on oxygen. He was unable to even mumble a few words. To make matters worse it added to his cardiac complications.

Bassam: What did the doctor say?

Ramzi: The doctor said that the multiple syndrome made things a trifle difficult although he was out of danger.

Hisham: His present illness notwithstanding, I have a feeling that Jamal is somewhat negligent towards his health. I myself cautioned him several times in the past not to overstrain himself and be more mindful of his otherwise fragile health. But such words of advice seem to fall flat on him.

Ramzi: That's later. We'll advise him to be more careful about his health when he recovers. Let's go now and boost his morale to come round soon.

Bassam: In all fairness, yes. We must all help him regain his mental health and cheer. That will lead him to a speedy recovery.

Hisham: That's why we're taking this bunch of fresh flowers. That might instil in him a freshness of spirit and energy.

Bassam: Rightly so. Let's cheer him up. In our company he cannot but feel fresh and forget about his ailment.

Hisham and Ramzi: Inshallah.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. There has been a great deal of blind talk about government intervention in the dispute.
2. The revised syllabus poses a heavy burden on the students.
3. He promised to take up a campaign for the eradication of illiteracy in his village.
4. Three persons were killed when a bus capsized and fell into the river.
5. He has held charge of this department for at least 10

years.

Answers to last week's questions

1. The police were **given (offered)** bribes (**were bribed**) by the gamblers.
2. He decided to back out of the **scheme**.
3. Our team has **gained (secured)** a rich bag of medals and trophies in the sports competitions.
4. These new shoes are still **hurting** me. Or, These new shoes are still **pinching**.
5. The teacher asked the student to **clean** the blackboard.

III. How to express it in one word:

1. Person with good judgment on matters in which taste is needed.
2. The consciousness of the choice between right and wrong.
3. Person guided by one's sense of duty.
4. Set apart as sacred or for a special purpose.
5. Coming one after another in regular order.

Answers to last week's questions

1. Suggest some meaning in addition to the fundamental meaning: **Connote**
2. Defeat or overcome enemies (or bad habits): **Conquer**
3. Put forward an opinion formed without facts as proof: **Conjecture**
4. Relating to marriage and wedded life: **Conjugal**
5. Gathering of people taking part in religious worship: **Congregation**

IV. Do as directed

- i) The poor man cried in deep **mental agony**. (Rewrite the sentence replacing the underlined expression with a single word of similar meaning)
- ii) Our class teacher is **not at all strict**. (Rewrite the sentence using a single word for the words underlined)
- iii) The court ---- him as he was found not guilty. (Fill in the blank choosing from **condemned/ punished/ acquitted/ convicted**.)
- iv) The great lion spoke the words of ---- to the animals. (Fill in the blank with a word related to **reassure**)
- v) **Cut, nut, put, but** (Write the word pronounced differently)

Answers to last week's questions

1. Five years ago I **used to** study for ten hours a day.
2. The new teacher **was admired** (by all of us) for his simplicity.
3. I remembered that I **had seen** her somewhere before.
4. The Housing Corporation **has constructed** these new buildings.
5. I requested the officer to exempt me **from** payment of the fine.

V. Words of Wisdom

"Those who, in charity,
Spend their goods
By night and by day,
In secret and in public,
Have their reward
With their Lord;
On them shall be no fear,
Nor shall they grieve".

—The Holy Quran 11, 274

of Cleopatra's nose in a mini-narrative!

According to Jean Baudrillard, a spokesman of Postmodernism, in post-modern society there are no originals but copies. Think about the CDs or music recordings, where there is no 'original', (unlike ancient paintings), no recording that is hung on a wall, or kept in a vault; rather, there are only copies, by the millions, that are all the same, and all sold for (approximately) the same amount of money. Another version of Baudrillard's 'simulacrum' would be the concept of virtual reality, a reality created by simulation, for which there is no original. This is particularly evident in computer games or simulations – think of Sim City, Sim Ant, etc.

Everything is under the control of language too, and words represent the perceivable world, not the real objects. Postmodernists witness the death of 'reality' in this critical juncture where the digitalized world gives birth to 'hyper-reality'. As we all see it almost every day on television screen, a news reporter's camera focuses on a battle scene as he wants the audience to see it. What we see is not the reality, but the hyper-reality created by the media. It has become the accepted norm these days though a few of us might notice it and grudge it. Needless to say, the crisis in the Middle East is a hyper-reality brought to your mind through your

eyes by the goggle-box: reality is far away from the awareness of the spectators.

Postmodernism is concerned with questions of the organization of knowledge. In modern societies, knowledge was equated with science, and was contrasted to narrative; science was good knowledge, and narrative was bad, primitive, irrational (and thus associated with women, children, primitives, and insane people). Knowledge, however, was good for its own sake: one gained knowledge, via education, in order to be knowledgeable in general, to become an educated person. This is the ideal of the liberal arts education. In a postmodern society, however, knowledge becomes functional – you learn things, not to know them, but to use that knowledge. This is particularly acute for English majors. "What will you do with your degree?" Not only is knowledge in postmodern societies characterized by its utility, but knowledge is also distributed, stored, and arranged differently in postmodern societies than in modern ones. No wonder the modern encyclopedias are replaced by the postmodern 'Net' and 'Web'. In postmodern societies, anything that's not digitalizable will cease to be knowledge. In this paradigm, the opposite of 'knowledge' is not 'ignorance', as it is the modern paradigm, but rather 'noise'. Lyotard says that the

important question for postmodern societies is who decides what knowledge is (and what 'noise' is), and who knows what needs to be decided.

One of the most important questions of Postmodernism is the politics involved – or, more simply, whether the movement towards fragmentation, provisionality, performance, and instability is good or bad? In our contemporary society, however, the desire to return to the pre-postmodern era tends to get associated with conservative political, religious, and philosophical groups. In fact, the conservatives are against the deconstruction of 'metanarratives'. That is why, in part, feminist theorists have found postmodernism so attractive.

On another level, however, postmodernism seems to offer some alternatives to joining the global culture of consumption, where commodities and forms of knowledge are offered by forces far beyond any individual's control. By discarding 'grand narratives' and focusing on specific local goals (such as improved day care centers for working mothers in the community), postmodernist politics offers a way to theorize local situations as fluid and unpredictable, though influenced by global trends. Hence, as Mary Klages puts it, the motto for postmodern politics might well be: 'think globally, act locally'.

REPUBLIC of YEMEN
MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
IRRIGATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Credit No. 3412-YEM

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR VACANCIES – 3RD BATCH (Open to Yemenis only)

إعلان عن وظائف شاغرة – الدفعة الثالثة (لليمنيين فقط)

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of the Irrigation Improvement Project (IIP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to cover the costs of project management. The Project Management Unit (PMU) now invites the qualified applicants for remaining posts of Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in Wadi Zabid (Hodiedah Governorate) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in Wadi Tuban (Lahej Governorate) Whose terms of reference (TOR) are given here-under:

Sr	Name of Post	No.	Project Management Unit (PMU) / Sana'a	Project Implementation Unit(PIU)	
				PIU Zabid	PIU Tuban
1	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	1	1	-	-
2	Procurement Specialist	1	1	-	-
3	Institutional Specialist Assistant	2	-	1	1
4	Agronomist Supervisor	2	-	1	1
	Total	6	2	2	2

A. Posts for Project Management Unit (PMU) in Sana'a

1. Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist:

• Terms of References (TOR):

The main tasks of the monitoring & evaluation specialist will be the following :

- (1) Prepare criteria and indicators for M&E of project components.
- (2) Participate in planning and supervising of project activities.
- (3) Monitor and evaluate the progress of project activities according to the PAD, implementation plan, and project objectives.
- (4) Prepare criteria and indicators and periodical M&E reports giving details of progress in project activities and submit to director of PMU.
- (1) Participate in preparing reports of periodic / progress project.

• Selection Criteria:

The candidate is expected to have the following:

- (1) At least MSc. Degree in the economics or equivalent professional qualification to implement the above tasks.
- (2) Experience of at least five years projects evaluation expertise.
- (3) Demonstrated ability to use and apply evaluation tools (including computer applications).
- (4) Good knowledge and experience in computer applications (Software of statistics analysis, database, spread sheet, word processing).
- (5) Good knowledge of reading, writing and spoken Arabic and English.

• Required Candidates

Required Candidates: One to be recruited in PMU Sana'a

Period of Assignment: one year contract (extendable) after three months probationary period.

2. Procurement Specialist:

• Terms of References (TOR):

Assuming overall responsibility for procurement under the PMU, the Procurement Specialist would undertake the following tasks:

- (1) Ensure that the Government's and IDA's procurement guidelines are followed;
- (2) Work with the project's staff, PIU's, relevant ministerial departments, specialists, engineers and TA to prepare specifications of the project inputs for tendering (e.g. including preparation of bidding documents for various procurement of goods, works, consulting services, etc.).
- (3) Evaluate bids and award contracts with the participation of other staff project agencies.
- (4) Developed and maintain well-defined management tools to manage and track procurement activities, also participate in clearing procured items through customs and in arrangements for the transport of these items to the various project; and undertake testing and issue of acceptance certificate.
- (5) Prepare periodic reports and submit to director of PMU.

• Selection Criteria:

The candidate is expected to have the following:

- (1) At least B.Sc. Degree or equivalent in engineering or commerce.
- (2) Experience of at least five years in management of procurement including preparing documents and evaluating bids.
- (3) Familiar with World Bank/ IDA guidelines for procurements as well as the Government.
- (4) Good knowledge and experience in computer applications (Software of, spread sheet, word processing, Internet ...).

• Required Candidates

Required Candidates: One to be recruited in PMU Sana'a

Period of Assignment: one year contract (extendable) after three months probationary period.

B. Posts of Project Implementation Units in Wadi Tuban (lahej Governorate) & Wadi Zabid (AL Hodiedah Governorate)

1. Assistant Institutional Specialist (AIS):

• Terms of References (TOR):

AIS will work under the director of the PIU and will be supervised and guided by the Institutional Specialist of the PMU in Sana'a. The main tasks of the AIS will be as follows:

- (1) Responsible for the general field implementation of the participatory irrigation management (PIM) component in coordination with international and local consultants according to PIU work plan and program for PIM. This will cover organizing of beneficiaries in Water Users Groups and then their formation to Water User Associations (WUA's) at the various levels of the spate irrigation system.
- (2) Assist in the process of capacity building of WUA's and the irrigation management transfer (IMT). This will be carried out in three stages ciz. (a) Mobilization and awareness campaign (b) rehabilitation and improvement works of the irrigation system infrastructure and (c) participatory scheme management.
- (3) Contribute in the training courses to be organized for the local staff involved in the IMT process.
- (4) Assist in supervision of extension staff responsible for facilitating implementation of the IMT program.
- (5) Assist in preparation of implementation / training manual to be used during IIP (phase II).
- (6) Preparation of periodic progress reports to be submitted to director of PIU copied to the institutional specialist at the PMU.

• Selection Criteria:

The candidate is expected to have the following:

- (1) At least BA. degree or equivalent in the field of rural sociology, community development or in other areas related to the above TOR including formation of farmer's organization.
- (2) Field experience of not less than five years.
- (3) Good knowledge and experience in computer applications (Software of, spread sheet, word processing, ...).
- (4) Knowledge of writing, reading, and speaking Arabic and English language.

• Required Candidates:

Required Candidates: Two (One for Wadi Tuban and another for Wadi Zabid).

Period of Assignment: one year contract (extendable) after three months probationary period.

2. Agronomist Supervisor:

• Terms of References (TOR):

National agronomist will work under the director of the PIU and will be in-charged of supervising and coordinating activities of the "Saturated and Localized High Impact Demonstration Program" (SLHIDP) which will be contracted with a local authority for implementation. For this program the agronomist will undertake the following tasks:

- (1) Organize and conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in the areas under the respective PIU, to identify farmer priorities and preferences. Identifying recommendations domains, formulation of the groups of participants – from research and extension, analyze causes to the problems causing reduction in crop yield and farmhouse income.
- (2) Hold discussions with the relevant research and extension agencies in the region to develop and approve the annual program for the SHLIDP. Also assign different responsibilities for each partner at the technical and administrative level.
- (3) Prepare the budget for the annual program mentioned in (2) above through the PIU and make sure of timely release of funds.
- (4) Insure implementation of Rapid Impact Program's (RIP) concept at field level and follow up its implementation.
- (5) For the Wadi concerned organize join evaluations with farmers, researchers and the executing agency and recommend accordingly graduation, modification or demoting of proposed technologies for next season work.
- (6) Produce periodic and annual progress reports on going activities and submit such reports to director of PIU.
- (7) Undertake any other task such as training, workshops...etc. relevant to the program

• Selection Criteria:

The candidate is expected to have the following:

- (1) At least BSc. Degree in agronomy or equivalent field, Higher degree will be preferred.
- (2) Field experience of at least ten years in the field of the tasks of the post. Experience in agricultural research and extension in the project areas (Tubal & Zabid) or familiar areas will be preferred..
- (3) Knowledge in using P.C.
- (4) Knowledge of writing, reading, and speaking Arabic and English language.

• Required Candidates

Required Candidates: Two (One for Wadi Tuban and another for Wadi Zabid)

Period of Assignment: One year contract (extendable) after three months probationary period.

The Applicants are required to send their applications and detailed Curriculum Vitae with references and addresses in sealed envelopes within two weeks from the dates of this advertisement to the following address :

Irrigation Improvement Project (IIP) / PMU Director

P.O.Box (8532), AL Adel street, Sana'a

Tel./Fax. : 250941 - E-mail : siip@y.net.ye

مخطط استخدام الأرض للمنطقة الحرة عدن بحسب قرار رئيس الوزراء رقم (65) لعام 1993

Usage Map of the Aden Free Zone according to Premier Decree No. 65 for 1993

الهيئة العامة للمناطق الحرة
المنطقة الحرة عدن

يعتمد

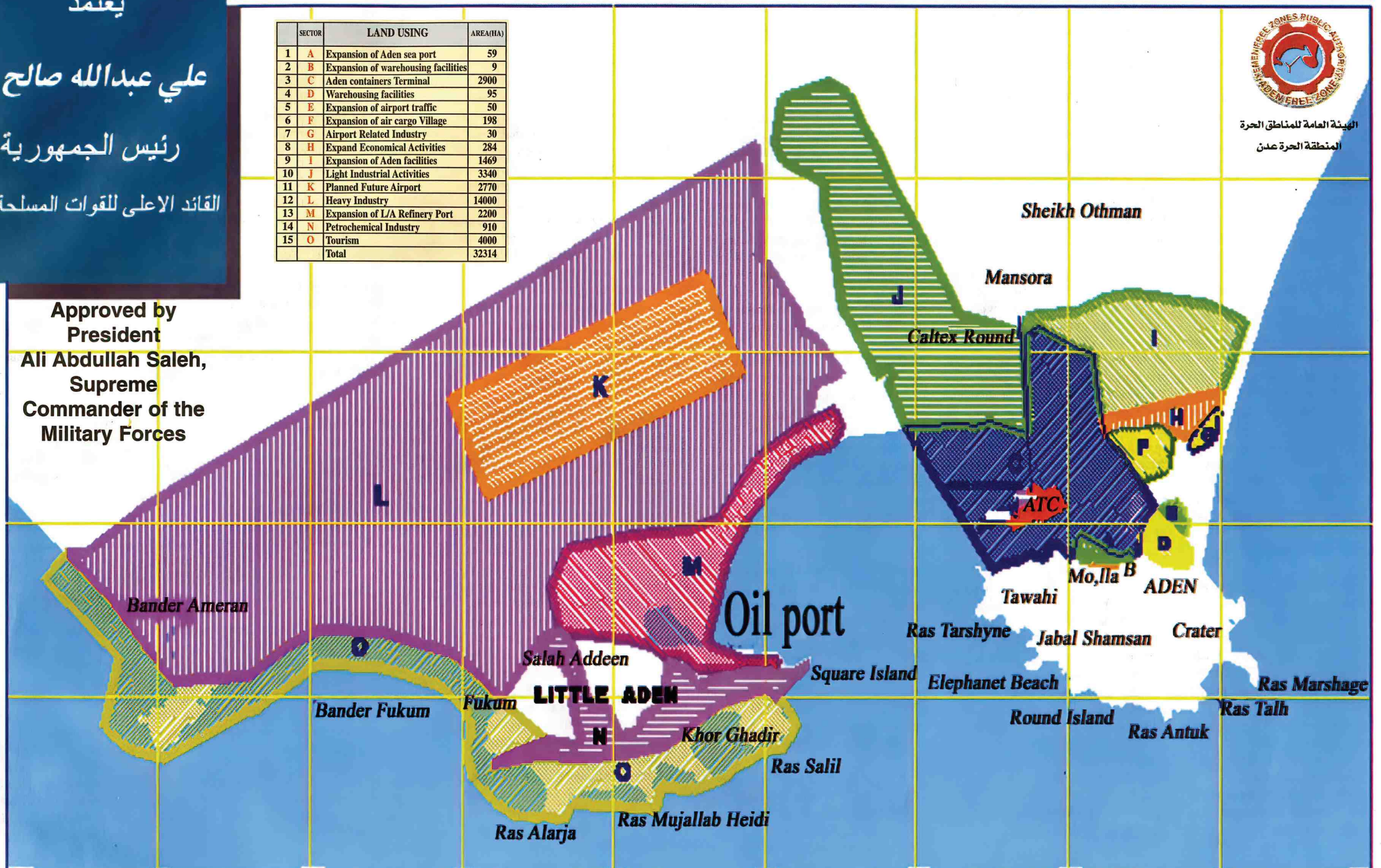
علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

القائد الاعلى للقوات المسلحة

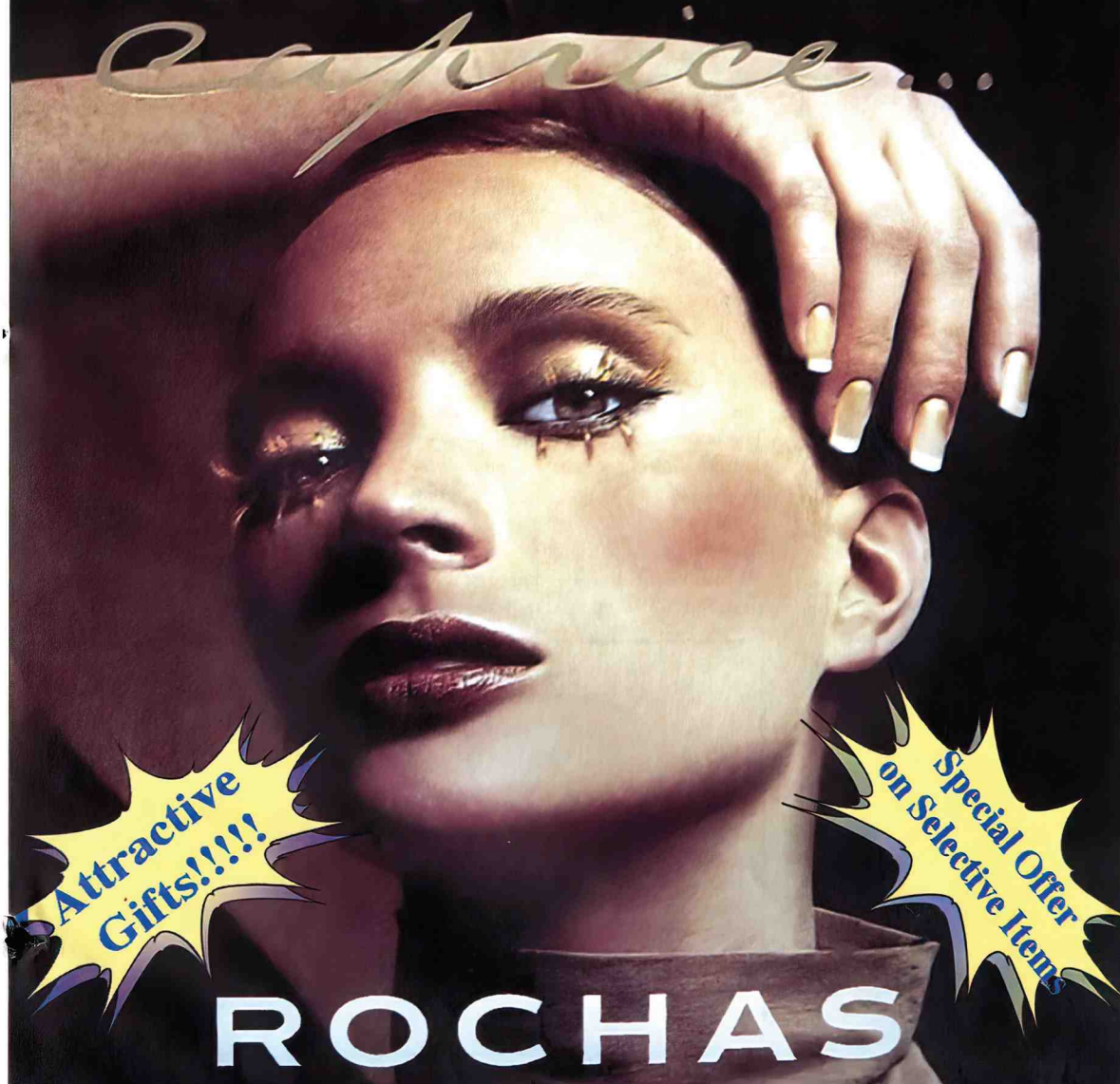
SECTOR	LAND USING	AREA(HA)
1 A	Expansion of Aden sea port	59
2 B	Expansion of warehousing facilities	9
3 C	Aden containers Terminal	2900
4 D	Warehousing facilities	95
5 E	Expansion of airport traffic	50
6 F	Expansion of air cargo Village	198
7 G	Airport Related Industry	30
8 H	Expand Economical Activities	284
9 I	Expansion of Aden facilities	1469
10 J	Light Industrial Activities	3340
11 K	Planned Future Airport	2770
12 L	Heavy Industry	14000
13 M	Expansion of L/A Refinery Port	2200
14 N	Petrochemical Industry	910
15 O	Tourism	4000
	Total	32314

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Supreme
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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



Al-Ayyam daily
8Jan. 2002

Mr. Abdulaziz Mohammed Abdulla writes in an article that surely the government shoulders big tasks which need effort and serious work. This means there should be taking into consideration avoidance of all previous negative aspects, enhancement of positive phenomena and working for their development.

The effort would include the implementation of the government program. Thus it means continuation of the process of economic, financial and administrative reform, along with reforming the judiciary and security institutions.

The author also touches on the government's task with regard to creating job opportunities to accommodate new labor in the process of easing sharpness of unemployment. To attain this target there must be certain elements. Among these elements are:

-To oblige the general authority for investment to create opportunities in with the other relevant sides to prepare studies on job opportunities in the country according to the needs of priority.

-To simplify the measures for investment.

-To bind all other sides to provide and link all necessary facilities for the project intended for investment.

-To speed up dealing with congestion suffered by the electric power establishment regarding the supply of power to industrial, tourist and trade project with economy costs.

-To give care and priority to small enterprises, especially industrial small projects, as they are the major in let leading to end unemployment.

-To accelerate actively the reformation of defects impeding the increase of industrial development.

-To take strict steps for completely curbing smuggling of commodities of all kinds at a time paying attention to similar national products.

-To draw up necessary and active solutions to deal with the policy of market dumping pursued by some countries.

-To activate role of the Yemeni authority for specifications and standardization by supplying qualified Cadre and necessary equipment.



Al-Ihya'a al-Arabic weekly, organ of the Arab Baath socialist party, 8 Jan, 2002

Editorial of the newspaper says with the beginning of the nineties and in the wake of the dismantle of the former Soviet Union and what the US president George Bush had described as the "New World Order", the call began for

the so-called as dialogue of civilizations and dialogue of religions. The call had been accompanied with terms, such as human rights, democracy and minorities rights. They are, in fact, double standards tailored inside the White House offices and the pentagon and the CIA.

By its present practical behavior, the west is leading us toward the "Civilizations Conflict" rather than "Civilizations Dialogue". We do not believe that the Iraqi who is suffering from the hardship of sanctions, blockade and shelling of American-British warplanes and missiles, can understand the meaning of civilizations dialogue. The same thing can be applied to the sons of Palestine, who are besieged and threatened by mass massacres aimed at their existence. They would not understand the meaning of civilizations dialogue.

The editorial maintains that any dialogue between civilizations cannot be real unless it springs from equality and characterized by mutual recognition between interests governed by perspective of justice and equality, away from language of missiles and warplanes and the big stick of International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The poor and the oppressed could not believe that the West is serious in its call unless the UN Security Council is liberated from the US hegemony and game of the Zionist lobby controlling over the US White House and the Congress.

So the talk of dialogue between civilizations could not be taken seriously and with credibility, unless the west gets liberated from the complex of technological superiority, and that of power that threatens the world with destruction and death.



Al-Wahda weekly, 9Jan,2002

Yahya Tahir alHakim says in his article that decision taken by the GCC leaders in their 22nd summit on Yemen's joining gradually the council, is a step highly important. It bears many implications and indicators on positive changes in relations of the region's people and countries. It bears indications for enhancement of the march of construction and development and the achievement of prosperity.

Though the decision has been delayed long due to certain circumstances, it has come at last after the circumstances and problems have been overcome by dialogue and brotherly understanding. We think that Yemen's joining of the GCC is a big and important accomplishment for all the parties. It is so if we looked at it from all strategic, political and economic perspectives.



14 October Daily, 10 Jan, 2002

The newspaper editorial has been devoted to holding the coming Arab summit. It is registered in favor of Yemen for being a forerunner to submitting the idea of a regular mechanism for convening the Arab summit. The Yemeni initiative has received welcome response as it has been always premonition of all member states of the Arab league. It is also so after a stage witnessing the absence of the Arab league's institutions of performing the minimum extent of joint action in dealing with the situations dominating Arab States relations since the 2nd Gulf war, beginning of the nineties.

With approaching date of holding the 2nd ordinary Arab summit meeting in Lebanon next March, there surfaced some differences regarding its venue or absence of some Arab leaders. These are stances the leaders should overcome the particles of their difference for the general interest of the Arab nation.

Holding the next summit in Lebanon has its implications represented in its being a support for activating Lebanon's economic activity, a support for facing Israel's threatening policies in addition to its approximation to the occupied Arab territories where the Palestinian people are suffering from the Israeli aggression and arrogance.

The action at all levels necessitates from now on activation of efforts and overcoming of all difficulties for the success of holding the summit in its scheduled time and venue.



RAY weekly, organ of sons of Yemen league party, 8Jan,2002

Columnist Abdulwasie al-Nakhilani says in his article that the new year 2002 has brought with it the beginnings of official cooperation between Yemen and States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

This development could be the best consolation for the Yemeni people who are yearning for opening horizons of communication and extending the bridges with all Arab peoples, especially the neighboring. Agreement concluded by leaders of the GCC on giving Yemen access to some GCC institutions is considered a historic agreement to complete this grouping's structure.

It's hopeful that the decision would give a strong impetus to deal with it practically.

It is also hopeful that it would be in favor of Yemen compatible with its national asset, population weight and maturity of its political structure which fully comprehends Yemen's strategic position. We wish that Yemen's asset in various fields could become a really and sincere factor facilitating this incorporation in a manner serving the region and its peoples and achieving their aspirations.

We wish under these positive developments that bonds of fraternity and neighborhood are cemented further.



Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite Unionist, popular organization, 8Jan, 2002

The newspaper's editorial of this week is devoted to discussing the important decisions adopted by the 22nd meeting of the GCC summit with regard to Yemen's accession to some of the GCC's institutions.

The decisions adopted by the GCC's 22nd summit are highly welcomed by every Arab citizen. As far as Yemen is concerned it has received some of these decisions, though a few at the present stage, and this is a matter that must be encouraged. The decisions related to Yemen have associated with indications on the necessity of preparing Yemen, on the economic side in particular, to keep pace with the Gulf situation.

This point should be given its due

attention by the government of Yemen, especially to matters related corruption and the danger it poses to development. There are many aspects that should be tackled among which security matters, encouragement of investors, fighting bricks equality in citizenship rights and independence of judiciary. On the other hand, we should not forget about the gain of our brethren at he GCC by the joining of Yemen. It is no less in importance than what Yemen would get. One of the important is the re-establishment of the normal balance in a region where the Arab identity is threatened to be lost. Our fears are focused on probable foreign pressures on governments of the region pushing towards granting identity to all those foreigners whose numbers exceed those of the original sons the regions countries by more than twofolds. The result could be that our coming generation would be in a situation mourning the lost Gulf similar to what had happened to Andalusia. Yemen, with its big population size, would be the most spacious consumer market to be needed by national industries for marketing their products.



Al-Balagh weekly, 8Jan, 2002

Editor-in-Chief says in his article that the U.S. is insisting to go ahead towards abyss by destroying the simplest rules governing conflicts, wars and disputes. By its arrest last week of the Afghan former ambassador to Pakistan Abdul Sallam Zaif, the U.S. confirms it is no longer cares about anyone and indifferent towards public and world opinions. Arresting a diplomat, not representing Osama bin Laden but a state and a government, is a flagrant violation of laws and norms.

On the other hand, the U.S. manhunt for Mulla Mohammed Omar has logic or reasonability. Taliban and Mulla Omar have not attacked or waged a war on America. America itself has come to attack them and launch a war on them. It would have been reasonable for the U.S. to let leaders and members of Taliban to live as citizen in their country, in the aftermath of its military victory. Taliban and its leadership have come under military strikes for harboring Osama bin Laden and not for taking part in New York City events.

America is today destroying respect of international laws and norms and is confirming its running after the laws of power and jungle. Such a situation cannot be a convenient environment for dialogue between civilizations nor exchange of benefits and interests and no mutual respect among states. The world might be in need of a new world war to stop America from going on in its in its pursuit, as the second world was the beginning of ending the European colonization of some parts of the world.



26 September weekly, organ of Yemeni Armed forces, 10 Jan. 2002

Mohammed Mohammed Ash-Shami says his article that a significant thing is the courageous step taken by the GCC 22nd summit concerning participation of Yemen in its membership. The new step includes Yemen's membership of some GCC bodies such as the councils of health ministers and social affairs and labor ministers, the GCC's bureau of Arab education and participation in Arab and Gulf football cup championship.

Along with its importance, this step is an obvious indication of Yemen's importance as an inseparable part of the Arab peninsula and Arab Gulf region. The statement issued by the Yemeni Council of ministers pointed out that our country's participation in some GCC's institutions was a great achievement and an inauguration of the Gulf future project with integration goals and an introduction of the great Arab future all the Arab countries are looking forward to realize.

The Arab Gulf leaders have become aware of Yemen's importance and the necessity and establishing a partnership of destiny with it. The necessity dictates serious and objective thinking of expanding Yemen's future participation is a manner meeting the GCC's strategic aspirations and goals.

Letters to the Editor

Hassan Al-Haifi's Extremist Ideas

Ideas of people who have extremist, radical, militant views like the ones expressed by Hassan al-Haifi have no place in civilized society. Of course, teenagers (whether Jews or not!) eating pizza at lunch are innocent! How can you expect people to believe that Islam=peace when there are people with views like this in the world? As to what the US wants, the USA wants you to arrest people that go to other countries and kill (murder) civilian non-combatants on purpose. We want you to stop being a refuge for these mercenaries (terrorists). We want you to find and freeze assets of those terrorists whether they hide their deeds behind a "charity" or even if they do some charitable deeds. What's so hard to understand?

Diana BN
bndn@earthlink.net

more than three years until now and I want to tell you that in my opinion, Yemen Times is the best online news paper covering Yemen I have ever read. I get to know all the happenings in Yemen any time I want. May ALLAH be with you and help you continue what you're doing.

Abdulhamed Ahmed
pittsburghhigh@aol.com,
Pittsburg, California, USA

More Photos Please

Everything considered, you are doing a great job. However, I wish you'd put more photographs in your articles. I am a Yemeni-American living in the U.S., and it would be very nice to see pictures of Yemen. Even if that involves normal everyday activities of the Yemeni people.

Farouk Al Samawi
fsamawi@mindspring.com

Dear Farouk,

Thank you for your kind words of encouragement. We will certainly have your proposal considered in future issues and perhaps add many more photos.

—Editor

Why 11 Sept Attacks Took Place

I am sure you have been bombarded with ceaseless remarks from Americans regarding the September 11th attacks in which many of them place the blame on Islam. I just wanted to drop you a quick line to present a new side to this argument.

We all concur that the September 11th attacks on America were an abomination. Has anyone asked why these attacks took place? History has shown that America has been a cruel place for foreigners or those who appear different -- not to mention blacks. It is so easy for everyone to criticize those individuals who inflicted pain on America, but has anyone opened a history book and looked at this country's dark past of over 400 years of transgressions which includes merciless lynching of men, women and children? I would strongly suggest the following websites: <http://www.maafa.org> and <http://www.blackwallstreet.freemserver.com>.

Linda B.

yah_ayenat@hotmail.com



Ath-Thawra daily, 12Jan.2002

The daily has devoted its editorial to discussing the interview president Ali Abdullah Saleh has lately given to the Egyptian Al-Ahram newspaper. The editorial has focused on the president's confirmation on describing Israel as the biggest terrorist entity in the world and that it is the cause of creating climates encourage acts of violence and extremism in the region and the world. The editorial adds that Israel is every day committing aggression and a war of annihilation against the Palestinian people embodied by destruction of the Palestinian infrastructure, demolition of residential houses and clamping siege on town under the Palestinian

authority unfortunately all these tragic events take place under a complete Arab, Islamic and international silence. It is also regrettable that the nation appears to have accepted humiliation and preferred to keep silent against this Israeli arrogance. The editorial has also given prominence to president Saleh's renewed call to the international community to act speedily to put an end to the Israeli escalation and aggression targeting the Palestinian people. Regional stability is connected with rules of world peace and whatever happens in this part or that of the world would extend in its interactions to a remotest geographical part of this globe.

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إعلان تأجير عقار

عمارة تتكون من ثلاث شقق تقع في شارع القيادة مطلة على مدينة صنعاء مساحة الشقة الواحدة ١٥٠ متر مربع، مشطبة بشكل ممتاز مجهزة بأفضل الخدمات (حارس، تلفون، فاكس، مصعد) للإستفسار الإتصال على هاتف ٢٨٨١٦٥، ٢٧٠٨٠٠ أو ٢٣٠٠١٢٠



Al-Hodiedah University: Years of Success

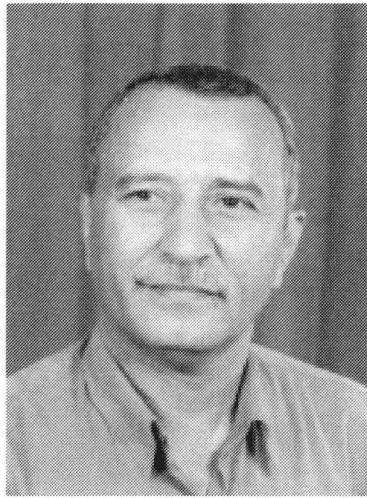
Imad Al-Saqqaf
Taiz Bureau Chief

Since its foundation in 1996, Hodiedah University has accomplished dramatic academic changes with regard to the quality of education and the inauguration of new branches that serve the labor market. More than 20 thousand students study at 10 different colleges at the university. The Rector of the University, Mr. Kasem Mohammed Abdu Rabu gave a brief account of the university and its futuristic future saying: "The first college, the Education College, was established in 1986. A republican decree was issued to establish the Hodiedah University in 1996. We have tried to do our best and make it a distinguished educational institution, so we opened colleges that are not available in any other Yemeni university such as, Sea Sciences, Fine Arts, PE, Engineering, Computer Sciences, etc. In addition to this, the Medicine College was established in 1999 including new branches of Health Sciences, Labs and Nursing. The university possess educational service centers, such as, Sea Sciences Center, Environment Protection Center and Psychological Service Center. Last year, more than 20 training courses in the field of computer were organ-

ized to train employees of the public and private institutions. Tens of students were also treated at the psychological service center of the university. On sea sciences, researches have been represented to the governmental bodies about fish proliferation in the Red Sea as well as the possibility to prepare an atlas for fish in the Red Sea.

The teaching staff at the University are of different Arab and Asian nationalities.

Different cooperation agreements have been signed between the university and other universities like Baghdad and al-Qadesia in Iraq, Suiz University in Egypt, Lebanon University, Liverpool University and West Wind University.



Continued from front page 1

Yemen Represented at Dubai Int'l Media Summit

He added: "My experience in the field of freedom of press in Yemen has shown me that if government or regime understands the importance of freedom of press and is convinced that the press could help the government rather than disturb it, then there could be great chances for development and prosperity."

There was open debate between the speakers and the audience on the different topics at the summit. The International Media Summit gave the members of the media and opportunity to exchange ideas and discussed various issues of importance to the journalistic community.

Tribes Do not Harbor Al-Harethi: Sheikh al-Okaimi

To this end, the Yemeni army has intensified its presence in Mareb during the last weeks, as two military contingents of the Republican Guards arrived there and stationed in the capital of the governorate. Mareb had been the site of violent armed confrontations between tribesmen from Abeeda and troops from the Republican Guard leading to the death of 24 people.

On the other hand, the Yemeni authorities still hold ten sheikhs from Abeeda, accused of resisting the government troops, including sheikhs Muhssain Ali Mua'ali, a member of the Shura Council in the city of Aden. Sheikhs and dignitaries of Mareb, Jawf and Shabwa released a statement in which they voiced their support to president Ali Abdullah Saleh in defending the country against any wrongdoing that may harm its interests and relation with countries of the world.

Socotra Master-plan Wins Consultancy Award

Karen Dabrowsky

WS Atkins a British-based environmental consultancy has been highly commended in the annual British Consultants Bureau (BCB) British Consultancy Firm of the Year Award 2001 for its work on the Socotra Archipelago Master Plan. The plan focuses on improving the standard of living for the island's residents while at the same time protecting its unique environment.

The Director of WS Atkins Environmental Consultancy, David Carr, said, "We are delighted to have had our work on Socotra recognized by the British Consultants Bureau."

"Socotra, which is off the coast of Yemen, is notable for the wealth of its endemic species of animals and plants, which make it of world class environ-

mental importance. Planning development for the people of the island, who presently depend on the natural environment for their livelihoods, at the same time as protecting this unique environment proved to be a challenging task. I am pleased to say it is one to which the team responded extremely well, overcoming significant logistical problems in the process.

"So although it is just one of many projects across the world, where we have delivered a fully integrated economic, social, physical and environmental solution, we are particularly pleased to have had our Socotra project recognized in this award."

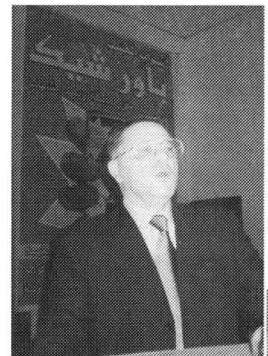
The \$1 million masterplan was commissioned by Yemen's Environmental Protection Council and the Ministry of Planning and Development and financed by the European Union. Eighty projects which can be undertaken within a ten-year period have been

proposed along with sixty-two small immediate impact ventures which can be carried out very quickly and with relatively little money. Proposals for a \$20-40m plan to upgrade the island's roads, a must before the serious development of tourism can be contemplated, was also prepared.

All the parties involved hope that events in Afghanistan will stabilize and allow the implementation of Phase II sub projects to commence as soon as possible.

Finalists in the BCB 2001 consultants awards included Mott MacDonald (Dubai Aluminum Condor Project), Waterman International (Hotel Tbiisi, Georgia), Turner and Town send (First silicon water fabrication plant, Kuching, Malaysia) and BBC Technology (Launch of the first TV station in Botswana).0

Power Shake Now in Market



Al-Khairat Company for Foodstuff and Detergents, the sole agent of POWER SHAKE energy drink announced last Saturday the beginning of marketing the during in Yemen. The celebration was attended by a



number of customers. A number of speeches were delivered by the persons in charge of marketing the product focusing on the specialties of the newly introduced product.

During the celebration lots of prizes were and gifts were distributed to the participants.

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❖ أقل اشتراك شهري: ٣٠٠ ريال

المستوى	الساعات	تكلفة الدقيقة
الساعة الأولى مجانية		
مستوى ١	إلى ٥ ساعات	٥ ريال
مستوى ٢	إلى ١٥ ساعة	٤,٢٥ ريال
مستوى ٣	إلى ٣٠ ساعة	٣,٧٥ ريال
مستوى ٤	إلى ٦٠ ساعة	٣,٢٥ ريال
مستوى ٥	إلى ١٢٠ ساعة	٣ ريال
مستوى ٦	إلى ٢٤٠ ساعة	٢,٧٥ ريال
مستوى ٧	أكثر من ٢٤٠ ساعة	٢,٥ ريال

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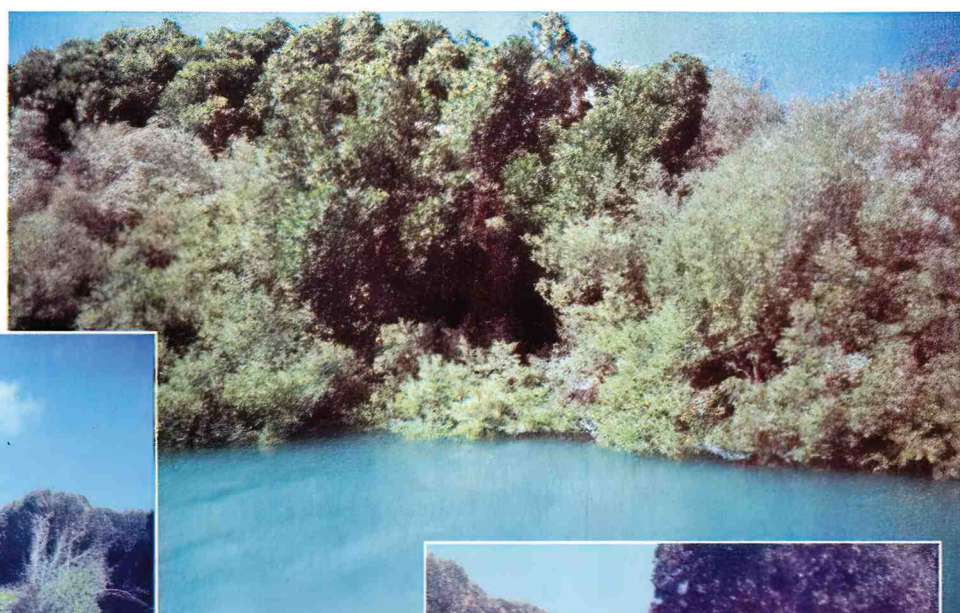
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A Hidden Turquoise Paradise in Danger

Ellen Von Zitzewitz

Strong wind and high waves are threatening our tiny fishermen boat, which should bring us from the tourist camp of Kamaran Island, when suddenly the magnificent mangrove forest appears on the horizon. We enter a breathtaking turquoise lagoon through narrow channels. White and green reef herons leave their nests, but as we are just visitors they don't feel threatened and soon they return - we become guests in the lagoon. A Sea turtle passes close to our boat. It is just a small visible part of the rich biodiversity of the lagoon including many bird species such as pelican, flamingo, spoon bills, egrets and ibis. But the most amazing image is the dense green mangrove forest, some-

times in islands sometimes like a real dense coastal forest. Mangroves are ever-green plants, which grow between the mainland and the coast. During low tide they are nearly at dry land, but during high tides they are up to



1.5 meter under the water. They survive these extreme conditions through an elaborated ecological adaptation including air-roots.

On Kamaran we can find two species: Arnicia marina a bush-like mangrove of around 2-4 meter high and Rhizophora spp. This species can reach up to 15-meter, has dark green leaves and big trunks. Mangroves are the spines of the ecosystem, vulnerable though. Passing through some further shallow channels between the trees, suddenly clear cuts appear. The forest has been injured by illegal logging, grew

wounds in the colorful green and

turquoise lagoon. No bird nests or fish and shrimp grounds are arguments for those who come secretly to the place destroying its beauty and important economic resource for the local fishermen. We find a boat hidden in the trees, luckily fishermen, not loggers, claiming the military base at Kamaran and people from the mainland responsible for the forest destruction. There is a dream: local fishermen, guarding the lagoon, using it for fishing and maybe shrimp production, tourists visiting the place enjoy and support the effort of protection.

God the creator in the Holy Koran is addressing the human being: We installed you to be our caliph/responsible representative on the earth and furthermore the Koran insists by saying: God reserves tremendous pain to those who deteriorate the earth. This Koranic command to preserve the created environment needs to be realized and executed. Environmental conservation and sustainable use, such as the protection of the mangrove forest on Kamaran, is not only an ethical duty for the nature, but also an essential condition for future economic development of Yemen.



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4 Million Rials

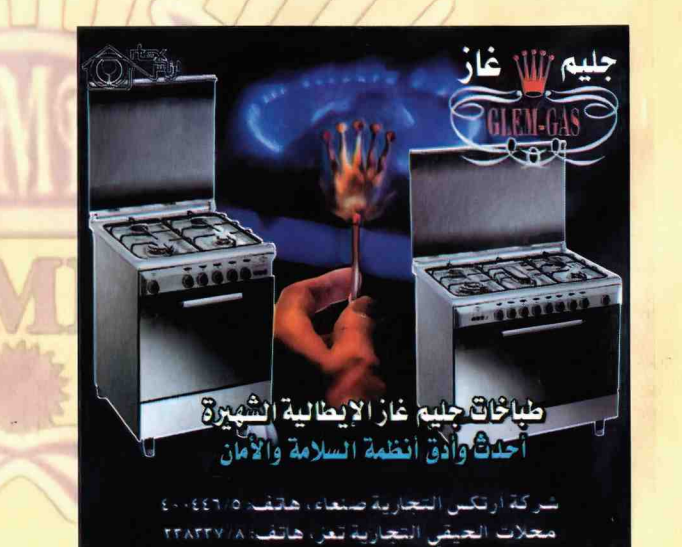
يمكنكم الإجابة
على خمسة
أسئلة
على الأقل..

YEMEN TIMES

خمسة إجابات
تربحك الملايين

سارعوا بإرسال كوروناتكم.
أربعة أسابيع قبل انتهاء المسابقة

سارعوا بإرسال كوروناتكم.. أمامكم أربعة أسابيع لانتهاء المسابقة..



Issue No. 3/2002

عدد ٣ / ٢٠٠٢

PERSONAL INFORMATION COUPON

كوبون البيانات الشخصية للمسابقة

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

ملاحظة: يرجى الإجابة بإحدى اللغتين فقط..

للاستفسار حول المسابقة

ضع إشارة بجانب الإجابات الصحيحة:

- 1- ما هو القانون الذي وجه الرئيس بإحالة للإفتاء الشرعي بعد اعتراض المنظمات النسوية عليه؟
☐ قانون الخلع ☐ قانون بيت المال ☐ قانون بيت العائلة ☐ قانون الأسرة
- 2- تبلغ عدد فروع الشركة المنتشرة في الجمهورية حوالي:
☐ 14 فرع ☐ 10 فرع ☐ 18 فرع
- 3- كم تبلغ السعة التخزينية لخزانات ميناء تصدير النفط التابع للشركة حالياً؟
☐ مليون وثمانمائة ألف برميل ☐ مليون وستمائة ألف برميل ☐ مليون واربعمائة ألف برميل ☐ مليون وثمانمائة ألف برميل
- 4- أي من هذه المنتجات التي تنتجها الشركة اليمنية لصناعة المنظفات والصابون (إحدى مجموعة شركات الحثرة الصناعية) أقدم من حيث بداية التصنيع؟
☐ الجوز ☐ كابت الجديد ☐ كابت القديم ☐ كابت الجديد
- 5- الشركة اليمنية لتصنيع الألبان والأشربة أنتجت حديثاً شراباً اسمه (مرحباً) هل هو:
☐ شراب مركز بالموز ☐ شراب مركز بالزواولة ☐ شراب مركز بكتكة الفواكه المشككة
- 6- ما هي الماركة الشهيرة التي وكيها في اليمن محمد إبراهيم الوجيه:
☐ هيدروجين ☐ سولي ☐ ساسولج
- 7- مؤسسة الكبوس هي الوكيل الوحيد لمكانات التنظيف "بيسيل"، فما هو بلد الصنع للمنظفات "بيسيل"؟
☐ أمريكية ☐ ألمانية ☐ إيطالية
- 8- في يوم الإثنين من كل أسبوع تطير اليمنية إلى:
☐ باريس ☐ لندن ☐ روما
- 9- ما هو الحدث الجاري في شميلة هاري حالياً؟
☐ توفير الاحتياجات المنزلية ☐ سحب كبير ☐ تغطيات
- 10- شركة المخازن اليمنية للفواكه واللحوم والتجارة إحدى شركات مجموعة إخوان شابت ومن إحدى منتجاتها التي تستخدم للتنظيف:
☐ كولبيت ☐ بيلي ☐ البقرة الشاحكة
- 11- تميز الموديلات الحديثة في طباخات جليم غاز بالمواصفات التالية:
☐ 1000 أمان كامل ☐ الطبخ والشوي وما وباب الفرن مفلق ☐ الأثنين مما
- 12- دشنت شركة ألفا في الأسبوع الماضي مهرجانها السنوي.. بماذا يمتاز هذا المهرجان؟
☐ معرض منتجات جديدة ☐ تقديم تغطيات جديدة ☐ كلاهما
- 13- كم عدد الجوائز المقدمة في مهرجان سوني؟
☐ 80 جائزة ☐ 50 جائزة ☐ أكثر من مائة جائزة
- 14- تنفرد المتحدة للتأمين بتقديم خدمة تأمينية هي:
☐ التأمين الصحي ☐ التأمين الهندسي ☐ تأمين صلب المكان
- 15- ما هي العلامة التجارية التي من إحدى منتجاتها زيت الطبخ؟
☐ صلي ☐ واهل ☐ نظيف
- 16- ما هي جنسية شركة بريمانا المتخصصة بملابس الأطفال؟
☐ بلجيكية ☐ صينية ☐ تايلندية
- 17- تحت شعار "نجعل من التكنولوجيا وسيلة لتطوير أعمالكم"، يقدم بنك اليمن والخليج ثلاث خدمات:
☐ البنك المنزلي ☐ البنك الناق وسدادات الاملات ☐ كلاهما

Mark the Correct Answers:

- 1- What is the law that President Saleh recently requested an Islamic approval for, and that caused speculation among women NGOs?
☐ Treasury Law ☐ Obedience House (Bayt Atta'a) Law ☐ Khal'e Law
- 2- Spacel Yemen has:
☐ 14 branches ☐ 10 branches ☐ 15 branches
- 3- How long is the pipe line that transmits crude oil from the Central Processing Facility to the Oil Export Terminal?
☐ 130 km ☐ 134 km ☐ 138 km
- 4- Check the product produced by the Yemen Company for Detergents & Soaps (a company of al-Hathrah Group of Companies)?
☐ Al-Jawharh ☐ New Tite ☐ Abad al-Shams
- 5- A national company recently produced a drink called (Marhaba). What is this drink? :
☐ Bannan juice ☐ Strawberry juice ☐ Cocktail juice
- 6- What is the famous brand whose Agent is "Mohammad Ibrahim Al-Wajeeh"?
☐ Videocon ☐ Sony ☐ Samsung
- 7- What is the country of origin of S Bissell vacuum cleaners whose sole agent in Yemen is al-Kabous Establishment?
☐ USA ☐ Germany ☐ Italy
- 8- On every Monday, Yemenia flies to:
☐ Paris ☐ London ☐ Rome
- 9- What's the event that Shumaila Hari has?
☐ home fair ☐ lucky draw ☐ big sale
- 10- Which of the following products by the Yemen Stores for Fruit, Meat, And Trading, SYC. Which is a Thabet Bros. Company, is used for cleaning:
☐ Colgate ☐ Yamani ☐ La vache quiri (laughing cow)
- 11- Modern Glem-Gas Cookers Models are distinguished by:
☐ Being 100% Safe ☐ Cooking and Grilling at once while oven is closed ☐ Both feature prizes
- 12- What distinguishes ALFA Company in its annual festival:
☐ New products ☐ Big sales ☐ Both
- 13- How many prizes does sony present?
☐ 20 ☐ 50 ☐ More than 100
- 14- United Insurance provides a unique service not provided by other companies. What is this service?
☐ Health Insurance ☐ Engineering Insurance ☐ Insurance for Machines Malfunction
- 15- What is the trade mark in which Al-Tabbakh Ghee is one of its products?
☐ Pure ☐ Abundant ☐ clean
- 16- The country of origin of Premaman company for children garments is from:
☐ Belgium ☐ China ☐ Thailand
- 17- Yemen Gulf Bank introduces three kind of services what are these services:
☐ Yemen Gulf Bank ☐ Central Bank ☐ World Bank

صنعاء: شارع جمال، جوار وزارة التربية والتعليم، ت: ٢٨٠٤٩٥ / ٢٧١٨٣٢
شارع القصر: ٢٧٢٣٢٢ وفروعه فر عدن وتعز والمكلا



Million Rials

لا تتأخر في المشاركة ..

لم يبق أمامك سوى أربعة أعداد فقط ..

آخر موعد لقبول كوبونات المسابقة ١٤ فبراير ٢٠٠٢

حظاً موفقاً للجميع ..

جوائز المسابقة

الجائزة الأولى:

الجائزة الثانية:

الجائزة الثالثة:

الجوائز من 4-10:

والعديد من الجوائز العينية
قيمتها أكثر من مليون
 وخمسمائة ألف ريال

مليون ريال
خمسمائة ألف ريال
مائتان وخمسون ألف ريال
قيمة كل جائزة مائة ألف ريال

THERE WHERE YOU HAVE NO ELECTRICITY, YOU CAN HAVE THE GAS REFRIGERATOR

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حائز على
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الأوروبية
الكبرى للجودة
باريس ١٩٩٨م

AL-KAROUS
Technical Trading & Investment Group
التجارة والاستثمار



Yemenia
Yemen Airways



اليمنية
لخطوط الجوية اليمنية



بنك اليمن والخليج ش.م.ب.
Yemen Gulf Bank s.c.
Tel. 260823

المتحدة للتأمين
UNITED INSURANCE



صنعاء: 214232، تعز: 215012، عدن: 240971
الزكاز: 305051، الجديدة: 206485
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Email: unitedinsurance@y.net.ye

Spacotel



دائماً على إتصال.

ADEN HOTEL
★★★★★

سوبريم
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الدجاج المفضل لجودته
شركة المخازن اليمنية للتفواكه واللحوم والتجارة (ش.م.ب.)
أحدى شركات مجموعة اخوان ثابت
المكتب الرئيسي: الحديدة كيلو (٧) ت: ٢١٩٨٧٢/٢١٩٩١٥، فاكس: ٢٢١٢٤٤
صنعاء: ٢٠٨٩٢٥، عدن: ٢٤٢١٧٢، تعز: ٢١٠٢٤٨، ذمار: ٥٠٢٦٥٢، إب: ٤٠٨٨٢٧

La vache qui rit
Colgate Total
Palmolive Naturals
شركة المخازن اليمنية للتفواكه واللحوم والتجارة (ش.م.ب.)
أحدى شركات
ص.ب: 3337 كيلو ١٧ الحديدة - الجمهورية اليمنية
ت: 967-3-219872/219915، فاكس: 967-3-231344
مجموعة اخوان ثابت

الطباخ
مدعم بفيتامين (أ) و(د)
صافي

مجموعة شركات الحثرة الصناعية والتجارية
الجودة شعارنا ..
«ريكتس»
قريباً في الأسواق ..
REX
عبدالرشيد
Tite
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سيتم نشر جميع إجابات الأسئلة بعد انتهاء المسابقة في فبراير 2002. كما سيتم السحب وتسليم الجوائز في نفس الشهر.
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صنعاء - شارع حدة، عمارة الزبيري، ت: ٢٦٣٦٠٢، تلفاكس: ٢٦٣٦٣٧، بيجر: ٥٨٣٠٥٩٠،
سيار: ٧٩٠٢٤٤٥، برقية: نزلوكو، ص.ب: ٨١٣٠،
فرع الحديدة، ت: ٢٠١١٧١/٢، فاكس: ٢٠١٤٣٠، بريد الكتروني: cnp@y.net.ye

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بيجر: ٥٨٣١٨٣٩
للبيع: بيجر فاير فوكس، بسعر ١٢,٠٠٠ كمال الشرفي، ٥٨٠٦٤٥٤
للبيع: كنية طويلة وكريسي مستعملين، ٧٩٠٣٧٨٤
بيجر ١٥,٠٠٠ ريال، ت: ٧٣٧٦٠٦٧١
للبيع: اثاث مكاتب بحالة جيدة انكو، ت: ٧١١٠١٣٣٢

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١٤ لينة على الشارع الرئيسي ٢٤ متر،
سعر اللبنة مائتين وخمسين الف ريال
عبد سلام الاخذي، ت: ٧٣٧٧٢٩٣

شراء عقارات

بيت او أرضية مساحتها مقبولة، قرب مستشفى ابن اليمن او جوارها، ت: ٤٠٧٢٥٧
■ منزل شعبي لطيف ومجمل بمبلغ ٧٣٨١٤٣٣٦
■ سبعمائة الف ريال، على ان يكون في حي خديمي، بيجر: ٥٨٣٣١٩٤

استئجار عقارات

■ شقة ثلاث غرف نوم + صالة + حمام في منطقة الحي السياسي، (العائلة بدون أطفال) ليث العراقي، ت: ٧٣٨١٤٣٣٦
■ مطلوب: بيت مستقل ٥ غرف وحمامين في شارع العدل او الزراعة او الكويت بحدود ١٢ الى ١٥ الف ريال، علي سعيد ت: ٢٨٤٠١٦ (فترة مسائية)،
■ مطلوب فلل بالحي السياسي، دورين مع حديقة مفروشة او غير مفروشة، لدينا زبائن اوروبيين. احمد محسن المريسي ت: ٧٩٠٢٧٨٤ - ٤١٦٠٨٤، بيجر: ٥٨٠٠٤٣

تأجير عقارات

■ فلة دورين، بدروم، ١١ غرفة، ٥ حمامات، مطبخين، حوش كبير، حول الفلة، موقف سيارات، غرفتين للحراس، خمسة خطوط تلفون، الحي السياسي، جوار جامع الصديق، ت: ٤٤٢٢٠٢ - ٢٧١٦٥٦
■ شقة في مدينة عدن - المنصورة، في عمارة جديدة على الشارع الرئيسي الدور الثالث والرابع، مكونة من ٤ غرف

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إلى مقر الفندق الكائن في شارع الثلاثين المنفرج من شارع تعز، او الاتصال بمدير الفندق فهد علي المريسي، تلفون سيار: ٧٣٢١١٣٤٧، تلفون: ٢٤٥١٥٣، ص.ب: ٢٠٦٠٢
■ مطلوب: سكرتيرة للعمل في مركز تعليمي مرموق، للاتصال: الأخ جميل ت: ٢٦٥٠١٦
■ تعلن جمعية أوسان لرعاية المعاقات ذهنياً عن حاجتها لشغل الوظائف التالية: ١- مدرسات حاصلات على بك. عام، ت: ٧١٧٤٨٠٤
■ مكي عبد الله الوجبة، حاصل على الشهادة الاعدادية، دورات في الكمبيوتر + دورتين لغة انجليزية، ت: ٢٧٢٥٢٠
■ عادل احمد سعيد الفاشي: بك ادارة اعمال، لغة عربية/ انجليزية، كتابة ونطقاً، خبرة في التعامل مع الكمبيوتر، ت: ٢٢٣٤٩٧
■ عبد الله الجبري: بك هندسة وبرمجة حاسبات، ٩ سنوات خبرة في شبكات الكمبيوتر محل نظم، برمجة، تركيب الاجهزة وتشغيلها وصيانتها والتدريب للمستخدمين، وتسويق الاجهزة الحاسوبية. صنعاء ت: ٢١٨٢١٥
■ بيت في موقع تجاري متميز في شارع علي عبد المغني جوار سوق زيارة، لنتين، السعر مغري، عبد الله الجوزي، ت: ٤١٦٠٨٠/٧١١٦٦٢٠٢
■ بيت شعبي في في دارس حارة عمر بن عبد العزيز امام منزل الشيخ عبد الرزاق قطران، وارضية في حدة مساحة ٢١٨٢١٥
■ مطلوب: محاسب لديه خبرة لا تقل عن ٦ سنوات في مجال الحسابات والتكاليف، ت: ٤١٨١٧٥
■ مطلوب: موظفة تخصص علم اجتماع، للعمل في مكتب علاقات عامة، فمن تجد في نفسها الرغبة الاتصال علي هاتف: ٧٣٧٥٠٣٣٥
■ يعلن فندق تاج مريس السياحي عن حاجته لموظفي استعلامات وموظفي خدمات، فمن لديه الخبرة والكفاءة التقدم
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■ نانف عبد الرقيب القاضي: بكالوريوس تجارة قسم محاسبة

خشب سويدي درجة أولى، مقالي وطاوة حديد، دواليب وطاوالات خشب للمطبخ، شول متنوعة. اسعار مغرية جداً. احمد محسن ت: ٤١٦٠٨٤ - ٧٩٠٣٧٨٤
■ للبيع: معهد كمبيوتر ولغات متكاملاً بكافة محتوياته، للاستفسار ت: ٧١٧٧٤٦٥
■ للبيع: بيجر موتورولا مع بطاقة الضمان من الوكالة، نظيف جداً موديل Script. or Jazz نظام رسائل شاشة جنب صغير، يحمل رقم مميز (٥٨٩١٠٠٧) بسعر ١٨,٠٠٠ ريال. نانف القاضي ت: ٧٣٧٨٢٥٢٢
■ للبيع: بيجر موتورولا امريكي، مع الخط بسعر ١٢,٠٠٠ ريال، نشوان يتفق عليه. ت: ٧٣٧٩٥٠٠٨

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الحي السياسي، خلف طيران الاماراتية، فارس الشيباني ت: ٤٤٠٢١٢، سيار: ٤٢٧٠٢٧٦١

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صنعاء الصافية، سوق عنس، خلف المجمع
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الحديدة: المطراني، حارة الترك ت: ٢٤٦٠٦٥، فاكس: ٢٤٧٢٥٧، عدن
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الزيري، جوار البنك المركزي، ت:
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صنعاء - ش. ابو ظبي حي
الصافية، المدير العام: صالح
احمد روضان. ت: ٢٦١٣٠٤ -
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والأسنان: د. عمار هاشم
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لتصنيع جميع التركيبات
الصناعية الثابتة والمتحركة. ش.
علي عبد المعني جوار سينما
بليس، ت: ٢٧٢٥٣٩/٢٧٧٨٨٠

■ د. عبد السلام ناصر
عواس: أختصاصي جراحة الفم
والأسنان، معالجة جذور الأسنان،
تقويم الأسنان بالأجهزة الثابتة
والمتحركة، جميع أنواع
الحشوات، أحدث الأجهزة
وأجود المواد السنية. صنعاء ش.
تعز-جوار فندق الشام،
ت: ٦٠٢٤٠٨.

■ مركز الأمل لطب الأسنان.

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■ معهد الدراسات والتقنية:
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٢٨٢٧٩٥

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الفرع امام تسجيلات الايمان، ش.
تعز، ت: ٥٠٩٤٣٤

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■ وكالة ساعات سيكو: صنعاء
ش. علي عبد المعني، ت: ٢٧٢٦٦١
وفروعها في: تعز، ش. ٢٦ سبتمبر
ت: ٠٤/٢٢١٢٠٤، عدن ش.
الميدان ت: ٢٥٨٢٠٠

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فاكس: ٢٧٨٥٥٢

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صنعاء التجاري، ت: ٢١٢٣٦١
ش. القصر الجمهوري ٢٧٢٨٢٧،
فاكس: ٢٧٢٤٧٩، تعز: ت
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ساعات رادو-ايل-ريتم-
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