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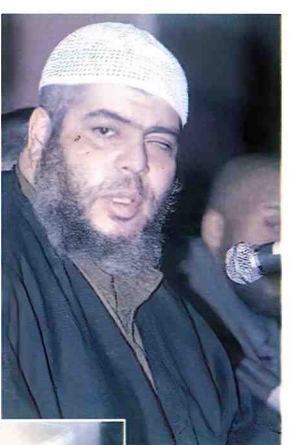
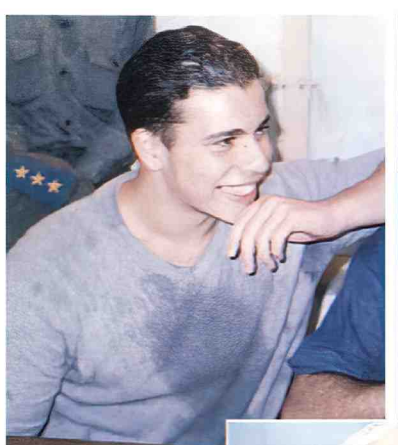
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After Yemen Released His Son on Saturday Yemen Asks for Extradition of Abu al-Hamza, Again!

After Yemen released Mohammed Mustafa Kamil, Abu al-Hamza's son, a British national, on Saturday, it again requested extradition of Abu al-Hamza. Abu al-Hamza is wanted by the Yemeni government, which accuses him of being the mastermind of terrorist acts in the country. His son, along with other six Britons, were tried by a Yemeni court in the beginning of 1999 on charge of forming a gang to carry out terrorist acts against establishments in Aden.



They were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Sources said he was released from al-Mansoura jail under strict security measures. Mohammed Mustafa Kamil was wearing attire and when asked about the reason he answered it was the genuine Islamic clothing. He was transferred from Aden Airport on

board of a plane to Sana'a Airport and then to London. The sources said the government of Yemen had officially requested the UK government again to extradite Abu al-Hamza to be tried before a

Yemeni court. The British government response last time was that it could not extradite a British citizen to Yemen for there was no agreement between the

two countries concerning the extradition of criminals. Yemen previously said it would extradite the British prisoners to complete their terms in jail in Britain if Abu al-Hamza was handed over to Yemen. But again this suggestion did not go through. Yemen put the possibility that he could be tried before a British court. However, UK ambassador to Yemen Frances Guy told the YT previously that there was no enough evidence that he had links to terrorist acts in Yemen and that he could not be arrested by police there or appear before court. UK government appealed officially to Yemen to issue amnesty for British prisoners in Aden. But it didn't respond to that request. It seems that Abu al-Hamza will remain a pain in the neck of the two countries' relations.

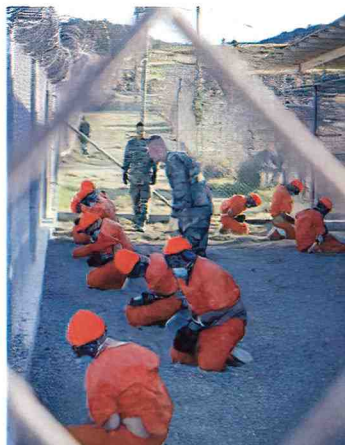
Amnesty on YSP Leaders Except Four

A Yemeni official source told YT that a general amnesty was likely to be issued on the Yemeni Socialist Party's leaders who were convicted with different charges after the 1994 civil war except four persons. The source said the 16 persons who were tried and prosecuted in absentia can go back home, make use of the general amnesty communique that president Saleh made after the civil war except Ali Salem al-Beidh, former vice president, Haider al-Attas, former PM, Haitham Qasem Taher, former Minister of Defense and Saleh Ubaid Ahmed, all were sentenced to death on charge of being accountable for the outbreak of the civil war. The other 12 persons who were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment can be back home.

who were prosecuted. But now the number is being downsized to four and it might in the future go to zero. Mr. Annis Hassan Yahya who was sentenced to suspended ten years in jail has expressed his willingness to go back from his exile in the UAE. These developments have come out after the return of Mr. Salem Saleh Mohammed, former presidency member to Yemen after seven years in exile. It has been reported that he himself is now exerting efforts to convince his companions to come back home. Around 17 military officials with their families are likely to fly back home very soon. Official sources said president Saleh had given his orders to arrange for their return from Syria.

Yemen to Inspect Condition of 21 Yemeni Detainees at Guantanamo

Yemeni official sources said Yemen officially requested the USA to accept Yemen's participation in interrogating Yemeni detainees in Afghanistan who were arrested by the US forces there. The sources said Yemen requested aimed to collect more information about USS Cole suicide bombing to be used in the investigation being carried out and



to close the file of the incident as soon as possible. A Yemeni team of investigation was likely to fly to Pakistan to take part in the interrogation of the Yemeni prisoners. But due to their transfer to Kandahar and to the US military base in Guantanamo; the flight was called off. Reliable sources said the number of Yemeni prisoners at the Guantanamo base rose up to 21.

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No Terrorist Motives behind Sa'adah Explosion

A Yemeni official in Sa'adah denied any connection between the explosion of last Tuesday and the presence of the US Ambassador's Assistant Mr. Brad Hanson who was on a visit to the area at that time. The Governor of Sa'adah, Yahya al-Amri said the explosion, resulting from planted T.N.T, did not take place 100

meters away from Rahban Hotel where Mr. Hanson was staying. Rather, he said it was 1 km far from the hotel and having criminal motives due to tribal dispute. The explosion did not cause any casualties. Mr. Hanson was on a visit to Sa'adah to hold talks with officials and Shiekhs so as to know what

Security Authorities Detain Kuwaiti Suspect in Sa'adah

The security authorities in Sa'adah detained Abu Abdirahman Khaleefa, a Kuwaiti national, on January 17, 2002. The detainee was on a visit to Dar Al-Hadeeth Institute in Sa'adah. Two other Yemenis who were accompanying him were also detained.

Investigations were underway by the authorities, which believe that he belongs to the Islamic Jihad Movement led by Osama bin Laden. The detainee spent a year and two months in Dar Al-Hadeeth Center in Damaj until the end of 2000.

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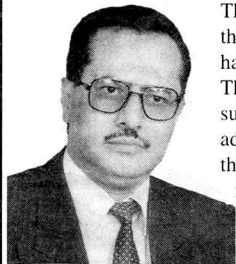
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Words of Wisdom



The regime in Yemen has made a good use of the concept "mustashar". Lately, many officials have been converted into mustashars. Theoretically, a mustashar is an advisor or consultant. The purpose of having mustashars or advisors is to gain insight from them giving their expertise or experience. In Yemen, it means a senior bureaucrat is laid off.
Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951-1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

Our Opinion

With More Than 60 Million Pieces of Weapons Wondering Why the Crime Rate is Increasing?

The latest report released by the Ministry of Interior about the crime rate revealed an undeniable fact that the Ministry is confessing: Rate of Crime in Yemen is in the Rise.

Why?
 Well, to answer this question, let us analyze the types of crimes that are pointed out in the report. Those crimes include: Murder, robbery, theft, violence, revenge, kidnapping, etc.

First of all, we need to see what is common in all crimes. That is obviously weapons. Yemen has almost 10th of the world's light weapons. In numbers, that is more than 60 million pieces of weapons. It is not easy to guess why it is easy for anyone to commit any crime with such a huge number of weapons circulated in the country.

However, to use weapons, there should be a motive. The main motive behind crimes in Yemen nowadays is most probably poverty. Yemenis are getting poorer and poorer everyday, with the line of poverty climbing continuously. Today, more than 60% of the population are below the poverty line, and the ration is going up by the year.

With a population that is mostly illiterate, it is easy to ignite violence by applying backward traditions and norms that result in vengeance and violence. Most of the violent acts that erupt among the least educated tribal communities of the country are a result of ignorance and out-dated mentalities that call for revenge. There hardly passes any month without hearing of death incidents because of tribal fighting over land or other disputes.

The country has gone through enough pain and misery that there needs to be a common understanding of the necessity to stop this mess.

Yemen has already been exhausted by continuous violence and fighting. Where is the wisdom that we were known for? Where is the stability that was once known to be one of Yemen's landmarks, resulting in naming Yemen the 'Arabia Felix'?

The opposition and independent press used to say it all the time "Things are getting out of control. Crime rates are increasing. Violence is in the rise." But no one would listen. Yemen has now been destined to have one of the highest crime rates in the region, and this is being confessed by the government itself.

The warning signs are clear, and something needs to be done as soon as possible. As a citizen of this country, I plead to President Saleh to rescue the situation by addressing the issue of weapons, poverty, and education. I know that there are laws to regulate the carrying of this huge number of weapons, but it is time to reduce those weapons by confiscating the illegal ones. But from the last interviews with the President, I feel that he is still not convinced that we should reduce the number of weapons. I cannot imagine that such a huge amount of weapons could possibly be regulated anywhere on this planet.

I hope that our leader would realize that regulation is not enough, reduction is a MUST, and I hope he realizes this before it is too late.

Staggering information on Crimes in Yemen

The Yemeni Ministry of Interior released a staggering report on the status of security and level of crimes in the country. The report warned against the alarmingly increase in the number of organized crimes topped by banditry among tribes and infiltration of people from African-origin mostly from the Horn of Africa. The infiltration of these people to Yemen without undertaking medical screening still contributes another risk, represented by the spread of dangerous diseases in the country. The report added that most of those illegal immigrants are involved in drug-trafficking and different kinds of organized crime.

The number of crimes in 2001 totaled 36196. Sana'a, Taiz and Aden reported the highest number of crimes, 11017, 3932, and 2692 respectively.

Kidnapping incidents in the same year amounted to 179. Most of the kidnapping incidents took place in the Capital Secretariat (113), Sana'a (12), Dhamr (10), Hudaidah (16). Regarding the explosion incidents the report mentioned that there had been over 384 explosion incidents. The Capital Secretariat recorded the highest number of explosion incidents with 82 explosions, Sana'a governorate 48, Ibb 63, Sa'ada 54.

More than 981 cars were reported missing within the year 2001 and as usual the capital Sana'a topped the list of the stolen cars. Aden ranked second in the number of car stolen in the previous year with 65 cars followed by Taiz 50 cars.

The acts of banditry have also soared within the year 2001 as more than 143 cases were reported in the Capital Sana'a, 5 in Lahajj and Hudaidah and 3 in Aden. Similarly, more than 129, 74 and 40 acts of banditry were perpetrated in the governorate of Sana'a, Amran and Mareb respectively.

The report also mentioned that fraud-related incidents reported within the last year totaled 99 cases. The Capital Secretariat recorded the highest number of frauds with 38 cases, 10 in Hajja, 29 Sa'ada and Aden, and Hudaidah 5 cases.

The number of offenders who have been detained for several charges totaled 34540. The report also mentioned that the number of human casualties doubled in the last year as a result of the increase in the number of crimes perpetrated as well as the new methods used in committing them, as more than 1757 were reportedly killed within the previous year and 1014 were also injured.

9th Yemeni-Sudani Preparatory & Ministerial Committee Meets

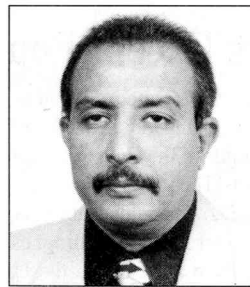
The Ambassador of Sudan together with the Vice Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Abdullah Salem al-Rammah, the Coordinator of the Hayel Saeed Ana'am Companies Abdulwasae Hayel Saeed Ana'am and businessman Gamal Hussein al-Rammah met on January 24-25, 2000 at the Ministry of Planning to discuss activating the role of investment and trade between Yemen and Sudan. They also discussed the bilateral relations and the means to ameliorate the futuristic relations. In the same context, the Vice Chairman of the Aden Chamber of Commerce and Industry mentioned that new maritime line project would be carefully studied.

It is worthwhile mentioning that a Joint Cooperation Agreement was signed between the two countries on August 10, 1999 in Khartoum.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Gamal Hussein al-Rammah, a businessman, said the

participants at the preparatory committee suggested establishing a direct maritime line linking Boor Sudan, Aden and Hudiedah with a view of simplifying the process of sea transportation. He added that a Yemeni-Sudanese joint maritime company with regard to surmounting difficulties of transportation, canceling duties and holding exhibitions and trade markets between the two countries would be set up.

The ministerial meeting is held today between the Yemeni Foreign Minister, Abu Bakr al-Kerbi and his Sudanese counterpart. The Sudanese ambassador to Sana'a is also attending the meeting.



Al-Rammah

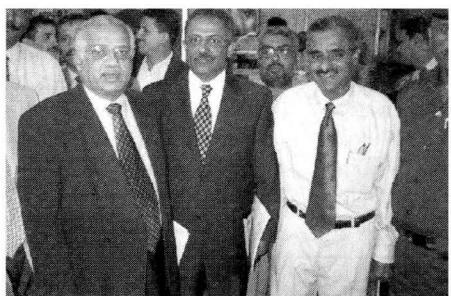
British Government to Rehabilitate a Hospital & a Tennis Court in Aden

Dr. Abdulah Abdlwali Nashir, member of the Shura Council, Chairman of the Health & Population Committee at the Shura Council and Chairman of the Yemeni-British Friendship Association stated to the Yemen Times that the British government would grant Yemen soft loans for a period of 10 years. Nashir said the loans would be earmarked for several projects, including the rehabilitation of the al-Jumhory Hospital in Aden and providing it with 300 beds along

with its related equipment. The British government will also send a specialist engineer in the field of sports installations to supervise rehabilitation work of the Aden Tennis Court, established in 1902 during the British colonial era. This loan is granted by the English Tennis Union. Shortly before, the British Ambassador to Yemen paid visits along with the British Consul in Aden to both the al-Jumhory Hospital and Aden's Tennis Court.

Spacotel Yemen in Aden also Always Connected

Mr. Abdulmalik al-Mua'alemi, Minister of Communication along with Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim, Governor of Aden, inaugurated on 26 January the 3rd scientific exhibition for the information technology center organized by



**Continued from page 1
 Yemen to Inspect Condition of 21 Yemeni Detainees at Guantanamo**

The Yemeni government is still making contacts with the USA and the Red Cross organization so that the Yemeni ambassador in Cuba is allowed to visit the prisoners and know about their condition.

The Yemeni ambassador in the USA Mr. Abdulwahab al-Hajri is still following up the Yemeni request to obtain approval of the US administration, which has not yet responded in any way.

On the other hand, the commander of the Special Task Forces at the US Central Command is likely to arrive in Yemen in a few days to conduct training of the Yemeni Special Tasks Forces so as to be able to crack down on terrorism and tribal kidnappings of foreigners. He will be accompanied by 12 military

experts who are to carry out the training of the Yemeni Special Tasks Forces. The Yemeni Special Tasks Forces will also be provided with military devices that will help them in their task like airplanes, which have been used in Afghanistan.

Shiekh of Abeedah Released

The Yemeni authorities released ten shiekh of Abeedah detained in Aden last Friday. The Sheikh was taken as hostages by the Yemeni authorities. This procedure comes as a result of the recent incidents, which took place in Marib Governorate on December 2001 leading to the death of 24 people from the Special Forces and Abeedah tribe. The ten shiekh were released in return of accepting other hostages

from the Abeedah tribesmen. The event has been received by great relief by tribesmen. More than 70 people were handed over to the authorities because of their connection with Islamic movements. At the same time, a tribal source said the detainees didn't have any connection with al-Qaeda and they were only just teachers working at religious centers.

In Aden: President Launches Campaign Against Corruption

Several enclosures were demolished in Crater in Aden last Saturday. They all were not permitted and some of them were built randomly.

A reliable source told the Yemen Times that the destruction of enclosures were carried out after the president had given his orders to demolish enclosures that had been built randomly along Crater, Khormakser, and Abyan. During his

visit to Aden, president Saleh toured a number of vital military and civil institutions in the governorate. He also discussed with the US envoy the suitable means to eradicate terrorism and Yemen's role in this respect. The two sides discussed the main issues with relation to the USS Cole bombing incident on October 2000 in Aden in which 17 Americans were killed.

Administrative Assessment of Yemeni Universities Symposium Held

The University of Taiz organized a symposium on the administrative assessment of the Yemeni universities last week. The two-day event focused on the future reality of the university education, its problems, and its solutions. Dr. Hassan al-Eriani delivered a speech calling for the necessity of universities' independence financially and administratively.

In the same context, Dr. Ali al-Mekhlafi, Vice Rector of Taiz University, criticized the condition of the Yemeni universities. "The mission of the Yemeni universities has been

weakened in the process of national development, staying away of the social context. Its mission is confined to teaching only, disregarding the two other main parts: scientific research and serving the community," he said. In a statement to the Yemen Times the Rector of the University said the symposium discussed the main issues faced by the university from different standpoints administratively, legally, and financially. They also discussed the assessment function of academic aspect, updating methodological systems, and the pedagogical means.

Salafi Movement Scholars Meet in Sa'ada

A group of Yemeni Salafi movement scholars met last week at Dar al-Hadeth Institute in Damaj, Sa'ada. Leading clerics of the movement, who came from different parts of the country, delivered speeches upon their arrival. Speeches touched the current situation of the movement and the Yemeni authorities orders to close down its institutes and centers.

The leadership of the Salafi movement in Yemen strives to persevere its religious centers, which are funded by charitable organizations amid the government's new policies to shut down such kinds of institutes.

Training Warplane Falls Down

A training Russian-made Meg warplane fell down on 20 January at Hudaidah Air base. The airplane was conducting routine training exercises when it came down. The accidents resulted in the death of Nabil al-Kabari who was piloting the airplane.

RF System Lab: World of Medical Discoveries

The al-Qabbas Establishment for Investment Services organized last Thursday at the Hadda Hotel a medical symposium in which it presented a number of state-of-the-art medical equipment made by the Japanese RF System Lab Company.

The participants were briefed on the latest products of the company which included:

- The first wireless capsule sized CCD fiber Optic Endoscopes in the world.

- The first internal diagnostic system.
- Wireless inter vaginal diagnostic systems
- Wireless Oto scope (E.N.T)
- Wireless dental intra-extra oral camera.

The event was attended by tens of doctors, businessmen and media people. RF System Lab is a company focusing on research and development of technology for microminiature cameras and microwave transmission.

Population Training and Studies Center issues its studies

The Population Training and Studies Center issued a number of significant publications and studies including: the Human Fertility in Yemen, Main Bases of Demography, a pamphlet to all Yemeni private and public universities,

and research centers. The center has issued many studies and researches, organized workshops, symposiums, etc., focusing on the demographic aspects in Yemen.

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Dr. Mohammed al-Mashjary to Yemen Times: "Public Awareness of Environment Protection is Instrumental for EPA's Mission"

The issue of environment protection and preservation is topping the agendas of all governments all over the world. Yet, the Republic of Yemen is one of the countries facing grave environmental problems mostly in all its related aspects. Lack of sufficient funding and inadequate financial resources as well as the weak technical and institutional capabilities play a major role in the government's inability to contain these problems. In an attempt to know more about the activities of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Ismael al-Ghabiri met Dr. Mohammed Said al-Mashjary, Chairman of the EPA and filed the following interview.

Excerpts.

Q: How do you assess the environmental situation in Yemen and what are its major problems?

A: Yemen pays attention to the protection of environment and the conservation of natural resources. Currently, Yemen faces a lot of environmental critical issues, such as the degradation of agricultural land, desertification problems, air pollution in the major cities, poverty, high population growth

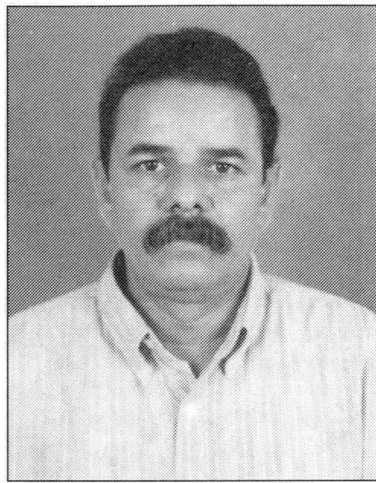
rate, health insecurity, and a host of other problems that further worsen the situation.

Yemen as one of the least developed countries (LDC) drastically suffers from the shortage of resources. These environmental problems will certainly pose a real threat to the future of Yemen if no positive steps are taken to solve these problems. Some of these major environmental problems have started to be dealt with and considered through the environment-related projects sponsored and funded by some international organizations, such as UNDP, World Bank, GEF and other donor countries like the European Union, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Poland and other Arab and friendly countries.

Q: What has Yemen done with regard to its participation in the 2nd World Summit on Sustainable Development?

A: Yemen which has signed and ratified most of the international conventions related to environment and is fulfilling its commitments towards the full implementation of these conventions is now actively preparing its national report which will be presented to the Earth Summit-2 or RIO + 10 conference to be held in September 2002

in Johannesburg, South Africa. A preparatory committee for the preparation of the national report on environment and sustainable development has been set up by a ministerial decree. It has started working under the leadership of HE Mr. Abdulmalik al-Iryani, Minister of Tourism & Environment (MTE) and with the membership of various concerned agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as women and youth associations, private sector, academia and others. The summit met several times and a workshop was organized as well. The outcomes of the workshop recommended forming 6 working groups in the fol-



lowing environment-related fields: Biodiversity - terrestrial and marines, water and pollution, women's role in sustainable development, population & health, poverty and environment, and the role of NGOs in environment protection.

The working groups are going to submit their reports by the end of February 2002 to the preparatory committee. The final national report is expected to be in its first draft-form by early March 2002. A national country-wide forum will be held at the end of March 2002, where the draft national report will be discussed and adopted by the participants in the forum. After adopting the draft report, it will be referred to the cabinet for approval. At the same time regional coordination among the Arab countries through the Arab League is taking place. Several meetings of Arab countries have been held in Cairo, Beirut and Bahrain to prepare a unified Arab report to be presented at the Earth Summit-2 in Johannesburg.

Q: What is the role of EPA in addressing environment problems?

A: The Environment Protection Authority is implementing projects and conducting surveys and studies to identify these problems. The EPA has conducted a series of workshops, symposiums and conferences, where all organization and institutions participated in identifying these problems and studying the ways and means in finding appropriate solutions.

Q: What are the national policies and strategies adopted by the EPA in this respect?

A: EPA has prepared and participated with other governmental bodies in drafting different strategies and policies for the improvement of the environment and the conservation of natural resources. The main strategies are the biodiversity strategy, desertification strategy, water strategy, poverty alleviation strategy and others are currently considered to be the tools for the preparation of national action plans on various environment related issues. The EPA has also prepared the

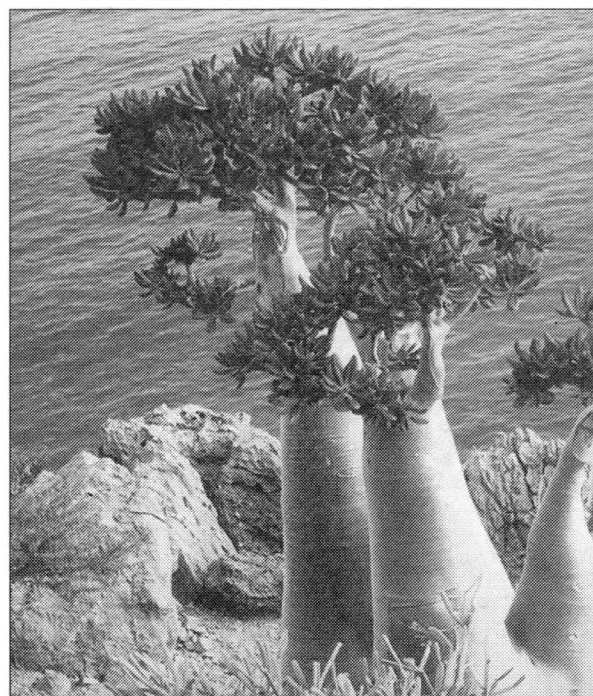
National Environmental Action Plans which is a very important tool to minimize these problems, by taking the necessary and positive actions in this regard.

Q: How the EPA is attentive to qualifying its cadre?

A: EPA With the assistance of international organizations and other donor countries have improved and upgraded the national staff capacity, and currently qualified Yemeni specialists are filling important positions within EPA and other relevant institutions.

Q: Public Awareness of environment protection is instrumental in its sustainability. How the EPA is interacting with the public in this domain?

A: Raising public awareness of environmental issues is one of the main objectives of the EPA. Public awareness programs and education have raised the awareness of people towards environment through making the utmost use of media in its various forms i.e. TV, radio, printed media and by conducting educational lectures at schools, institutes, universities, etc.



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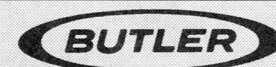
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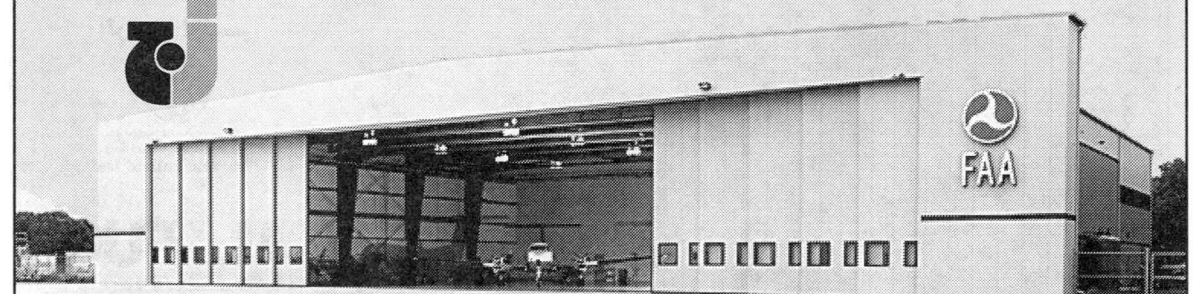


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Republic of Yemen Ministry of Electricity and Water Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project

SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Invitation for Prequalification of Interested Firms for a Lease Contract for the Provision of Water and Wastewater Services in Sana'a the Capital City of Yemen

The Republic of Yemen has applied for a credit from the International Development Association for the benefit of the Sana'a Water Supply and Sanitation Local Corporation ("SWSSLC") toward the cost of the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to support a Lease Contract for the provision of Water and Wastewater Services, for Sana'a, the capital of Yemen. The SWSSLC intends to prequalify firms for the provision of management, operations and maintenance services relating to the water and wastewater systems in Sana'a. It is expected that invitations to submit proposals will be made in May 2002.

Prequalification will be conducted through prequalification procedures which are in general compliance with World Bank procurement guidelines and are open to all bidders from eligible source countries. The World Bank maintains a list of countries from which bidders, goods, and services are not eligible to participate in procurement financed by the Bank. The list is regularly updated and can be obtained from the Bank's InfoShop in Washington, D.C., and the Public Information Centers of the Bank in Paris and Tokyo. Joint ventures that include participants from ineligible source countries, or otherwise ineligible firms, shall not be permitted to bid or submit a proposal.

Interested eligible applicants may obtain further information from and inspect the prequalification documents at the SWSSLC (address below) from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. local Sana'a time, Saturday to Wednesday. A complete set of prequalification documents in English may be purchased by interested applicants on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of \$300 U.S. The method of payment will be demand draft payable to the SWSSLC. The prequalification documents will be sent by courier.

Applications for prequalification should be submitted in sealed envelopes, delivered to the address below no later than March 17, 2002, and be clearly marked "Application to Prequalify for a Lease Contract for the Provision of Water and Wastewater Services, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project". The address is:

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Sana'a Water Supply and Sanitation Local Corporation
CDT Data Room
P.O. Box 7112
Al-Etha'a Street,
Al Hasaba, Sana'a
Republic of Yemen

Tel: + 967 1 230656
Fax: + 967 1 230656
email: cdteam@y.net.ye

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The GCC Summit and Current Challenges



Mohammed Khidhr

Much has been so far written in Yemeni and Arab press about the 22nd summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) recently convened in Muscat, the capital of the Sultanate of Oman. Articles and analyses have been mainly focusing on the closing statement of the summit, specifically on its decision to include Yemen in some of the GCC-affiliate institutions as a preliminary and forward step in the relationship between Yemen and this Arab grouping.

In brief the GCC is a regional economic, political and security Arab grouping established in 1981 by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Ever since that founding date the GCC has been playing an active role within the framework of its entity as a regional organization and at both Arab and international levels. It should not be supposed that the GCC or any other Arab regional organization or even the Arab League, could possess a magic stick to help tackle the complicated problems and crises affecting the Arab world countries. But this does not acquit any organizations of their responsibilities particularly with regard to delay in implementation of targeted goals as set in their plans. Of course we have to take into consideration uncalculated or unexpected hindrances that may occur in the course of those organizations' march, such hindrances as they could be put under the category of force majeure. I do not want this assumption to be understood as offering justifications because whatever happens there should be an emergency plan and efforts to be exerted to make up for the loss of time of delay, i.e. exceptional efforts that would ultimately lead to the fulfillment of the

planned objectives in their due times. From the closing communiqué of the summit one reads the major concerns of the GCC particularly at the present circumstances. Politically, the GCC leaders have reaffirmed in their summit their full support for the Palestinian national authority and its chairman Yasser Arafat. They also denounced the Israeli continued aggression on the Palestinian people and invasion and reoccupation of Palestinian towns and villages that are under the sovereignty of the Palestinian authority according to the so-called "peace accords" signed between the Palestinian Authority and Israel and recognized by the UN and sponsors of the Middle East "peaceful" settlement process. The other vital issue that the GCC leaders included in their summit's closing communiqué is the state between Iraq and Kuwait and the former implementation of the UN-adopted resolutions issued before and after the U.S.-led coalition forces' battles against Iraq in 1991. The communiqué also reiterated support for the

United Arab Emirates territorial claims over the three Gulf islands of Abu Mussa, and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs. The communiqué also urged Iran to settle this dispute peacefully through international arbitration.

The major military issue the GCC summit has dealt with was the approval of establishing a Supreme Defense Council in implementation of a joint defense pact signed by the GCC member states at their last summit in Bahrain in 2000. Some other internal issues were agreed upon pertaining to a unified currency and tariff, along with other economic and social issues.

The most important regional issue the GCC summit has decided upon is related to Yemen. The GCC leaders adopted a resolution on Yemen's accession to some non-political institutions covering health, social affairs and labor, education and sports. The decision is meant to be a gradual step paving the way for further future steps for Yemen's full membership of the GCC grouping. Although this move has been delayed for a long period, the Yemeni people hailed and welcomed it. Both official and non-official media have written a lot of articles and analyses praising the Gulf leaders' decision, considering it a recognition of the fact of Yemen's integration and unity of destiny with the Gulf Grouping geographically, historically, economically and socially.

In its edition of January 10, 2002, the 26 September weekly said in an article, "Along with its importance, this step is an obvious indication of Yemen's importance as an inseparable part of the Arab Peninsula and the Arab Gulf region. The statement issued by the Yemeni Council of Ministers pointed out that 'our country's participation in some of the GCC's bodies was a great achievement and an inauguration of the Gulf future project of integrated goals, and an introduction to the great Arab future that all the Arab countries are looking forward to realize.'" Undoubtedly, every Arab citizen hails this blessed step and wishes it to develop further till the day comes when aspi-

rations of the Arab nation are achieved, the dearest of these aspirations is the unity of the Arab homeland from the Ocean to the Gulf.

The GCC Muscat summit is really a historic one compared to its previous counterpart summits. It is so because it has removed the barriers that lasted for the past twenty years. For the first time in its history, the GCC managed to overstep the boundaries of its six-member entity. We hope that would be followed by further steps taking the grouping to farther horizons encompassing more Arab regions outside the Arab peninsula.

As far as Yemen is concerned, its full membership of the GCC would offer the latter many benefits and advantages. Yemen constitutes a regional depth to the Gulf states and an integral part of the peninsula. Economically, it represents a huge market for the GCC products and an area open to Arab Gulf States investments in economic and industrial and tourist projects. It enjoys beautiful and enchanting sceneries and has multitudes of historical sites that can be invested into tourist facilities for the Gulf states citizens as well as Arab and foreign tourists, especially if we think of Yemen's convenient climate around the year's seasons. Human resources of Yemen also are well-qualified to be employed in all industrial, agricultural and various development sectors in the GCC countries instead of depending on labor from other parts of the world which costs huge amounts of hard currency in addition to other complications that accompany foreign labor, particularly with regard to culture and religion and their possible adverse impact on the social fabric of the region.

Although we are well aware of the importance and inevitability of cementing Arab ties and strong solidarity and cooperation as we are one nation and share the same religion, and moreover aware of the dangers threatening the Arab entity in all fields, the 11 September events in New York City and Washington came to be a forewarning to the seriousness of the dan-

gers posing to the entire Arab homeland. This situation dictates on all Arab regimes to take all steps towards achieving reconciliation and strengthening their solidarity and cooperation in all areas. Any delay in this direction would bring serious consequences to the entire Arab nation and the Arab masses would not then forgive their regimes for not seizing the appropriate opportunities that later might not be available. The main two Arab issues are the Palestinian cause and the state between Iraq and Kuwait. The Palestinian people are now exposed to the ugliest and most dangerous conspiracy targeting their very existence. It is perpetrated by the notorious war criminal Sharon who is following the U.S. greenlight and he would not stop until he is sure that there is no more a Palestinian entity or a future Palestinian independent state. Unless we stand up to this conspiracy now it would be too late. The GCC, in coordination of efforts with the other Arab countries grouped in the Arab League, should intensify efforts and join forces to adopt a stand preserving for the Arabs their honor and dignity as a deep-rooted nation.

The Iraqi-Kuwaiti issue is another question all the Arab regimes, particularly the GCC states, are called to exert all their efforts to solve. It is in the first place an inter-Arab issue and all the Arabs are responsible for finding a solution for it because its consequences and impact fall mainly on the Arabs.

Without any intention for belittling the sincere efforts exerted by the Arab League and the Arab Summit, the efforts of the GCC are very significant and effective in this respect. Hopes are now set on HM Sultan Qaboos bin Saeed of Oman, who chairs the 22nd GCC summit to play his role concerning the efforts for finding a solution to the state between Iraq and Kuwait in a manner satisfying all concerned parties and serves the Arab nation's interests. Sultan Qaboos is well-known for his wisdom and keenness on Arab nation's issues, so we are optimistic in the efforts he would make in this respect.

World Bank Last Quarterly Report of the year 2001 on Recent Political Developments in Yemen

The tragic events of September 11th, and their aftermath, dominated the political scene in Yemen in the last quarter of 2001.

Immediately after the attacks, the government, political parties, civil society and media representatives denounced the horrifying terrorist attacks and expressed their solidarity with the US government and citizens. Yemen itself experienced a terrorist attack in October 2000, probably by the same suspected group (al-Qaeda), which led to the killing of 17 US sailors and damaging of the USS Cole destroyer. President Saleh was among the first Arab leaders to visit the US and to meet with President Bush to discuss global efforts to fight terrorism among other issues. He also repeatedly condemned terrorism in all its forms and emphasized that Yemen had suffered a great deal from it as it gravely impacted the country's tourism and FDI prospects. A statement was issued by the National Defense Council emphasizing the need to "combat terrorism in all its forms" and to fight those who engage in terror.

US officials underscored on several occasions that Yemen is a partner rather than a target in the effort to destroy al-Qaeda network. They also expressed their appreciation for the good cooperation with Yemen regarding USS Cole investigations and Yemen's current efforts to fight terrorism. Indeed, Yemen took several measures before the attacks on the US. Since 1996,

Yemen expelled many "Arab Afghan" veterans. In 1998, old passports were replaced with new computerized ones that are difficult to fake, and the religious institutes were abolished in 2001. After the attacks on the US, the Yemeni authorities took more security measures including: (i) enhancing security presence around foreign companies and embassies; (ii) deporting suspected foreigners and detaining "Yemeni Afghans" suspected to be affiliated with al-Qaeda; (iii) tightening visa requirements (visas are no longer granted at the airport); (iv) freezing bank accounts of a number of people and groups; and (v) increasing intelligence cooperation and pursuit of suspects.

Further measures were taken to round up suspected "terrorists" in Marib, Shabwah and al-Jawf governorates. Some tribes in Marib were requested to hand over men believed to be affiliated with al-Qaeda network (one of them is on the US wanted list). The Special Forces captured some people suspected of sheltering "terrorists" and a military offensive was launched in some of the suspected hideouts on December 18th. The military operation, however, resulted in the killing of few soldiers and civilians. The security forces, however, continue to chase suspects.

With these bold actions, Yemen has made a momentous shift in the war against terror which was acknowledged by the US and its coalition partners and may obtain financial assistance for its current efforts. According to the

Washington Post, the Bush Administration may offer Yemen a financial package security enhancement and development projects.

The military assault took place mainly in Marib. The governorate is believed to harbor kidnappers and individuals who frequently attack the oil pipeline. The kidnapping episodes witnessed since mid-1990 created a serious "terrorism" problem for Yemen, even though most of those kidnappings ended without major harm to kidnapped foreigners (with the exception of the 1998 incident).

Other Political Developments

1- The Yemeni government rejoices the statement of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)'s in its 22nd session regarding the acceptance of Yemen to join some GCC non-political bodies.

2- The draft law of General Elections and Referendum was introduced to Parliament and, as expected, was ratified on November 12. Following its approval President Saleh endorsed it into a law and issued a republican decree appointing 7 members for the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC).

3- The education law of 1992 which stipulated annexing of religious institutes to the ministry of education was effectively implemented in November 2001.

4- Many military and civilian opponents who fled Yemen after the secessionist war in 1994 have recently returned home.

The Right to Comment and Respond

About "Labor Movement: The Democratic Depth of Yemen"

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Sana'a
Ofes@y.net.ye
Tel. 79-06638

Please allow me to comment on Ambassador Abdu Fare's Numan article "Labor Movement: The Democratic Depth of Yemen" that appeared recently in your paper. As the representative of a German political foundation operating in Yemen and cooperating with the Yemen General Federation of Workers Trade Unions, I would like to clarify two aspects of this article. The YGFWTU is by all means a very respected player in the international labor move-

ment. The Yemen General Federation of Workers Trade Unions is an active member of the International Labor Organization for many years, as well as the Arab Federation of Trade Unions and is fully affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions since November 2001. Furthermore, YGFWTU maintains fruitful cooperation and relations with many Trade Unions around the world. With regard to the democratic procedures within the Yemen General Federation of Workers Trade Unions, it is correct that general elections have not been conducted since 14 years. The reasons for not pursuing the necessary reforms are many and are closely linked to the recent Yemeni history. At the same time it is worth mentioning

that at present the YGFWTU leadership is preparing for the long awaited elections. The procedures and time tables for the elections of its institutions will be finalized in the forthcoming executive committee meeting at the end of this month. At the same time all the 14 member Trade Unions are preparing for elections at branch, district, regional and national level. If all goes well, by autumn 2002 the member Trade Unions will elect their delegates and the congress of the General Federation that has been postponed for so long, can take place before the end of this year.

Consequently, the chances that the Yemeni Trade Unions will recover and overcome its current crisis are rather bright.

Objectives of the U.S. War against Terror

(Part 7 of 10)



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

The September 11 attacks on New York and Washington are outrageous terrorist attacks and those responsible for them should be tracked down and brought to justice. But, there are still some doubts if the cavemen of Afghanistan are capable of carrying out operations of that scale. This has been in fact confirmed by Linden Larouche, a leader of the US Democratic Party, in his interview published on September 18. "Firstly, what happened in the United States on September 11 are well-orchestrated attacks by unknown force. He said the attacks were carried out in a very cunning way and attackers were from the US security authorities themselves. He added that some perpetrators of other nationalities might be involved but the operation was a highly sophisticated one and that nobody from outside the USA could do it. (For full text visit www-larouche.com in 2004.net).

It sounds that the US administration does not have the time to listen for different views on the incidents whether from inside or outside the United States, especially from Europe. The US has declared its anti-terror campaign and put the whole world in front of a new situation. Nobody has the right to discuss this issue and a person

who is not with the US is against it, according to top US officials. The finger of blame has been pointed, from the beginning, at Arabs and Muslims as mentioned in the previous episodes. Many political analysts regard the US hastiness in accusing foreign entities of the attacks as an attempt to divert the world's attention from the failure within the US internal security. The perpetrators of these sophisticated operations, even if they are not from the States, have for sure got security facilities from the US authorities.

Osama bin Laden has been declared as suspect No. one for the attacks but not responsible No. one. Based on US views the attacks should be linked to al-Qaeda organization and the Taliban regime. On my part I would like to make the following remarks concerning the September 11 attacks.

US airline companies declared the list of passengers aboard the airliners that crashed into the WTC and the Pentagon, which did not include any Arab names. However, a new list was released thereafter including names of 19 Arabs. How did this happen and who was responsible for it? Interestingly, it has been confirmed that some names mentioned on the new list died 2 years ago and that some other are still alive and are not in the US. US-based reports unearthed that the hijackers used stolen or lost Arab identities that were issued 11 years ago, i.e. prior to the creation of al-Qaeda organization. Then, how the perpetrators could purchase ticket with expired passports and how can

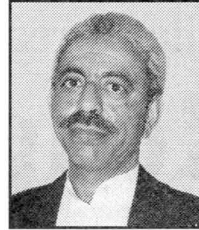
credit cards be used with stolen or expired identity documents?

The alarming devices installed across the United States entirely came to a halt for almost one hour the time of the attacks, though they have been programmed since the cold war era to work automatically, particularly the devices installed at the Pentagon. Taking in mind that it took 45 minutes between the attacks targeting the WTC and these which targeted the Pentagon. So, who has the capability to decipher the codes of all those devices and is it possible to divert 4 airliners simultaneously without any contact between the monitoring towers and the pilots? And why there had been no information about the black boxes of the airplanes? In criminology there is a famous statement that reads, "There is no full crime." This means that a criminal should leave identifications during committing the crime; however, the US authorities have not so far disclosed any thing of that sort to the international public opinion.

The US anti-terror war in Afghanistan started on October 7, in other words, 25 days after the September 11 terrorist attacks. Is this period enough for planning and preparing for such an all-out war against Afghanistan. Isn't evident that the war's decision was taken long time ago before the September 11 attacks, especially if compared to the second Gulf war (1999), as the period between the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the US-led war (the desert storm) took more than 5 and half months.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



The Mosad Returns to Beirut Sharon Underscores His Fear From Justice

It is really not hard to understand events in the Middle East, if one would take the time to read a little history and keep up with events as they unfold. For one thing there is a bad guy and an underdog. The bad guy these days is Ariel Sharon with his gang of mischievous thugs and advisers. Of course the badness does not end there, but goes on to include a sophisticated international Zionist establishment that extends to the four corners of the world almost. Where it does not extend to, it has considerable influence. Regrettably, this villain of the world is being projected in the Zionist dominated Western Media as a defender of his people's security and all that corny hogwash that the proponents of one of the most dangerous ethnic movements that has ever surfaced since World War II are projecting this sadistic monster as. But to the more aware, this man is out to defy all codes of moral and ethical suasion to instill the bloody hatred that the movement thrives on for its own survival. Admittedly the Zionists are not the only ones OT blame for the predicament that has befallen the Orient. A substantial share of the blame goes to the leaders of the Arab World, who have provided the appropriate atmosphere for Zionism to thrive in their midst, by simply clamping down on their people to the point that they could only watch helplessly as their avowed enemy carries on his bloody rampage in the Holy Land, to the cheers of the international Zionist establishment. What happened in Beirut last week, with the violent death of Elie Hobeika demonstrates clearly that the Mosad, that dreadful intelligence and subversive organization that has taken the lives of many men and women, who

stand as a threat to the Zionist designs for the region, whether Arab or non-Arab. The world should not forget that they have killed some of the great leaders of the world like Count Bernadotte and even Dag Hammarschold, because failed to fall in to the other illusive methods of persuasion that the Zionists usually try OT trap world leaders to submit to, including women, blackmail and bribery, not to mention guaranteed victories in the American elections. But Why kill Elie Hobeika? Wasn't he after all one of the Israelis' best friend and agents in Lebanon, willing to even kill his own blood brothers to appease and get generously paid by the Mosad and Ariel Sharon? The mess in Beirut would not have been even dreamed of, if events elsewhere had not been allowed to revive the Mosad's penchant for Lebanese blood, even if it is against one of their most trusted friend! The conscience of the people of Belgium, this tiny member of the Low countries of Europe, have been shaken by all the mayhem, repression and tyranny that most of the population of the world are facing by lustful power hungry men, who see power as a license to unleash their disdain for the rights of people to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit for happiness. This tiny country has said that as a bona-fide member of international community, we are really tired of seeing all the gory pictures of persecution that is viewed on television these days, for the simple reason that there are people in this world, who think that they have a license to step on people, as long as they have the power to do so. We have made persecution against anyone a crime, according to the laws of Belgium, and any citizen of the world should be entitled to bring his case of injustice to humanity to us for perusal, to see if such acts do not represent a

crime against humanity. It is about time that oppressed people in the world find an avenue to take their grievances to and seek retribution from all those who hide behind political or economic cloaks to unleash their hatred for their fellow men. The massacres in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps in the suburbs of Beirut, one of many that the Palestinians have faced since the likes of Sharon, have considered it a Godly act to fulfill the "Promised Land" myth, they have sang throughout the world, to kill men women and children at will - one of the greatest mockeries to religious justice we have ever heard about - had almost been erased from the memories of the minds of many people of the world. Even the 400,000 Israelis, who, themselves, took to the streets in protest against the bulldozer, because they could not stomach the ugliness of the mess that Sharon and his erstwhile pal Hobeika unleashed that dreadful night some ten years ago in Bie3rut had forgotten that they have demanded for his removal from the defense Ministry. They went on to elect him to be their Prime Minister, because they realized that their survival called for continued bloodletting, as the Zionist dogma so dictates! So, why kill Hobeika, if he was kind enough to do the bloodletting on their behalf? The Belgian judiciary confronted Hobeika and Sharon. For the first time in history someone was beginning to say, the world just cannot continue to accept the ungodly acts of the Zionists in the Holy Land or anywhere else for that matter. It is time that the truth is revealed to the world. Sharon had thought himself to be completely recovered from the public disdain for his penchant for blood, until the Belgians saw rightly that we cannot have a murderer play the role of a world

leader, without being held to account. Of course, the Zionists have always projected themselves as being freedom loving aspirants, seeking to live a democratic way of life and whitewashed themselves with so much do-good imagery that what the Belgians were going after was going OT turn all that public relations polishing campaign into the biggest hoax in history. Of course Sharon understood the implications of this to him, and of course the Zionist establishment saw this as a threat to the Zionist dream altogether. What if the Americans and Europeans start to see that in fact the Zionists are not those friendly guys of the West, they are made out OT be and that all that the Palestinians and the Arabs are saying about them has substantial credibility? The case was building strongly against Sharon and Hobeika wanted to make sure that he does not get the rap alone. Sharon and his colleagues saw the danger in letting Hobeika reveal the truth about the masterminds of the Sabra and Shatilla massacre and thus simply did away with him in the only way they know how: in cold blood. If that is not the truth, then what is the truth, especially if Belgian officials who have seen him were ready to say that Hobeika was a key witness against Ariel Sharon in the case they have against him? It is about time that the other bona fide members of the international community give the Palestinians a chance to show the grave injustice they have been subjected to under the watchful eye of the world and stop allowing the cold blooded war machine carry on mercilessly under the guise of "security for the Israeli people", "fighting terrorism", "protecting democracy and freedom", and all the corny image polishing that hides a very deep criminal element that has a long reach.

India and Pakistan: Between Wax and Wane

Ahmed Mohyee Addeen
Saba News Agency Managing Editor

The tension between India and Pakistan has been provocatively aggravated and sometimes pacified. This has made the political observers fluctuated in predicting the outbreak of the fourth war between the two adjacent countries, but there are still skirmishes along the front clashes. The two sides have sat on the same negotiation table to settle their disputes amicably. Political observers see that the tension can not be solved unless there are serious and efficient efforts by the international community. The role should be entrusted to the US because it has good relation with India and Pakistan. Political observers also indicate that the US has the ability to settle disputes and pacify the blazing intensity of nations. Other observers believe that the US will not make efforts to find a solution to the Indian-Pakistani conflict. They say it will only exert specific effort, which could block a comprehensive outbreak of the war which will in turn threaten safety and stability in the region. This attitude performed by the US will provide its administration with an opportunity to practice pressures against Mosharaf to support the US in its war on terrorism. US intentions are to weaken this country because it possesses nuclear weapons which might threaten its interests in the future.

But the question, which poses itself, is will the US be able to preserve the intensified situation between India and Pakistan, as it desires? Or will the situation break out at any moment? Such possibility has generated fears among the political observers particularly as the two countries possess the nuclear weapons which might be used if the war erupts. Despite the efforts of the Pakistani president to pacify the aggravated situation through diplomatic means and taking a set of procedures that he thinks can satisfy India and the US like, for example, the arrest of political leaders and breaking off relations with the Kashmiri movements, the Indian government seems to be not interested in such efforts. The Pakistani initiative was met with the refusal of India. It is widely known that the recent attacks against the Indian Parliament was carried out by the Israeli Intelligence in cooperation with the Indian Intelligence within the framework of exploiting the international deteriorating conditions to carry out military attacks against Pakistan and destroy its nuclear capabilities. Whatever has been said or told about terrorism, the conspicuous truth is that Israel tend to create tension and conflicts in many parts of the world to achieve its goal in controlling the world. Although the majority of the world leaders realize the danger of the current developments in Sub-Indian Continents or in the Middle East peace process, only a few work to help stop the tensions and the possible war.

Short Answers are Always Doing

Anees Al-Najjar
Ibb

What a sweet and secure life a woman can lead if she just follows and abides by Islamic instructions! Undoubtedly, Islamic instructions are God-made not man-made liable to changes and modifications. What I'm really surprised at, along with many, is the bizarre notions some modern women are carrying nowadays. They seem not to be satisfied with being women. Is it the effect of democracy? Is it the effect of modern technology? Or what? I wonder! They think that they are oppressed by being housewives and responsible for bringing up children. Those women are solely the victims of some alluring slogans and cunning expressions, such as feminism and woman's liberation. Do

they feel that they are confined and of real rights ensured by Islam are deprived? They, candidly, are oblivious of the fact that they are envied for being Muslims and the life bestowed on them by Islam by those women of the west who at last came to discover that home is the best and befitting lodging for woman. And happiness is never with that who dances, sings, enacts, etc., but rather with that who cares about her husband and her home. What causes laughter is the fact that when you ask a woman why she does something wrong, her prompt ready answer is 'it is a part of our rights.' They are not made to bear burdens and worry - it is rather the responsibility of men. Finally, what I advise this type of women is to rid themselves of such notions - return to Allah and think of the doomsday as what they wish for doesn't correspond to our holy religion's sublime principles.

Letters to the Editor

A Response to Frank's Letter

Dear Frank,
I eagerly would like to know what does equality mean in your dictionary of democracy. For us, in Yemen as a democratic country, we believe that equality is one of the principles of democracy which must be applied to all. Therefore, as we consider 'killing of innocent people in your country' a terrorism without doubt, we consider killing of innocent children, women, and defenseless people in Palestine the same. Democratic countries are opposed to transcend the political differences to human aspects, not to be prejudiced against or sympathize with any side for their political purposes. Logically, scales cannot be balanced unless the weights measured are equal. In this regard the world peace cannot be achieved unless it is given to the Palestinian people as it must, as you say, be given to the Israeli people. So, tell me, Frank, how can we compare stones, pistols, and individual guns to tanks, helicopters and missiles. What does your democratic justice say about a nation whose land is occupied and destroyed by bulldozers? A nation whose young men fill up the Israeli prisons(!) A nation whose people are scattered all over the neighboring countries in refugee camps(!) Are they terrorists? Or are they struggling for independence, freedom, and peace? Conclusively, think deeply, analyze critically, stand objectively.

Khalil Saif Al-Buraihi
Ibb

Job Vacancy Announcements on Website

Thanking you for the professional work at YT. You are doing quite well, especially as you are being the only Yemeni English newspaper online. My comments are as follow. Why can't you open a new section in your

respected website for job availabilities in any foreign or national companies in our country. So that we, newcomers or Yemenis who are fresh in the practical life in Yemen can avail and get decent jobs as we are unfortunately unemployed at the time being. It will be a good contribution to all of us if you do so. Please do the needful in sponsoring such professional work for Yemeni youth.

M. Zaid Jerhoom
zaid_aljerhoom@yahoo.com

Dear Zaid,
We have been thinking of this option, but have not yet arrived at a conclusion. Once we make the final decision, we will inform you through an announcement on the website.

—Editor

What happened to The Dhow
Can you tell me if 'The Dhow' newspaper is still being published in Aden or has your newspaper replaced it? I love reading news on Aden and seeing photos too! It seems hard to believe that I went to school there! Is the Convent School in Steamer Point still there?

B. Sleeman
rozzni@hotmail.com

Dear Sleeman,
You seem to have left Aden a very long time ago. Unfortunately, none of the establishments you inquired about still exist, at least in the same name. But you can still follow-up with Aden news through YT.

—Editor

Yemen Times is not the US Times
I am a 22 year old American of Yemeni decent living in the United States. This is in response to the individual who was so bothered that the Yemen Times has been addressing vital issues that occur in Yemen such as tribal vio-

lence. It is not only essential that the media addresses these issues but it is also an obligation to inform the people of these things. The reader suggested that the Yemen Times writes about crimes that occur in the US. Come on now, the paper is called the "YEMEN" Times not the US Times! Furthermore, it is not a "show-down" to show which country is the worst in terms of crime. Comparing the United States' crime rate to Yemen is ridiculous. Yes, there is a lot of crime in the United States but the journalists of the Yemen Times have a duty to inform and report to the people of Yemen about the news that occurs in their country not the people of the US. One last comment, why does it bother him so much that issues such as violence are being addressed? Would you rather YT avoid them and let crime silently lurk while the people of the country are oblivious to it? Sir, please get with the program, you now live in a democracy (of sorts), embrace it and be thankful that you have it.

Leyla F.
Fremont, California, USA

Osama bin Laden in Sanaa
I was just reading your one item under the 'Focus' heading asking what would happen if Osama Bin Laden arrived at Sanaa Airport? Well, indeed what would happen if he arrived? After all, isn't his father from Yemen? So no doubt, he'll have a Yemeni passport and what then?

W. Curry

Cancer Patients in Yemen
I would like to thank Yemen Times for shedding light on cancer problems in Yemen which is very important health care issue because many Yemeni cancer patients are suffering from unavailability of radiotherapy centers in Yemen and need to travel abroad to seek radiotherapy treatment and this costs them too much money. I hope

that the radiotherapy and oncology center at AL GOMHORYHOSPITAL which is still under construction will help some of cancer patients. My best regard to all Yemen Times Journalists.

Dr Ahmed AL bareda.
Radiation Oncologist, Amman - Jordan
al_baredahamad@hotmail.com

Importance of English Language
I am among your readers currently studying in India. I want to ask you to discuss in your newspaper the issue of Yemenis studying abroad. For example, as students in India, we are quite many and from all Arab countries. Many of us are studying computer science while others are studying their B.Sc. in English. We have a lot of issues to share with you and I wish to encourage every father who is capable of sending his son or daughter to study English abroad to do so as soon as possible. The reason is because English has become very important for a successful career. I do hope that everybody reads this opinion of mine to get the best out of it.

Bassam Al-Adeemi
aladeemi_bassam@hotmail.com
India, Pune

A "Thank You" from Sweden
I am very glad to be among the subscribers to Yemen Times newspaper as I continue to receive your news alerts via e-mail and I was very glad by the way I was informed of events in Yemen.

I also find your articles and reports very interesting. Actually I am now living in Sweden since two years and can stay in touch with my country through Yemen Times Online. Once again thanks to all of your staff, with special regards to the editor.

Khaled Abdullah
alhakimy@hotmail.com

Vacancy

The United Travel & Tourism Company (general agent of the Continental Airlines in Yemen) invites applications for the post of Marketing and Sales employee based at the Continental Airlines. Applicants should meet the following requirements:

- Good command of English language
- Five year experience in the field of ticketing and marketing

Interested applicants can submit their CVs in person to the head office of the company located in Al-Zubairi St. near the International Bank of Yemen.

Tel. 278668-283082, Fax: 278669, SITA: SAHGSCO
E-mail: alsunidar-group@y.net.ye

وظيفة شاغرة

تعلم المتحدة للسياحة والسفر الوكيل العام لشركة طيران الكونتنتال في اليمن، من حاجتها إلى موظف مبيعات وتسويق للعمل في شركة طيران الكونتنتال، على ان تتوفر فيه الشروط التالي:

- إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.
- خبرة سابقة في مجال قطع التذاكر والتسويق لا تقل عن خمس سنوات.

فعلی من يجد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة الحضور إلى مقر الشركة الكائن في شارع الزبيری جوار بنك اليمن الدولي، وتقديم أوراقه الى مقر الشركة.

SAHGSCO هاتف: ٢٧٨٦٦٨-٢٨٣٠٨٢ فاكس: ٢٧٨٦٦٩ سیتا: SAHGSCO
E-MAIL: ALSUNIDAR.GROUP@Y.NET.YE

Report Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

International Religious Freedom in Yemen

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the Government generally respects this right in practice; however, there were some restrictions. The Constitution declares that Islam is the state religion. The Constitution also states that Shari'a (Islamic law) is the source of all legislation.

There was no change in the status of respect of religious freedom during the period covered by this report. Followers of religions other than Islam are free to worship according to their beliefs; however, the Government forbids conversions and prohibits non-Muslims from proselytizing.

The amicable relationship between religions in society contributed to the generally free practice of religion. The U.S. Government discusses religious freedom issues with the Government in the context of its overall dialog and policy of promoting human rights.

Section I. Religious Demography

The country has a total land area of about 330,000 square miles and its population is approximately 18 million. Virtually all citizens are Muslims, either of the Zaydi order of Shi'a Islam or the Shafa'i order of Sunni Islam, representing approximately 35 percent and 65 percent of the total population, respectively. There are also a few thousand Ismaili Muslims, mostly in the north.

Almost all Christians are temporary foreign residents, except for a few families living in Aden that trace their origins to India. There are a few Hindus in Aden who also trace their origins to India. There are several churches and Hindu places of worship in Aden, but no non-Muslim public places of worship exist in the former North Yemen, largely because northern Yemen does not have a history of a large, resident foreign community as in the south.

Christian missionaries operate in Yemen and most are dedicated to the provision of medical services; others are employed in teaching and social services. Invited by the Government, the Sisters of Charity run homes for the poor and disabled in Sana'a, Taiz, Hodeida, and Aden. The Government has asked the Vatican to open additional Sisters of Charity facilities. The Government issues residence visas to priests so that they may provide for the community's religious needs. There is also a German Christian charitable mission in Hodeida and a Dutch Christian medical mission in Saada. An American Baptist congregation has run a hospital in Jibla for over 30 years. The Anglican Church runs a charitable clinic in Aden. An American nongovernmental organization (NGO), run by the Seventh-Day Adventists, works in the governorate of Hodeida. Nearly all of the country's once sizable Jewish population has emigrated. Approximately 500 Jews are scattered in a handful of villages between Sana'a and Saada in northern Yemen.

Section II. Status of Religious Freedom

Legal/Policy Framework

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the Government generally respects this right in practice; however, there were some restrictions. The Constitution declares that Islam is the state religion. Followers of other religions are free to worship according to their beliefs and to wear religiously distinctive ornaments or dress; however, the Government forbids conversions, requires permission for the construction of new places of worship, and prohibits non-Muslims from proselytizing and holding elected office. The Constitution states that Shari'a is the source of all legislation.

Restrictions on Religious Freedom

The Government prohibits non-

Muslims from proselytizing. Under Islam as applied in the country, the conversion of a Muslim to another religion is considered apostasy, a crime punishable by death. There were no reports of cases in which the crime has been charged or prosecuted by government authorities. In January 2000, the director of the Aden office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) received a report that a Somali refugee, who allegedly had converted from Islam to Christianity after his arrival in Yemen, had been arrested for apostasy. The UNHCR's investigation found that the refugee had been detained on criminal charges previously by police in Aden and at the UNHCR's Al-Jahin camp. Although the refugee was registered with the UNHCR under a Christian name, he maintained an address in Sana'a under a Muslim name, was married to a Muslim woman, and possessed an Islamic marriage certificate. The UNHCR believed that authorities detained the refugee on criminal rather than religious grounds. The refugee was not charged formally and his trial was canceled. He was remanded to immigration detention, then released in July 2000. The UNHCR, with the Government's knowledge, arranged for the refugee to be resettled in a third country; he and his family departed the country on August 25, 2000.

The Government does not allow the building of new non-Muslim public places of worship without permission; however, in 1998 the country established diplomatic relations with the Vatican and agreed to the construction and operation of a "Christian center" in Sana'a. Weekly services for Catholic, Protestant, and Ethiopian Christians are held in the auditorium of a private company in Sana'a without government interference. Christian church services are held regularly in other cities without harassment in private homes or facilities such as schools, and

these facilities appear adequate to accommodate the small numbers involved. The Papal Nuncio, resident in Kuwait, presented his credentials to the Government in March 2000. The country's ambassador to Italy was accredited to the Vatican in July 1999. President Ali Abdullah Saleh paid an official visit to the Vatican at the time of his state visit to Italy in April 2000. Public schools provide instruction in Islam but not in other religions. However, almost all non-Muslims are foreigners who attend private schools. There are no legal restrictions on the few hundred Jews who remain in the country, although there are traditional restrictions on places of residence and choice of employment (see Section III). In mid-2000, the Government suspended its policy of allowing Yemeni-origin Israeli passport holders to travel to Yemen on laissez-passer documents. However, Yemeni, Israeli, and other Jews may travel freely to and within Yemen on non-Israeli passports.

The Government monitors mosques for sermons that incite violence or other political statements that it considers harmful to public security. Private Islamic organizations may maintain ties to pan-Islamic organizations and in the past have operated private schools. However, in May 2001, the Government mandated the implementation of a 1992 law to unify educational curricula and administration of all publicly funded schools. Publicly funded Islamic schools will be absorbed into the national system. Non-Muslims may vote; however, they may not hold elected office.

Following unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, owners of property previously expropriated by the Communist government of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, including religious organizations, were invited to seek restitution of their property. However, implementation of the process, including for religious institutions, has been extremely limited, and very few properties have been returned to any previous owner. Shari'a-based law and social custom discriminate against women. Men are permitted to take as many as four wives, although very few do so. By law the minimum age of marriage is 15. However, the law largely is not enforced, and some girls marry as early as age 12. The law stipulates that the wife's "consent" to the marriage is required; "consent" is defined as "silence" for previously unwed women and "pronouncement of consent" for divorced women. The husband and the wife's "guardian" (usually her father) sign the marriage contract; in Aden and some outlying governorates, the wife also signs. The practice of bride-price payments is widespread, despite efforts to limit the size of such pay-

ments. The law provides that the wife must obey the husband. She must live with him at the place stipulated in the contract, consummate the marriage, and not leave the home without his consent. Husbands may divorce wives without justifying their action in court; however, courts routinely mandate lengthy reconciliation periods prior to granting the husband's petition for divorce. A woman has the legal right to divorce; however, she must provide a justification, such as her husband's nonsupport, impotence, abrogation of the marriage contract (for example, of guarantees regarding her education or employment options), or taking of a second wife without her consent. A woman seeking a divorce also must repay the mahr (a portion of her bride price), which creates an additional hardship.

Women who seek to travel abroad must obtain permission from their husbands or fathers to receive a passport and to travel. They also are expected to be accompanied by male relatives. However, enforcement of this requirement is irregular. Shari'a-based law permits a Muslim man to marry a Christian or Jewish woman, but no Muslim woman may marry outside of Islam. Yemeni women do not have the right to confer citizenship on their foreign-born spouses; however, they may confer citizenship on children born in Yemen of foreign-born fathers.

Abuses of Religious Freedom

Official government policy does not prohibit or provide punishment for the possession of non-Islamic religious literature. However, there are unconfirmed reports that foreigners, on occasion, have been harassed by police for possessing such literature. In addition, some members of the security forces occasionally censor the mail of Christian clergy who minister to the foreign community, ostensibly to prevent proselytizing.

There are unconfirmed reports that some police, without the authorization or knowledge of their superiors, on occasion have harassed and detained persons suspected of apostasy in order to compel them to renounce their conversions.

There were no reports of religious detainees or prisoners.

Forced Religious Conversion

There were no reports of forced religious conversion, including of minor U.S. citizens who had been abducted or illegally removed from the United States, or of the Government's refusal to allow such citizens to be returned to the United States.

Section III. Societal Attitudes

The country is overwhelmingly

Muslim. There are very small numbers of religious minorities, and relations among religious groups generally are amicable. There were no reported incidents of violence or discrimination between the adherents of the two main orders, Zaydi and Shafa'i Islam. Religiously motivated violence is neither incited nor tolerated by the Islamic clergy, except for a small politically motivated clerical minority, often with ties to foreign extremist elements.

The tiny number of religious minorities generally live in harmony with their Muslim neighbors. Apart from a small but undetermined number of Christians and Hindus of South Asian origin in Aden, Jews are the only indigenous religious minority. Their numbers have diminished significantly--from several tens of thousands to a few hundred--due to voluntary emigration over the last 50 years. Although the law makes no distinction, Jews traditionally are restricted to living in one section of a city or village and often are confined to a limited choice of employment, usually farming or handicrafts (primarily silver working). They are respected for their craftsmanship and their silver work is highly prized. Jews may, and do, own land. They may vote; however, as non-Muslims, they may not hold elected office (see Section II). Traditionally the tribal leaders of the regions in which the Jews have resided are responsible for protecting the Jews in their areas. A failure to provide this protection is considered a serious personal dishonor.

Christian clergy who minister to the foreign community are employed in teaching, social services, and health care.

A small bomb blasted a 12-foot hole in the wall of Christ Church in Aden on January 1, 2001; there were no reported injuries. The perpetrator, whom authorities believe is linked to extremist Islamic groups, was arrested in January 2001 and was awaiting trial at the end of the period covered by this report. On January 10, 2001, in the village of Dhabyan in Amran governorate, an armed individual opened fire on worshippers during evening prayers at the local mosque. Four men were killed and 17 wounded, 7 critically. The shootings appeared to be criminally rather than religiously motivated.

Section IV. U.S. Government Policy

The U.S. Embassy maintains an active dialog on human rights issues with the Government, NGOs, and others, and discusses religious freedom issues in the overall context of the promotion of human rights. Embassy officers, including the Ambassador, meet periodically with representatives of the Jewish and Christian communities.

Crisis at CAABU:

Aden Oral History Project Under Threat

By Karen Dabrowska

A financial crisis at the Council for the Advancement of Arab British Understanding (CAABU) suggests that the future of the Aden oral history project is under threat.

The project is an attempt to record the memories of Yemenis and British people who lived in Aden during colonial times and to ensure that both colonizers and colonized are given the opportunity to tell their side of the story and provide a balanced account for posterity.

"I am now cooperating with Peter Hinchcliffe (former diplomat, ambassador to Jordan etc) to produce a book, which will be based on the oral history narratives, together with papers to which he has access (he was a political officer in the Western Aden Protectorate in the 1960s); we are in negotiations with a publisher", Holt told The Yemen Times.

"I still have not carried out the interviews in Yemen but that is something I am keen to do in the very near future".

But this project, along with CAABU's extensive lobby activities are under threat due to a financial crisis.

At a fund-raising press conference held in London on January 15th the council announced that unless funds are raised the organization faces closure in April 2002. "This would be a savage blow to attempts to try to give Arabs a voice in British political and public life. With this in mind there will be fund-raising visits to the Arab world in the near future", the council said in a press statement.

CAABU is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving relations at all levels between Britain and the Arab World. It is unique in Europe, having been established as far back as 1967. The Council's work is varied - from

briefing British ministers and politicians, holding seminars and public meetings and giving talks at colleges and schools around the country. It has produced numerous briefing papers including Yemen: past glories and present challenges published in 1999. After the events of 11 September, the Council's vital work has never been needed more as the gulf of misunderstanding has clearly widened. According to one recent opinion poll, 83 per cent of the British population knows little or nothing about Islam. The Arab community both in Britain and in the Arab World feels tainted by the actions of the extremist minority. Their legitimate fears and concerns about many issues such as Palestine and the continued imposition of sanctions against Iraq must not be ignored. Concern and dismay about the council's plight has been voiced by prominent Arab personalities and by British intellectuals and academics. Some have been critical of CAABU prior to the launch of its extensive internet campaign but it is now recognized as a vital voice which puts forward the Arab-Islamic viewpoint.

The Director of the Centre of Islamic Studies at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Professor Abdel Haleem admitted that in the past he used to pay no attention to CAABU whatsoever. "They were useless, just a few people sitting in an office and saying we would like to help the Arabs and we would like to understand them. In the past they did nothing but now they are starting to do something. I have seen them starting to put information on the internet and writing to the press, MPs and so on. This is useful and for that reason we could give them money for the next two years. CAABU has to put forward its program and they could get a budget for the next two or three years if they show the Arabs what they are going to do. I am prepared to go to

any Arab country, to Arab governments, and explain to them what CAABU is doing and say they should be helped".

The Director of the Arab & Islamic Studies Institute at Exeter University, Professor Tim Niblock, pointed out that CAABU has played a positive role since it was established after the 1967 war when the need for it was great. "It certainly deserves support. If one considers how public opinion in Britain has changed since the late 1960s one can see the very positive role played by CAABU.

But there is a feeling in the Arab world that they have given a lot of support and encouragement to organizations which promote understanding of their position yet things are going in reverse. That is understandable but one hopes it is a temporary phase".

A spokesperson for the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in London described CAABU as the best office for promoting Arab British understanding and establishing communication between the Arab community and parliament. "They have sent delegations of MPs to the Middle East area, not only to Palestine".

Dr Zaki Badawi, the principal of London's Muslim College said the closure was a very serious matter. "It will be a tragic blow to Muslim interests in Britain if an organization which is standing for Arab and Muslim causes is abandoned at this juncture by the Arabs and Muslims themselves". The Secretary of the Media Committee at the Muslim Council of Britain, Inayat Bunglawala, said that it is regrettable that the only organization that we know of that is there to lobby for Arab cultures is facing financial difficulties. "It really shows how lazy many Arab regimes are in putting forward their point of view to the public. It is a disastrous comment on the Muslim lobby in Britain compared to the Israeli lobby".

Husband's House:

A Threat to Women's Rights

Yassir Al-Myassi
Haifa Sadiq

The proposed law of husband's house law has caused a lot of controversy over its legitimacy and violations of women rights. Yemen Times surveyed the views of leading women involved in advocating women's rights and filed the following excerpts.

Ibtihaj Saeed al-Khaebah, Chairwoman of the PGC women sector in Aden, said: "This is not a law. There is a debate over two articles within the pleading law as well as the direct execution procedures of the article No. 371 and 372. The contents of these two articles will entitle the law-enforcement authorities to force women against their wills. The proposed law has been rejected by all walks of life. In fact, the endorsement of such law is also inconsistent with the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen beside the international conventions signed by Yemen.

Khawla Ahmed Sharaf, a former MP and a leading women freedom advocate, pointed out that she was shocked by the content of the proposed law. "If this law was approved, it would deal a fatal blow to the status of women in Yemen. This law is totally unacceptable for the most part since it is un-Islamic. The Holy Quran ordered Muslims either to live in a harmonious marital life or to break off their relation in case they failed to live in harmony. This means that there is no marital life by force and this is a true indication of the tolerance of Islam. Based on Islamic teachings, the matrimonial life between spouses should be founded on respect, mercy and compassion. Besides, many of the Prophet Mohammed's traditions entitle women to say yes or no to issues pertaining to marriage and divorce. Ulama (Islamic clerics) of Yemen rejected this law since it is not in any way related to Islam and on this basis it should not be ratified. During the meeting, which held for this end, women from all the spectrums of the society issued an

appeal to the President of the Republic, MPs, Premiere, State Minister of Human Rights, requesting the annulment of these articles. Our demand is based on evidences derived from the Quran and Prophet Mohammed's traditions that prove Islam's rejection of such a law," she said.

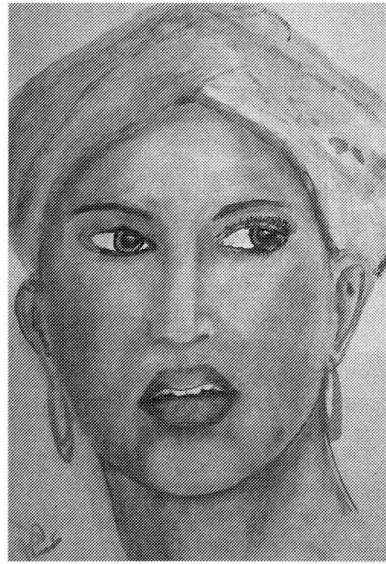
Elham Ali Sallam, Secretary of the Information & Culture Division of Yemen's Women Union, indicated that the approval of the marital obedience law would breed lots of problems for Yemeni families. She said the law would have unavoidable negative impacts on Yemeni families and would also be the source of many criminal offenses arising between spouses. "I do not think there is a person who will accept that his daughter or sister reluctantly taken by security authorities to her husband's house. Plus, fining women and dropping their entitlements that have been prescribed by Allah, are grave violations of the Islamic law. Many Arab countries which used to have such a law have annulled it, including Egypt," she added.

Snatched Glance at Abdullah's Masterpieces



Abduh Mukbil Al-Sabari
Yemen Times

Abdullah Abdu Qaed was born in Taiz in 1974. His strong bond with the city, as well as the countryside in which he was brought up is clearly depicted in his paintings. He studied his secondary school at his village where he started scratching in his drawing board. Since his early childhood, he has been reading a lot of books on fine art. He is considered to be the pioneer of a new identity of plastic art in Yemen. After finishing his secondary studies he travelled to Iraq where he specialized in Chemistry. However, the idea of painting has been haunting his mind all the time. He has never parted with his paintbrush or drawing board. The first impression one gets when he knows the artist Abdullah is that he is undisturbed, unassuming, gentle who has faith and is determined to fulfill something new. Generally speaking, this is what should be mentioned about the plastic artist Abdullah. He links his paintings with



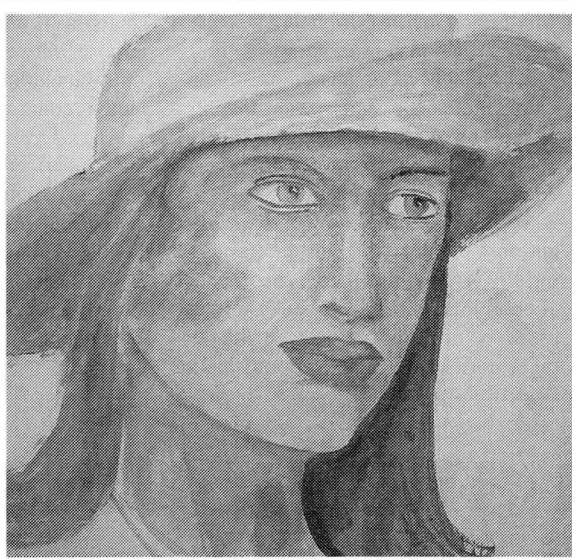
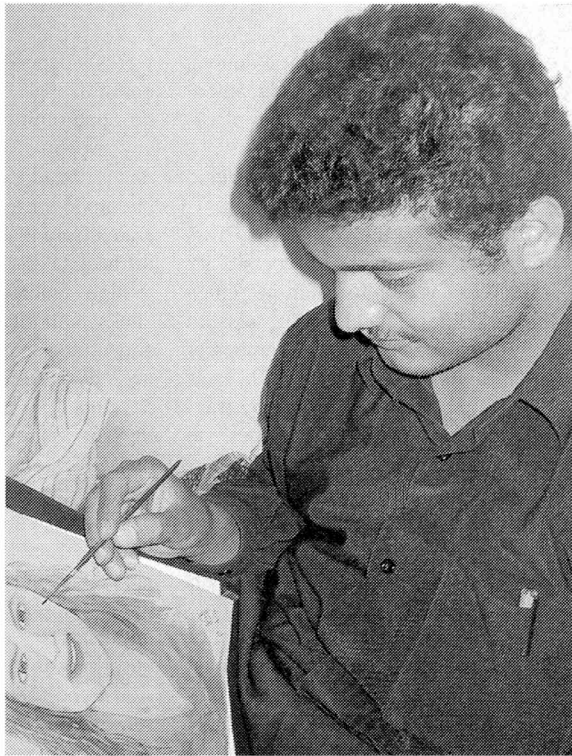
possess the capability of creating something new. The problem lies in that this kind of class of intellectuals is discouraged utterly. We don't know, why? Here, I am not referring to a specific person and as it is said, the truth must be told. At the first glance at the artist's portraits one can discern that there is a certain kind of adventure penetrating into the artist's mind and then they come into existence. Careful Scrutinize at Abdullah's paintings you will find that

ation is an outcome of a tranquil person. Abdullah's masterpieces as I have noticed are full of human intuitive creativity.

The majority of his paintings has been mainly focusing on women's faces through their shyness and kindness. Woman is the source of warm feelings and compassion. "She bears a resemblance to motherhood, sisterhood. She is the wife, the home and the beloved," he commented.

He has painted many portraits using this kind of art as a release from anxiety and disturbance of the bitter reality of our day-to-day life. The simplest devices are the pencil or light colors which have double indications. Using pencils or light colors means, according to him, conveying serene impressions that arise the feeling of the sightseer at the first glance. Also, his portraits convey common features which possess a sense of generality and the true reality. In conclusion, the people concerned in the government have been engrossed in their financial problems, especially those in the Ministry of Culture, giving hollow excuses and making no practical solutions to the many problems of artists in our country. Thus, we are confronted with the sordid business deal for themselves and their entourage. I wonder how the intellectual can pursue knowledge in the absence of libraries containing the storehouse of human wisdom. What adds insult to injury is that it's very difficult for intellectuals to get their works published and thus lots of creative thinkers and talents are kept discouraged. If we count the recent creative works to be full of positive improvements, especially creative writings; we should pave the way for the whole intellectuals

to get established and plant the first seeds of creativity. Recently, private cultural institutions have shown too much bias. The role of the private institutions seems to be inattentive with regard to encouraging the talented people in our country.



his own personality confessing that without such a characteristic, the artist would be far away from the truth whatever his typical mode of expression was. I met him by chance at one of my friend's house and started chatting about plastic art in Yemen and how a true artist is disheartened. As a matter of fact, there are some distinguished names that deserved to be mentioned not only in the field of plastic art but also in different creative fields such as, storytelling, writing novels and other literary works. They

he has an innate knowledge and the presence of the material that he paints has been taken from day-to-day reality. Abdullah's portraits suggest the serene nature that he has. Tranquility and simplicity are distinguishing features of the artist. "When I start drawing, I never use an extra time to recheck the work," he said. "If I do so the work will be completely destroyed," he added. This indicates that the artist's masterpieces can not be existed or created at a specific or planned time. Incidental moments come suddenly to his mind and inspired him. An acceptable cre-

Abdul-weli's short story: Hadn't He Come Back!

Translated by Sa'ad Sharif
Taher and revised by Dr. R.V Anand

From the mountainside cries echoed. No one was in the village except children and old women. Men and women who were able to work were in fields. Mysterious voices echoed. Down the valley men were carrying a coffin on which a figure of man was laying. He hadn't died yet. The village was dimly lit by a dull sun and creaking wind. The ground was thirsty waiting for rain but the sky didn't get notice of anything. The year was another year of drought. Old women shook their heads.

- I haven't seen severer than these years.
- Our days were of prosperity.
- They come back but on other men's shoulders.

Now the coffin is creeping slowly among projections of the mountain. Men's faces were sweating. Voices were still heard. A woman asked:
- Can you hear the voice?
The air didn't carry but mysterious parts of speech. Sweat didn't satisfy the ground but the men insisted on giving the dry ground more sweat. The mountain repeated the echo of mourning. The house was closed. Even the two children were with their mother in the dry ground. They were three. A mother and two kids who were tired of working. She sat down to wipe her forehead's sweat. And the two kids drank water. They heard to call:

- Has he come?
The two kids cried:
- It is our father. It is said that father is on his way to the village.

The two kids ran to the mountain. The woman collected her few things and went back. In her depths were throbs of pleasure. At last he has returned from a journey of years which she could no longer remember. Years that were the same as those of her younger child's age, the child who ran to the mountain without knowing the shape of his father. The kids stared at the coming men who were swimming in their sweat. They heard faint mourning on the coffin. The younger child asked anxiously:

- Who is our dad?
The older one was perplexed. He didn't remember his father's face because the face has been absent since it diverted behind the steep of the mountain years ago when his brother was lying in his mother's womb.

The men looked silently at the kids while women gathered on the roofs of the houses of the village. Breeze carried women's voices:
- He has come back.
- They say he is sick
- He is carried on a bier.
He has been attacked by Sea Devil. She (the wife) was lighting the stove and preparing coffee for the coming husband with shivering heart. By chance she looked at herself in a broken mirror. She was afraid that she got older without feeling that. A thread of smoke appeared over her

house. She must prepare a warm dinner for him. She ran to the kitchen, took out a black vessel under her old wooden bedstead. She had spared in it all the local fat she could collect. She deprived herself and the kids of it (the fat) to her husband who was about to arrive.

The kids were whispering:
- Why is he on the bier?
"Because he is tired," answered the elder.

Men's voices were heard on the stairs:
- Hold it from beneath.
- Quietly!
- Don't let it vibrate.

They might have been carrying the things he had brought. She heard her child's voice behind her:
- He is sick. Hi is carried on a bier-she didn't feel her hand touching fire. Her eyes were fixed freezingly on darkness and in her depths a mysterious fearful thing which she didn't know was bursting. The voice of men was still on the dark stairs:

- Where shall we put him?
- There, in the bedroom
- No. no. It is better to lie him on any bed.

- Over there is much air.
One of them cried:
- You wife, where are you?

She wasn't there. Hasn't he really come?
What was going on, was it a real thing? She missed every thing... even her children's officious eyes. The men went back to the village and women were talking about the crises of the village:

- What is his wife going to do?
- She may take care of her husband.
- It is said he doesn't have anything.
- Doctors have stolen all his money.
An old woman whispered:
- A woman bewitched him in the city. She (the wife) looked at the corner where they laid him.

He was brown bony, nothing of that man. It was just the eyes, which referred that the face was his. The kids stared at the lying body. The younger didn't imagine that it was his father. In his depths he had drawn another picture of his father; strong, giant and emotional. It was as the song his mother was singing while grinding seeds of barely in the evening. As for the elder he didn't know what to do. He remained astonished for hours. His father who kissed him one day was not the one lying there. Men might have been mistaken when they brought another person. But his mother was silent looking at him (the body). She might not recognize the mistake.

- Mam... he is not...
A voice of mourning interrupted him:
- I want water ...water...water.
The mother hurried to the large water-jar. The two kids came nearer to the body... even the eyes were closed. The mother didn't leave any saint's shrine to visit any (sayid) to vow or any mosque to give that recited the Quran milk, seeds and fat. But he stayed on the bedstead. His eyes didn't move but got married with the roof, even his head didn't move but he didn't die.

Mohammed Abdul-weli was a Yemeni writer born in Abyssinia in 1939 and died in Yemen 1973.

"Beautiful Mind" Outshines in Golden Globes

LOS ANGELES—The schizophrenic genius drama "A Beautiful Mind" dominated Sunday's 59th Golden Globes awards by grabbing four top awards including best drama and best actor.

Russell Crowe was awarded the best dramatic actor title for his role in "A Beautiful Mind," while Sissy Spacek was named best dramatic actress for the dark drama "In the Bedroom." "A Beautiful Mind" tells the story of Princeton mathematician who won a Nobel prize for economics after years of battling with schizophrenia. The film also won the best screenplay title and Jennifer Connelly was awarded the best supporting actress.

The musical "Moulin Rouge" claimed three awards including best musical or comedy, best original score, and best musical actress for Nicole Kidman, who portrays a singer at the legendary

Paris nightclub involved in an ill-fated love affair with a struggling writer. The Golden Globes give top movie honors in two categories, drama and comedy/musical.

Veteran actor Gene Hackman, who was absent from the ceremony, won the award for best actor in a comedy/musical for his role in the comedy film "The Royal Tenenbaums." Hackman plays the patriarch of a dysfunctional family who attempts to regain the love of his children.

Britain's Jim Broadbent was earlier named best supporting actor for his performance in the film "Iris," in which he played the role as John Bayley, the husband of British writer and philosopher Iris Murdoch.

Robert Altman took the directing honor for his murder-mystery satire "Gosford Park," which chronicles the scandals of aristocrats through the eyes

of their servants. Bosnia's "No Man's Land" received the award for best foreign language film.

Unprecedented security measures were imposed at the ceremony held at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, as Hollywood has heightened alert against any terrorist attacks after the September 11 attacks.

Security guards checked nearly everything of any visitors, including accreditations, vehicles and guest lists.

The Golden Globes, voted by members of the Hollywood Foreign Press Association, are widely regarded as the rehearsal of the Oscars, the Hollywood top film honors to be awarded late March.

The association has a record of choosing Oscar winners, such as "Titanic," "American Beauty" and "Gladiator."

—Xinhua

Cultural News

Scenarists Association Found
An association for Yemeni scenarists was formed last week in Sana'a. Hussein al-Wade'i was elected as chairman of the association which is composed of 50 scenarists. Hussein al-Wade'i said that the formation of this association is aimed at gathering Yemeni scenarists under an association that represents them in all occasions.

Basura Cultural Personality of the Year 2001
Dr. Saleh Basura was selected as the Cultural Personality of the Year 2001 according to the opinion poll conducted by Alnahar newspaper. 1500 persons surveyed in different parts of Yemen, selected Basura with a result rating at 85% of the total persons took part. Dr. Basura is the Rector of Aden University and a well-known cultural personality. Aden University has witnessed a cultural and scientific progress since Basura assumed rector-

ship of the university.
AAPP's President Calls on Youth to Study Hard

PHNOM PENH—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, President of the National Assembly of Cambodia and President of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP), Monday called on the Cambodian younger generation to study hard and become the new generation of Cambodia with knowledge. At the awarding ceremony of presentation of Merit Certificates to AAPP volunteers which include university students and officials at the Chaktumuk Conference Hall of Phnom Penh, Ranariddh said, the younger generation, with the support of King Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal government, actively took part in the activities of AAPP which have made contributions to peace in Asia. He noted that at the second session of AAPP, which is scheduled to be held this year, a "Human Rights

Declaration" will be drawn and he would also propose to set up an Asian Institute for Peace in Cambodia.

—Xinhua

Cairo Int'l Book Fair Opens
CAIRO—The 34th Cairo International Book Fair opened here on Thursday January 17 with the participation of about 3,000 publishers from more than 90 countries across the world. About 4 million books will be displayed in an area of 140,000 square meters during the event, which runs through February 1, according to organizers of the fair.

After inaugurating the exhibition, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak held discussions with intellectuals, writers and journalists from Egypt and other Arab countries on regional and international issues. Several seminars will also be held on the sidelines of the event, with one of those entitled dialogue or clash among civilizations.

—Xinhua

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION
HEALTH REFORM SUPPORT PROJECT

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VACANCIES

The Republic of Yemen is receiving a credit from the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA) in support of Health Sector Reform, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to develop the systems of the Credit Administration Unit (CAU) towards preparing the project for implementation. The MOPHP therefore invites qualified applicants, whose terms of reference (TOR) are given below, to apply.

1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

The Project Financial Management Specialist will head the financial management function of the CAU and will supervise the work of the accountant. He/She will report to the Credit Administrator. He/She will ensure that proper financial management system is in place, with appropriate internal control and records and books of accounts; that these are reliable, timely, and in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles and government regulations; and that other reports as needed are maintained and prepared on a timely basis, communicated to the appropriate users, and properly filed at the CAU. The Project Financial Management Specialist basic functions will be as follows:

1. The installation and supervision of all accounting records of the CAU.
2. The preparation and interpretation of the financial statements and reports of the CAU.
3. Insurance and review of the internal control system in the CAU. He/She will regularly review the internal control system to ensure that appropriate mechanisms, procedures, and systems are in place.
4. The initiation, preparation, and issuance of standard practices related to all accounting matters and procedures and the coordination of systems throughout the project, including clerical and office methods, records, reports, and procedures.
5. The compilation of all project's activities and CAU's operating costs.
6. The preparation and interpretation of all statistical records and reports of the CAU.
7. The preparation of the budget of the CAU and consolidation of that of the total project in conjunction with the Project CAU Administrator, and other concerned parties in the CAU and government counterparts, reflecting an annual plan covering all activities of the project for review by the CAU Administrator, for submission to the Project Coordination Committee for review and for the steering committee's approval prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.
8. The maintenance of adequate records of authorized appropriations and the determination that all sums expended pursuant thereto are properly accounted for.
9. The ascertainment currently that financial transactions covered by minutes of the steering committee are properly executed and recorded.
10. The maintenance of adequate records of all procurement and consultant's contracts and leases.
11. The verification of payments, to ensure that the expenditures have been properly authorized and approved and that it has been budgeted for as per budget and or as authorized from time to time by the steering committee.
12. The verification on a regular basis of the petty cash expenditures to ensure that these are properly authorized and recorded with all supporting documentation.
13. Manage the cash balances to ensure the efficient use of funds. Advise the Project CAU Administrator on the prudent cash management to ensure maximum return, as permitted by Bank and government regulations.

Qualifications

- A minimum of seven years of private sector financial management experience preferably with an auditing or accounting firm.
- A minimum of a master's degree in financial management, accounting or auditing, with an understanding of procurement.
- The ability to translate planned activities into concrete budgets and establish standard unit costs and report on, and analyze them for the purpose of recommending improvements in operations.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.
- The ability to supervise accounting and other financial functions and report financial information usable to the various stakeholders: government, Bank and auditors.
- The ability to supervise accounting work and motivate others to achieve positive actions and results.
- Familiarity with computers, accounting and other software applications.

2. PROCUREMENT SPECIALIST

Under the general direction of the Credit Administrator, the Procurement Specialist will be responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining well-defined tools to manage and track procurement activities.
- Assisting in the procurement of all works, equipment, furniture, materials and services for the project;
- Updating the Project Procurement Plan for each year ensuring that project facilities are ready to receive the goods, and that the required funds (including counterpart) are included in the budget to cover CIF, delivery to the site, customs clearance, installation and testing costs (if needed);
- Itemizing and listing all goods required for the Project, showing the specifications and the estimated unit and total costs of each item, arranging for the index coding and numbering of each item for identification and inventory with the project facilities and the space for which it is required;
- Grouping goods in packages, to the extent possible, by main product group (package) and sub-product groups (lots within the package) to permit bulk procurement (and ease of evaluation) consistent with sound technical and procurement practices;
- Determining the procurement method to be used based on the size of the package as determined by the grouping of the items for: International Competitive Bidding (ICB), National Competitive Bidding (NCB), International Shopping (IS) and Local Shopping (LS);
- Drafting bid notice and bidding documents for inviting and obtaining bids in accordance with World Bank Guidelines for Procurement of Works and Goods, and for the Selection of Consultants;
- Assisting in establishing procedures for receiving and opening of bids, ensuring adherence to the evaluation criteria stipulated in the bidding documents in a professional and timely manner;
- Recording the deliberations of all procurement processes: bid openings, evaluations, and decisions of the evaluation committees;
- Assisting relevant department in inspecting and receiving goods, to ensure compliance of specifications and quantities with the purchase orders, as needed;
- Arranging for the safe custody and the proper delivery of goods to the Project facilities, and installation in accordance with the target dates in the implementation schedule; and
- Participating in the preparation of periodic progress reports for the Government and IDA.

Qualifications

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in engineering, business and administration, or related fields;
- At least 10 years experience in managing civil works activities, procurement of goods, and consultant services.
- Experience in managing both large and small-scale health facility construction.
- Familiarity with Government and IDA procurement procedures and guidelines; and
- Proficiency in Arabic and English.

The applicants are required to send their applications and detailed Curriculum Vitae in sealed envelopes by February 10, 2002 to:

Deputy Minister for Planning and Development
Ministry of Public Health and Population
Al-Hassaba, P. O. Box 1330
Telephone: 252224 – Fax: 251622

HOPE is the Only Way to Peace (Part VI)

HOMEOSTASIS is a Necessity for Life



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

What is life:

A very simple yet a puzzling and confusing bewilderment is the long standing question about the nature of life. Some smart science philosophers define life by saying: "We really do not know other than to repeat that life is the sum of all forces that resist death." I remember that about thirty something years ago, our secondary school master of biology taught our class that the nine characteristics of life are:

- a) Growth
- b) Reproduction
- c) Irritability
- d) Contractility
- e) Absorption
- f) Metabolism
- g) Respiration
- h) Excretion, and
- i) Homeostasis

Living systems are constantly adjusting and reacting to changes in their environment, these changes are called stimuli and the reactions are called responses of the living organism while the process is called adaptation.

As we have seen in previous articles, the essential basic unit or brick of body building is the living cell. We have explained its functions in previous articles. A collection of cells form a tissue e. g. bone tissue, liver tissue etc., and tissues as well have known functions. A collection of different tissues organizes to form an organ and each organ has a function e. g. the liver, the brain, the kidneys etc. Different organs are harmonized to form a system e. g. urinary system and each system has a specific function. So what is the function of the whole organismic systems?

All systems seem to integrate and get directed to maintain life of the organism. This is achieved through two important parameters:

- a) The form including the shape of the organism
- b) Then life continuation is guaranteed by Homeostasis.

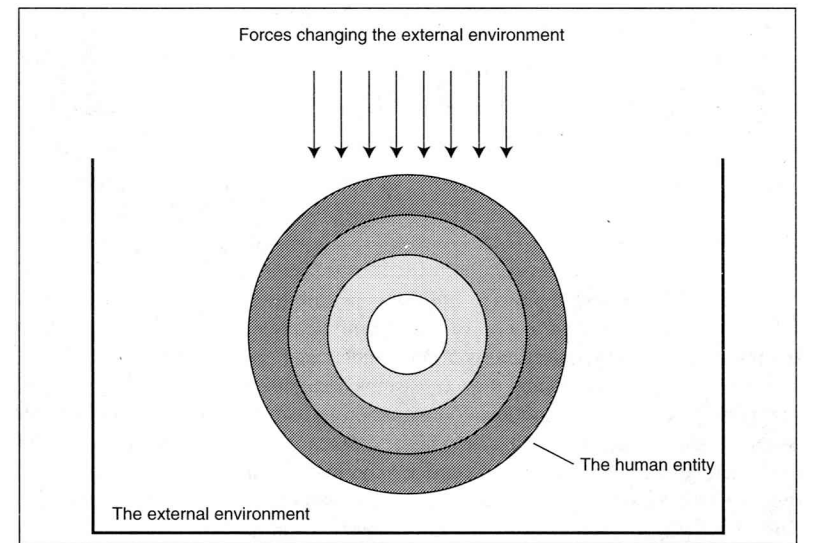
Homeostasis as a necessity of perfection of function

Homeostasis is defined as the constancy of the internal environment of the living organism. It is a state of dynamic equilibrium. It is achieved by the regulatory systems of the organism.

For a cell to survive it should be protected, nourished and cleaned (i. e. the waste products removed).

So Homeostasis is the ability of the body to maintain certain stability despite changing environmental conditions. This stability is maintained because of the body's ability to react and compensate for internal and external environmental changes. Not because everything is fixed or locked in place, e. g. temperature around the organism can vary from freezing in the arctic to boiling in the equatorial desert. In both cases body compensates for these changes, so that our body neither freezes nor boils, but maintain in a more or less constant level.

This vital constancy of the components of the immediate environment of the living cell should be maintained. The way for that is by homeostasis. We should be aware that Homeostasis differ from the concept of the internal environment in that the later denotes a condition where as the former is the means by which this active process is achieved. It is particularly important not to think of homeostasis as the maintenance of an unchanging or static state. Biology is life, life is the contrast between change and the ability to adapt. Biological systems show this to a marked degree. All the cells, tissues, organs and systems of the body achieve this goal in harmony e. g. the excretory system, is attuned to changes that might affect the constancy of the internal environment. The kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra are the instruments for removing superfluous fluids and urines from blood. The precise adjustable activities of the cells of the kidneys tubules is responsible for the constancy of the composition of the



blood and thereby for the internal environment of all the cells of the body.

All systems, even the productive system contribute to the well being of the cell, particularly in the adults because the hormones secreted by the normally functioning gonads regulate many metabolic processes and together with the secretions of the other member of the endocrine system act as co-regulators of the functioning and adjustment of the body. Rapid coordination of internal organs systems and response to the external environment are provided by the complex nervous system. Interactions between the nervous and endocrine controlling systems are precisely adjusted by intricate mechanisms, the significance of which has only just began to be appreciated and has given rise to the new term neuroendocrine regulation.

Historical background of the concept of Homeostasis:

The concept of constancy of the internal environment was first put forth by the famed French physiologist who summed it all up by saying that: "A free and independent life in a world of changing external environment is dependent on the maintenance of a constant internal environment."

The living organism as an independent entity possesses an internal environment but sharing with all creatures the external environment of the earth and cosmos. The external environment is always changing. This continuous change disrupts the balance of the internal environment. No living thing exists in isolation. Through out an organisms existence, matter, energy and information pass both through organism and between parts of it at rates that are not always predictable or even measurable. These flows provide perturbations to the physiological state of the animal that must be controlled if the animal is to remain alive. If the disturbance come from the external environment, the animal may respond at all levels from the cellular to the organismic. If the disturbances are internal to the organism, responses are usually at the cellular or organ levels. In either case stability of the internal environment is maintained by the constant adjustment of physiological parameters.

For life to continue all the parameters of the internal environment should be constantly kept at the desired suitable level needed for life. So the temperature, the blood pressure and the concentrations of glucose, salt, hydrogen ions etc. in the blood must be kept

within certain limits in spite of changing conditions. This certain limit is called optimality.

"All the vital mechanisms, however varied they may be, have only one objectives", as Claud Bernard wrote, "that of preserving the conditions of life in the internal environment, at the degree of (optimality)." So we have optimum temperature, optimum blood pressure, optimum salt concentration, etc.

The regulatory systems of the mammalian organism including the Homosapien species are integrated to provide the optimal environment for the basic unit of living matter which is the cell. All the various systems, respiratory, digestive, neurons, circulatory etc... which are individually designated as though they existed for their own sake and dignity serve in a subsidiary role to fulfill the biologic requirements of the cell. This set of essential conditions is the internal environment or in the more elegant French phrase of the physiologist Claud Bernard (1878), Le milieu interne, the internal melody.

In 1928 Walter B. Cannon further developed this concept and gave it the name: Homeostasis. At the most basic level homeostasis is accomplished by mass and energy transport controlled via feed back mechanisms.

Life, as we know it, is possible only within a certain limited range of environmental conditions. In general, the higher the form of life, the more closely regulated must be the organisms internal and external environments.

The limiting factor is the extent of the range within which life can survive. This is the physiological range; and only variations that stray beyond these realms are incompatible with life.

When death occur, Homeostasis is no longer possible. The body can not maintain stability and order and therefore decays. The Nobel laureate in physiology and medicine Sir John Eccles said: "It is no more than the nearest approach to truth, that we have yet achieved, and doubtless it is going to be superseded."

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.

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 cosmopolitan human being that emits peace and love and respects the international values of human rights, democracy, freedom, justice and cooperative peaceful co-existence

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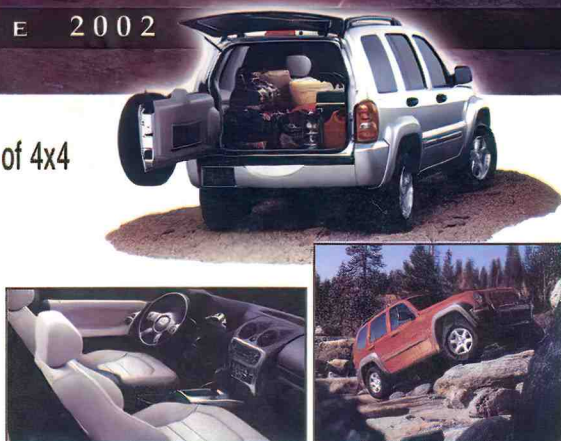
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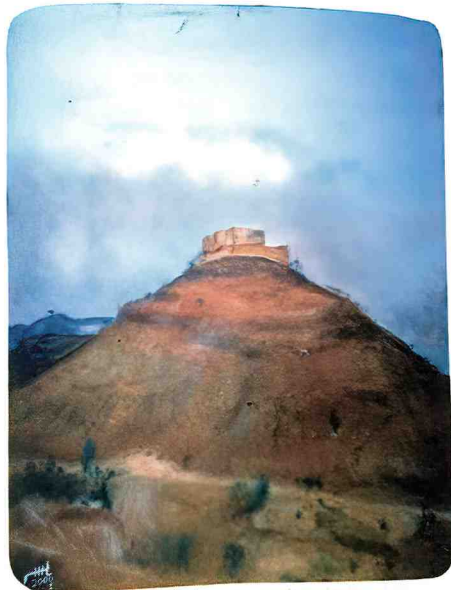
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An Artist In The Making



At Nadira Faculty of Education gallery I met him, a thin but on active ambitious Yemeni young man with wide smile explaining themes of different posters on intifada, calligraphy and social caricature. Above was a welcoming banner said, "Welcome to Yasser al-Ghazeer Exhibition." He

warmly welcomed YT and happily answered the questions:

Q: What does your id. Card say?
A: Yasser Mohammed al-Ghazeer. Born at Nadira - Ibb in 1973, Graduated from college of Arts - Islamic studies Dept, University of Sana'a. A teacher at al-Wahada secondary school - Nadira

Q: How did you discover you talent?

A: In the early days of my life I was fond of drawing but I was afraid because school and society had no serious and acceptable views on Arts as studying was the most important task of a pupil.



exhibition which included 15 paper posters at home!

Q: As a university student how did you deal with arts?

A: I held several exhibitions at the Faculty of Education and I represented the college in Thamar. I sent many posters to Baghdad where I was offered three scholarships but unfortunately I didn't go for personal reasons.

Q: Other activities?

A: I held many symposiums on Arabic calligraphy, its origins and development in al-Wahdah school with other teachers. I wrote a book named "How to Learn Kufi Calligraphy". It is ready to be published. There is also another book on text-hand in addition to nine exhibitions on intifada, Yemeni Unity and social problems. By the way I will never forget the one in Ibb which was attended by the Minister of Education the Minister of Agriculture and the government because I competed with famous artist and was rewarded among them.

Q: Your future projects?

A: I have been invited to take part in the "A step on the way" TV program by director Shakir al-Shami and another invitation to share in an exhibition in Ibb in May.

Q: A final aim?

A: I hope to be an artist at Arab and international levels.

With grateful words to YT for offering him a chance of introduction he said, "Goodbye"

Interviewed by: Sa'ad Sharif Tahir
Nadira

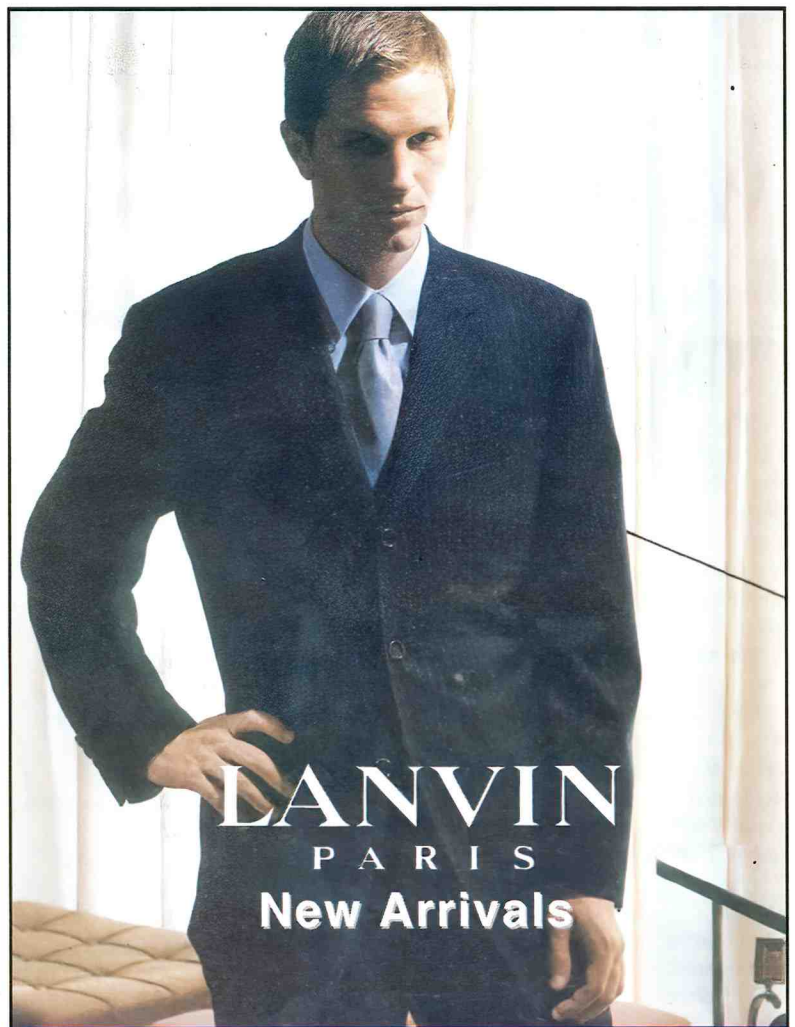


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فاكس: ٢١٣٧١١
مطلوب: محاسب لديه خبرة لا تقل عن ٦ سنوات في مجال المطاعم السياحية. على ان لا يقل عمره عن ٢٠ سنة وحاصل على شهادة جامعية. عامل العواصم، ت: ٤٤٠٩٣٣، بيجر: ٥٨١٦٨٧٩
مطلوب: سكرتيرة للعمل في مركز تعليمي مرموق، للاتصال املجمل ت: ٢٦٥٠١٦
باحثون عن وظيفة
نمري سعيد ذياب بكالوريوس صيدلة جامعة عدن ٢٠٠١، اربع في العمل في مجال تخصصي ت: ١/٢٧٣٧٢٨
صلاح عبد الرحمن: سوداني حاصل على ليسانس حقوق وخبرة في المحاماة وتوثيق العقود، دبلوم معلمي المرحلة الاعدادية (رياضيات، علوم، مسرح) وخبرة طويلة. يرغب في العمل في المجال القانوني (شبهه) ت: ٠٧/٥٠٢٢٤٨ (صنعاء)
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عادل احمد الفانثي: بك ادارة اعمال. اجادة اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. خبرة في مجال

سعر مناسب، للاتصال: فؤاد اليمني ت: ٧١١-٧١٦٥
مطلوب: استئجار سيارة نقل حمولة ٦٠٠ - طن بايجار يومي او اسبوعي، وسعر معقول مكتب يمنات للترجمة، حسن باقديم، ت: ٦١٠٥٦٦
للإيجار: سيارة سكوفا فاييا موديل ٢٠٠١ للإيجار لشركة او هيئة اجنبية. عبد الله احمد عباد، ت: ٧١١-٥٥٨

وحمامين، مؤنثة للسكن او مكتب لشركة، ت: ٢٤٧٠٥٧
توقيع مجاهد، او ت: ٣٤٧٠٥٧
يشترط ان يكون المستاجر اجنبياً. ماجد عبد الله الحكيم، ت: ٧١١٩١٦٥
اجار/بيع: عمارة دورين تتكون من اربع شقق في كورنيش البريقة- عدن، ت: ٢٠٩٠٦٤
مطلوب: بيت مستقل ٤ غرف وحمامين في شارع العدل او الزراعة او الكويت بحدود ١٢ ١٥ الف ريال. علي سعيد، ت: ٢٨٤٠١٦ (فترة مسانبة)
مطلوب: ظل بالحي السياسي، دورين مع حديقة مفروشة او غير مفروشة، لينيا زائنان اوروبيين احمد محسن المرسي، ت: ٧٩-٢٧٨٤
٥٨٠٤٠٤٣، بيجر: ٥٨٠٤٠٤٣

للبيع: ابراهيم العمري ت: ٧٨١٢٣٨٨
السعر ٤٥٠٠٠ ريال عبد الحكيم الاديبي ت: ٧٩-٦١٢٨
للبيع: ادوات مطعم، طاولات وكراسي خشب سويدي درجة اولى، مقالي وطاوة حديد، دولاب وطاولات خشب للمطبخ، شول منوعة. اسعار مغرية جداً. احمد محسن، ت: ٤١٦-٨٤
٧٩-٢٧٨٤

بيع سيارات
سيارة هونداي سوناتا موديل ٩٨-٩٩، لون رصاصي، في حالة ممتازة، بسعر ٧ الف دولار، للاتصال فؤاد ت: ٧١١-٧١٦٥
سيارة مازدا بيك اب حمولة ٣٠ طن موديل ٩٤، ديزل، ٣٥٠٠ سي.سي بحالة جيدة جداً وسعر مليون ريال. محمد سالم با محرم، حضرموت، ت: ٥٠/٣٥٨٢٢٢ - سيان: ٧١١٩١٦٤
سيارة كوسيدا موديل ٨٨، بحال جيدة جداً، لون ابيض زفير، ت: ٦١١٠٤
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مفتقودات
فقد جواز سفر رقم ٤٥٨١٩٠ صادر من صنعاء، باسم/ صالح محمد احمد الصباحي، فيرجع ممن عثر عليه الاتصال بهاتف: ٧٣٨١٣٦٢٣
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منزل مكون من اربع غرف وحمام ومطبخ، يرغب بتأجير بمعدل غرفة لكل شخص (مدوي)، استقلال، نظافة، ايجار الفرفة اربعة الف ريال ت: ٧٢٧٥٠٣٣٥
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 صنعاء ش. تعز امام مجموعة
 العوادي، ت: ٦١٠٨٥ فاكس:
 ٦١١٩٦٦، ص.ب: ٩٧٥٢٤، فرع
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 ش. حدة، امام مركز الكمبيوتري التجاري
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Arafat Urges End to Palestinian Attacks

JERUSALEM (Reuters) - The Palestinian Authority called on militants on Saturday to stop attacks on Israel and a new wave of violence led U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan to say the situation in the region looked "hopeless."

"For the moment it looks hopeless but we must not give up hope," Annan told a news conference while visiting Iran. The situation is "tragic and very, very serious," he said.

President Bush made his harshest comments yet on Arafat on Friday after a Palestinian suicide bombing wounded at least 25 people in Tel Aviv. Washington also essentially suspended a peace mission to the region by envoy Anthony

Zinni.

Israeli warplanes fired missiles at Palestinian security targets in the West Bank and Gaza late on Friday to retaliate for the latest suicide attack. Two Palestinians were wounded in the air strikes, medical officials said.

Bush also discussed options with his foreign policy aides on punitive measures against Arafat over an arms shipment the United States blames on the Palestinians.

"I am disappointed in Yasser Arafat. He must make a full effort to rout out terror in the Middle East," Bush said.

Annan said "collective international action" was needed to convince all parties to return to the negotiating table.

At least 820 Palestinians and 248 Israelis have been killed since a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation began in September 2000 shortly after peace talks stalled.

Secretary of State Colin Powell said the United States was considering "all kinds of options" in its response to the arms ship, adding: "We continue to review our policy with respect to the Palestinian Authority and Chairman Arafat."

Possible U.S. measures could include cutting ties with Arafat, closing Palestinian Authority offices in Washington or putting Arafat's personal security force on the State Department list of terrorist groups, sources said.



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Saudi Cleric Decries 'Smear Campaign' Against Islam

RIYADH (Reuters) - A senior Saudi cleric, hitting back at criticism in the U.S. media, said altering Saudi Arabia's religious or education systems because of pressure from Western media would be treason, newspapers said on Saturday.

The Muslim kingdom, the birthplace of Islam, has come under fire from some U.S. media and senators after the September 11 suicide attacks on U.S. cities for allegedly being too soft on "terrorism" and for "exporting" its austere brand of Islam.

Washington has said 15 of the 19 hijackers who crashed jets into U.S. landmarks were Saudis. The man the United States holds responsible for the attacks, Osama bin Laden, was also born in Saudi Arabia.

"Bargaining on Islam and on its unquestionable principles amounts to high treason

India Celebrates Republic Day Under Grim Security

NEW DELHI (Reuters) - India celebrated the anniversary of its birth as a republic peacefully on Saturday with heavily armed security forces on the streets to prevent any violence at a time of tension with nuclear neighbor Pakistan.

The main Republic Day parade in the capital, normally a proud display of military might, was relatively muted with most troops and equipment deployed along the Pakistan border.

Across the world's second most populous nation, tens of thousands of police and paramilitary troops on full alert guarded ceremonies and key buildings but crowds were smaller than usual.

By early evening, there had been no reports of serious violence. Police said a state-owned television transmitter was bombed in Kashmir overnight, but no one was hurt.

Republic Day is India's main national holiday and authorities had feared militants may launch a new assault on a nation still shaken by a December 13 raid on its parliament and this week's attack on a U.S. cultural office in the city of Calcutta.

US Impedes Iraq Attempt to Resolve Impasse with UN-Paper

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - Iraq's most influential newspaper accused the United States on Saturday of impeding Iraq's attempts to resolve an impasse with the United Nations over arms inspection.

"Despite Iraq's efforts to open a new page of relations with the United Nations, such as Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz's current visit to Russia...the American administration is still planning to launch new aggression on Iraq," said Babel, the newspaper of President Saddam Hussein's eldest son Uday.

Aziz held talks with top officials in Moscow over the past three days on a Russian initiative which calls for easing international sanctions on Iraq in exchange for cooperation with U.N. weapons inspectors.

The inspectors, who went to Iraq to monitor the destruction of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction after the 1991 Gulf War, left in December 1998 and have not been allowed to return.

President Bush has repeatedly warned Saddam he would face consequences for his refusal to allow in U.N. weapons inspectors to look for signs that weapons of mass destruction were under development.

Congressional leaders have urged Bush to make Iraq the next target after Afghanistan in the U.S. "war on terrorism."

Lebanon Accuses Israel of Killing Warlord Hobeika

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Lebanon said on Friday it suspected Israel was behind the car bomb assassination of a Lebanese Christian warlord playing an important role in a war crimes suit against Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. It acknowledged there was no hard evidence linking Israel to Thursday's killing of Elie Hobeika, whose pro-Israeli militia massacred hundreds of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in 1982. A Lebanese group opposed to Syria's influence in the country claimed responsibility in a statement calling Hobeika a traitor for his close ties to Damascus.

The claim could not be verified. Famed for his shifting loyalties, Hobeika had no shortage of Palestinian and Lebanese enemies, but most in Lebanon jumped to blame Israel, whose invading troops had the camps surrounded at the time of the 1982 massacre. Lebanese President Emile Lahoud said after Hobeika's death that he was sure Israel was involved. Hobeika died after saying he would testify in the Belgian case, in which Palestinians

accuse Sharon of crimes of humanity over the massacres. Sharon, defense minister at the time, denies sanctioning the killing in the camps.

The charge was echoed by Lebanon's political master Syria, after over a day of official silence on Hobeika's death. An editorial on state radio said Israel had killed the warlord in order to hide Sharon's alleged involvement in the massacres. Hobeika, 45, was the first warlord to be killed since the end of the civil war.

Three other people, including bodyguards, were killed in the blast. Six more were injured.

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المرين كمبيوتر

Food Aid Reaches Volcano-Hit Goma

GOMA, Congo (Reuters) - The first bulk supplies of food flowed into volcano-stricken Goma Wednesday, six days after its long-suffering people lost much of their home town to Africa's deadliest eruption in 25 years. Congolese traffic policemen in bright yellow uniforms reappeared for the first time since the eruption of mount Nyiragongo Thursday, blowing whistles at cars returning bumper to bumper along a relief lifeline bulldozed through a lava field that leads into the devastated port on Lake Kivu.



Hundreds of hungry residents flooded into 10 distribution points dotted around the town of half a million carrying sacks of maize and vegetable oil in Rwanda, when the 11,380-foot volcano erupted Thursday.

provided by the United Nations. "I'm so happy we have got the food. I've got 15 children and they haven't eaten anything since Thursday," said Angelina Mabinte, 32, who was waiting patiently near the front of the queue at a distribution point in the west of the city. Medical charity Medecins sans Frontieres expressed relief that help was now arriving at last, some of it along the newly built 300-yard stretch of warm rock slurry that has become the town's busiest thoroughfare. "There was a problem with access, but now finally we can get the supplies across," said spokeswoman Luisa Colasimone. Trudging down the path with yellow plastic jerrycans, residents took advantage of the new route to seek clean water and look for lost loved ones. Schoolteacher Charles Masengo said he had lost track of his wife and two children during the flight to the neighboring town of Gisenyi, across the border in Rwanda, when the 11,380-foot volcano erupted Thursday.

Saudis Duped Into September Attacks - Saudi Prince

PARIS (Reuters) - Saudi Arabians implicated in the September 11 attacks on the United States were unwitting victims of Saudi-born Osama bin Laden, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister was quoted as saying on Saturday. "The Saudis who perpetrated the attacks of September 11 were betrayed themselves. You can see it in the second video cassette from bin Laden where you can see him laughing, Prince Saud al-Faisal told French newspaper Le Figaro in an interview. "He dragged fellow countrymen into a suicide mission they knew nothing of. We are

studying our mistakes. But by loading the blame for September 11 on a country, Saudi Arabia, the Western media is committing a massive injustice," he said. Prince Saud also said his country would pursue and arrest any Saudis involved in bin Laden's Afghan-based al Qaeda extremist Islamic network. Prince Saud also said relations with the United States had always been "positive" and remained so after the attacks that wiped out the New York World Trade Center and smashed part of the Pentagon.

Lockerbie Appeal Told of 'Concatenation' of Errors

CAMP ZEIST, Netherlands (Reuters) - A "concatenation" of judicial errors large and small landed a Libyan in jail for the 1988 Lockerbie airliner bombing that killed 270 people, an appeal court heard on Friday. On the third day of appeal hearings, the lawyer for Abdel Basset al-Megrahi insisted justice was not done when the former secret agent was sentenced to life in January 2001 for blowing up London-New York Pan Am Flight 103 over the Scottish town of Lockerbie.



The appeal -- being heard by a special Scottish court in the Netherlands -- focuses on evidence by a Maltese shopowner who

said he had sold Megrahi clothes wrapped round the suitcase bomb and on the issue of where the bomb bag was originally loaded.

Palestinian Official Slams Bush Remarks on Arafat

RAMALLAH, West Bank (Reuters) - A senior Palestinian official said on Saturday he feared criticism of Yasser Arafat by President Bush would be used by Israel to take harsher measures to try to quell a Palestinian uprising. Bush said on Friday he was "very disappointed" with the Palestinian president's efforts to end more than 16 months of bloodshed and discussed possible punitive measures with foreign policy aides. "I always thought that the American role is to save the lives of Palestinians and Israelis," Palestinian cabinet minister Saeb Erekat said. "I'm afraid that these American statements will be understood by (Israeli Prime Minister Ariel) Sharon as a green light to escalate the aggression." Arafat himself declined to comment directly on Bush's remarks. But asked if the



United States should be doing more to bring peace to the region, he told Reuters: "No doubt." Erekat blamed Israel for the recent surge in violence after a three-week lull which followed a cease-fire call by Arafat on December 16. "Last night two Palestinian towns, Tulkarm and Gaza, were hit by (Israeli) F-16s and this

Japan Expands Investigation on Beef Scandal

TOKYO_ Japan's Tokyo metropolitan government on Thursday began to inspect the beef stored by Snow Brand Food Co. in Tokyo after the firm admitted to repackaging foreign beef as domestic to get government subsidies. Kyodo News reported. The metropolitan government plans to examine documents related to 717.6 kilograms of beef stored at the company's warehouse in Tokyo's Ota Ward, it said. Snow brand admitted on Wednesday that its employees in Itami, Hyogo Prefecture repackaged 13.8 tons of Australian beef last October and passed them off as Japanese beef in order to claim government compensation under a domestic beef buyback scheme to cope with the mad cow disease scare. Local police in Hyogo prefectural police on Thursday continued their investigations into the repackaging carried out by Snow Brand Food's employees in a local meat center. As part of measures to help cattle farmers, retailers and wholesalers affected by falling demand after the mad cow disease was discovered in Japan, Japanese government launched a beef backlog emergency storage project last year. Under the scheme, industry groups can use government subsidies to purchase domestic beef processed before October 18, 2001, and the beef was to be incinerated later. Last October, Snow Brand Food asked Nishinomiya Reizo, a warehousing firm in Nishinomiya that stores Snow Brand Food beef, to let it secretly repackaging Australian beef into boxes for domestic meat, Kyodo said. Snow Brand Food then asked a cooperative association to purchase the beef under the government scheme, it reported. The beef is still in storage at Nishinomiya Reizo, it added. Xinhua

Afghanistan's Karzai to Discuss War in Washington

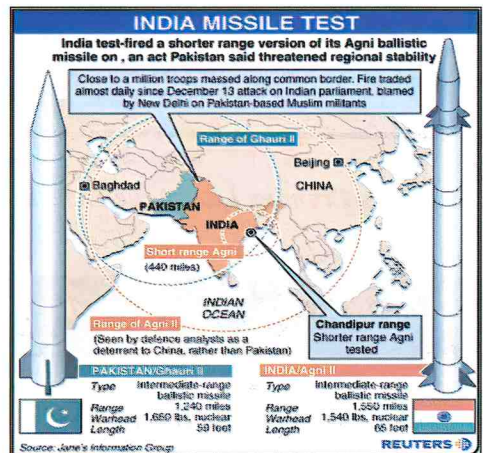
KABUL (Reuters) - Afghanistan's interim leader will tell President Bush he does not want the U.S. military campaign in his land to end until the al Qaeda network is wiped out. Hamid Karzai will leave on Saturday for the United States, becoming the first Afghan leader to go to Washington since ex-king Zahir Shah was invited in September 1963 by President John F. Kennedy. He will take a message for Bush that he wants the U.S.-led coalition against terror to press on with its campaign against the radical al Qaeda network, the fundamentalist Taliban and their fugitive leaders Osama bin Laden and Mullah Mohammad Omar. "This issue may come up in the discussions," said Yusuf Nooristani, spokesman for the

leader of the six-month interim government. "We want the operation to continue as long as needed and until the danger from them and their terrorist presence is no longer felt," Nooristani told Reuters. Karzai is to meet Bush on Monday. But he may also say that once the threat from bin Laden and his men is eradicated, the military operation in Afghanistan that began on October 7 in the hunt for those held responsible for the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon should be halted, Nooristani said. Fahim discussed the issue during a meeting on Friday with the visiting commander of U.S. forces for the Afghan operation, General Tommy Franks, said the source who declined to be identified.

"Short Range" Missile Tested, No Message to Anyone: India

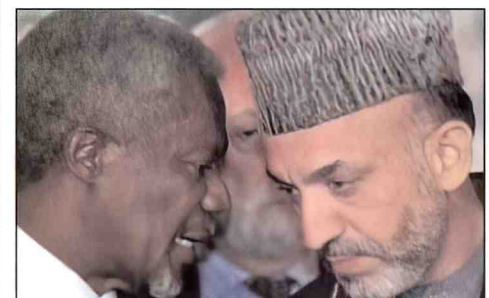
NEW DELHI_ India's External Affairs Ministry clarified here on Friday that the Agni missile test fired early in the morning was a "short range" one and the test was not meant to send "a message to anybody." The missile, which was test fired from Wheeler's Island off the coast of east India's Orissa state, was "short range" with a capability of less than 700 kilometers, Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesperson was quoted as saying by the Press Trust of India (PTI). An earlier report by the PTI had said that the missile was the intermediate range ballistic missile Agni-II, which has a range up to 2,000 kilometers. The spokesperson also added that the timing of the launch was solely guided by technical considerations and there was no political significance or connections to any event. "We do not view missile tests as sending a political message," she noted. The launch was planned in advance and not "abrupt or sudden", and it was undertaken in a "non-provocative" and "predictable and transparent" manner, she added. Several countries, including Pakistan, have been informed in advance before the test fire, said the spokesperson, dismissing fears that this could

aggravate tension in the region. Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Omar Abdullah was also quoted as saying: "We are not sending any message to anyone. Test firing of Agni is a part of the ongoing missile development program of India to develop its defense." Pakistan had said earlier that the Indian missile test was "prejudicial" to regional stability and warned New Delhi that it was ready to defend itself against any aggression. Xinhua



Annan Meets Karzai in Kabul

KABUL_ U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan Friday met Hamid Karzai, chairman of the Afghan interim administration, over the country's reconstruction at the presidential palace in Kabul. The meeting lasted about 45 minutes and after their lunch, the secretary-general will visit a women's school in the city. Around 3:00 pm in the afternoon,



Annan and Karzai will give a joint press conference. Annan is expected to announce a list of members of loya jirga, or the grand assembly, which will elect a transitional government in June. The purpose of Annan's first visit to the war-torn country is to express his solidarity with the Afghan people, a United Nations spokesman said here Thursday. "Secretary-General Kofi Annan is coming to the region to express his solidarity with the people of Afghanistan in their time of need," said spokesman Ahmed Fawzi. Annan will also "congratulate the leaders of the interim administration on the job they have been doing under the difficult circumstances over the past month with few resources," said Fawzi. Another purpose of Annan's trip to the region is to talk to the neighbors of Afghanistan who play important roles in the overall politics and security in this region, said the spokesman. After attending the reconstruction conference of Afghanistan in Tokyo, Annan went to Islamabad for talks with Pakistani leaders. He will pay a visit to Iran after finishing visit to Kabul. Both Pakistan and Iran share long borders with Afghanistan. Xinhua

U.S. Cites 'Positive' Talks with Libya on Sanctions

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States and Libya have held "positive" negotiations that could lead to the lifting of U.N. sanctions against Tripoli and a thaw in relations with Washington, U.S. officials said on Wednesday. But the administration denied a published report that the United States and Libya were close to a deal that could take the country off Washington's list of states that sponsor terrorism. Libya has been on the list since 1979.

In 2001, President Bush held out the possibility of a thaw in relations if Libya took responsibility for the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, agreed to pay "appropriate compensation," disclosed all it knew about the bombing and renounced terrorism. The London-to-New York flight blew up over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, 1988, killing 270 people, most of them Americans.

Former Enron Executive Apparently Commits Suicide

HOUSTON (Reuters) - A former top Enron Corp. executive who railed against the murky transactions that ultimately ruined the energy giant and whose knowledge was sought by congressional investigators apparently shot himself to death on Friday, Texas police said. J. Clifford Baxter, 43, was found with a suicide gunshot wound to the head early on Friday in Sugar Land, a suburb southwest of Houston, police there said. Baxter was seated inside his Mercedes Benz with a suicide note and revolver at his side, police spokeswoman Patricia Whitty said. There were no apparent signs of foul play and he had Enron identification in his wallet, she said. The car was parked in a turn lane between two medians near his affluent neighborhood. "We feel that it is a suicide, but we are taking all precautions that are necessary," Sgt. Truman Body



said. He declined to divulge the contents of the note, saying that the investigation was still open. An autopsy was underway on Friday. Congressional investigators had sought to interview Baxter last week while they were in Houston talking to others about Enron, congressional committee sources told Reuters on Friday. Baxter's Washington attorney, Michael Levy, declined comment. ABC News, citing two company sources, reported that Baxter was depressed and concerned about being questioned about the activities of his former colleagues and friends. The network, quoting law enforcement sources, reported the suicide note said he could not stand the pain of the Enron scandal. Baxter resigned in May, ostensibly to spend more time with his family, but had expressed his concerns about Enron's dealings before then.

Dr. Najat Al-Malas:
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in Tube Babies



Dr. Najat al-Malas successfully conducted the operation & monitored the delivery of the first tube baby by a specialist who got training in this field at the Specialized Tube Baby Center.



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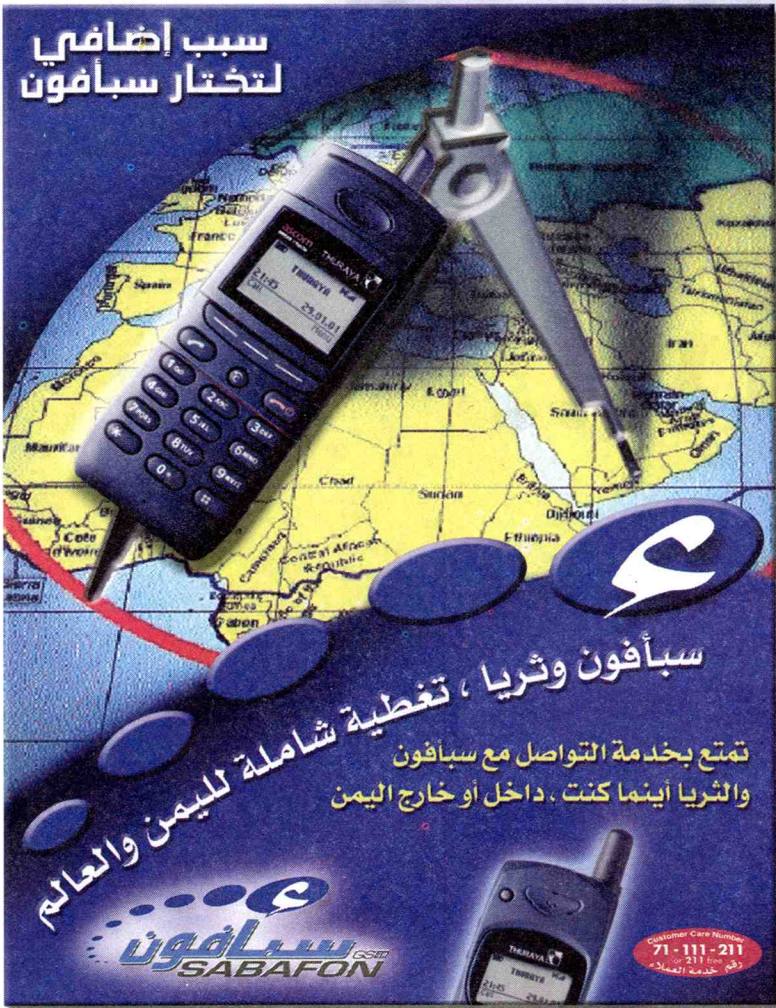


Check Yemen Times on

11 February 2002

سابافون GSM SABAFON

خدمة التجوال الدولي مع



لقد قطعت " سبافون " شوطاً كبيراً في تقديم خدمة التجوال الدولي لمستخدميها بشكل متميز ونجاح ، حيث وقد تم افتتاح هذه الخدمة حتى الآن في ٢٥ بلد حول العالم وبإجمالي ٣٠ شركة مشغلة لهذه الخدمة ، وهذه الدول هي التالية :

- المملكة العربية السعودية
- الإمارات العربية المتحدة
- الكويت
- المملكة المتحدة البريطانية
- البحرين
- الأردن
- فرنسا
- إيطاليا
- ماليزيا
- مصر
- الفلبين
- سينغافورة
- سوريا
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- كينيا
- اليونان
- سويسرا
- هونج كونج
- المغرب
- ألمانيا
- أسبانيا
- جنوب أفريقيا
- ليشنتشتاين
- بلجيكا
- الهند

وتتخذ خدمة التجوال الدولي بعداً آخر يتجلى في التعاون المشترك بين كلاً من سبافون والثريا حيث وقع كلاً من الشركتين إتفاقية " التجوال " والتي تمكن سبافون من استخدام نظام القمر الصناعي التابع للثريا ، كما يحق للثريا استخدام نظام ال GSM الخاص بسبافون . وبهذا يتمكن مشترك سبافون من التواصل المستمر مع من يريدون وفي أي مكان يتواجدون فيه سواء المدن أو الطرقات أو القرى أو الصحاري أو الجزر داخل اليمن أو خارجها ، وذلك بكل سهولة ويسر .

ولسبافون المزيد من التميز والعطاء في مجالها وذلك ما سيشهده مشتركها في الفترات القادمة ، و للإستفسار عن كافة المعلومات حول خدمات سبافون ، يمكنكم الإتصال بخدمة العملاء على الرقم ٢١١ من هاتف سبافون أو ٧١١١١٢١١ من أي هاتف آخر .

الإنترنت

اختراعها الأمريكيون وطورها آخرون

العنكبوتية (الواب) اختراعها عالم سويسري يدعى (تيم برنزي) في جنيف في التسعينات من القرن الماضي.

البريد الإلكتروني.

ظهرت بمجهود شاب هندي مهاجر إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وهذه الخدمة وفرت مجال واسع للتواصل بين المستخدمين وأصبحت بديل للوسائل التقليدية في الاتصال.

برنامج المحادثات عبر الإنترنت.

هذه الخدمة وجدت نتيجة جهد مهاجر من شرق آسيا مما ساهم في زيادة تطبيقات الإنترنت وانتشارها.

للتفكير بلاهذه فياب الحرب في هذا الفضاء.

رائد السقاف
raed260@yahoo.com



لا أحد يمتلك شبكة إنترنت، لتزكيها الابتكاري الذي يمكن لأي مبدع في العالم من أن يضيف إليها ويطورها لا سيما إذا وجدت بيئة تحكها الشفافية في تناقل المعلومات دون قيود الملكية الفكرية، التي تعيق تطور الشبكة لاسيما بانها في بداية نموها. فالملكية المشاعة بين الجميع عملت على تحفيز المبدعين لاضافة تطبيقات جديدة إلى عالم الإنترنت مما عملت هذه الاختراعات على زيادة انتشار هذه الشبكة.

وكون الإنترنت إنجازاً أمريكياً لم يكن حاجزاً أمام ابتكارات وإبداع الآخرين من تطوير تطبيقاتها وخير مثال على ذلك الشبكة



إلى

إنهارها بعد

فترة قصيرة وهذا ما

يريد أن يحاشاه مطورو إنترنت الهاتف المحمول، ولذا عليهم

معرفة لماذا يختلف الهاتف المحمول عن الإنترنت التقليدية على الكمبيوتر الشخصي.

وللإجابة عن هذا السؤال لا بد أن نذكر حقيقة تجارية مهمة وهي أنه منذ بدء الإنترنت التجارية في أول التسعينات وحتى الآن لا توجد آلية قياسية للربح على الإنترنت، ولذلك فإن أغلب الشركات التي لا تملك أو تصنع السلع المادية الحقيقية لم تنجح في الحصول على عائدات ربحية من الإنترنت ولا سيما وأن علمية الدفع على الإنترنت مازالت تخلق المشتريين وتحد من انطلاق التجارة الإلكترونية.

وقد أظهرت عملية انهيار شركات الدوت كوم أن مصطلحات التجارة على الخط يمكن أن تكون جوفاء إذا لم تعكس آلية ربحية واضحة كما أوضحت أن الإعلانات على الإنترنت غير كافية لتوليد أرباح وإن الكتب والصحافة الورقية لم تنهيا الإنترنت بل أكدت دورها وزادتها رسوخاً وفعالية.

إن الهاتف المحمول يختلف عن الإنترنت المستخدمة في الكمبيوتر بثلاثة أمور أساسية أولها أن الهاتف المحمول ذو خصوصية أكبر بكثير من الكمبيوتر حيث يرافق مستخدمه دائماً إلى أي مكان وتأتيه المعلومات والمكالمات مباشرة دون إجراءات وثانياً أن الهاتف المحمول ليس مزوداً بخيارات معقدة وكثيرة للمستخدم ليتصفح الإنترنت ولوقت طويل وبالتالي لابد من إجراءات إعدادات بسيطة وسريعة.

الإنترنت الموبايل

فرصة أمام شركات الاتصالات لتحقيق أرباح طائلة

توضح الخصائص الحضارية والتطورات الخاصة بكل منطقة في العالم في أساليب العمل أسباب اختيار الأميركيين والأوروبيين والآسيويين للتقنيات الاتصالية الرقمية المختلفة.

فبينما يعمل الأوروبيون والآسيويون في الأسواق المفتوحة وفي بيئات عمل مزدهمة وهم يشعرون وينتقلون مصطحبين هواتفهم المحمولة في الأسواق والأزقة الضيقة فإن الأميركيين ينظرون للإنترنت المحمولة على أنها امتداد لتقنية الكمبيوتر وشبكاته وذلك يوجد اهتمام بالتكنولوجيا لوصول الشبكات لا سلكياً خلال مئات الأميال بين الكمبيوتر الدفتري وخدمات المعلومات الشبكية في المباني أثناء الاستراحة في قاعة الانتظار بالإضافة إلى أن الأميركيين يعملون بشكل كبير من سياراتهم مما يجعلهم يفضلون الكمبيوتر الدفتري وكمبيوتر الجيب الذي ينتشر حالياً والذي تجهز موديلاته الجديدة بخصائص الاتصالات للهاتف المحمول أو الشبكات من طراز ٨٠٢، ١١ بي إلا أنه يبقى أعلى ثمناً وأكبر حجماً من الهاتف المحمول ما يقلل تفضيله من قبل الآسيويين ولا سيما وأنه يحتاج إلى جهد وإلمام ببرامجه المتطورة.

ويلخص جو مانجيت محلل الأعمال في مجموعة استشارية في بوسطن إلى دور البيئة الأمريكية وكبر سوقها في انتشار الإنترنت في العالم.

ويغض النظر عن الفرق بين أمريكا والدول الأخرى، فما من شك أن الإنترنت المحمول للهاتف المحمول هي الموجة التكنولوجية القادمة على العالم حيث يسعى الجميع للاستفادة منها نظراً للحرية والمرونة التي تقدمها في تنفيذ الأعمال وقضاء الحوائج.

إن إدخال تكنولوجيا في قطاعات العمل بدون دراسة وفهم كاف أدى إلى نشوء كثير من شركات الإنترنت الفاشلة مما أدى

اليمن الحديثة للطباعة

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نحن نقودك إلى عالم التميز
تصميم - طباعة

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