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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

They were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Sources board of a plane to said he was released from al- Sana'a Airport and Mansoura jail under strict security then to London. measures. Mohammed Mustafa Kamil was wearing attire and when asked about the reason he Yemen had officially answered it was the genuine requested the UK Islamic clothing. He was trans- government again to extradite British citizen to Yemen for there remain a pain in the neck of the ferred from Aden Airport on Abu al-Hamza to be tried before a was no agreement between the two countries' relations.

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



The sources said the government

response last time was that it could

not extradite

previously that there was no enough evidence that he had links to terrorist acts in Yemen and that Yemeni court. he could not be arrested by police British there or appear before court. government UK government appealed official-

court.

did not go through.

ly to Yemen to issue amnesty for British prisoners in Aden. But it didn't respond to that request. a It seems that Abu al-Hamza will

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

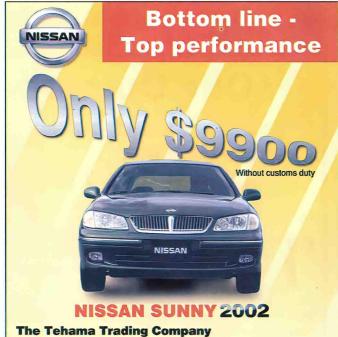
Yemen. But again this suggestion

Yemen put the possibility that he

could be tried before a British

However, UK ambassador to

Yemen Frances Guy told the YT



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civil war except four persons. The source said the 16 persons who were tried and prosecuted in absentia

Amnesty on YSP Leaders Except Four

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 Oasem 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. This is a good step on the way to close the file of the civil war and the question of the south and north. The Yemeni leadership has been announcing that all participants in the war on the side of the YSP can come

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.



planted T.N.T, did not take place 100

ping of foreigners take place.

Yemen to Inspect Condition of 21 Yemeni Detainees at Guantnamo

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



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

Continued on Page 2

iss Watches Union Agency Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Al-Mamai Sana'a - Tel:(01)272827, Sana'a STC- Tel:(01)212361, Taiz- Tel:(04)252323, Aden- Tel:(02)256688

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sion 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

البئنك الأهناغ البكني

خيمات مصيفية جييرة

ماستر کارد، فيزا کارد،

شيكات سياحية

A Yemeni official in Sa'adah denied meters away from Rahban Hotel any connection between the explo- where Mr. Hanson was staying. Rather, he said it was I 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 development projects can be done there. The US said previously it would support Yemen to push forward development in the remote and tribal areas, which are lawless, and where kidnap-

Security Authorities Detain Kuwaiti Suspect in Sa'adah

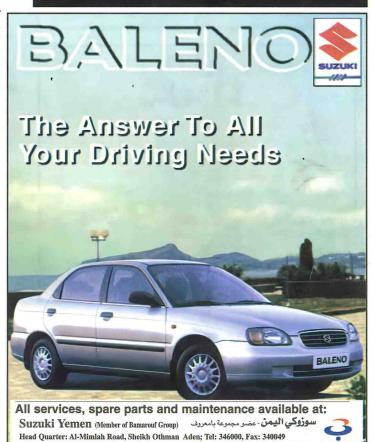
detained Sa'adah Abu Abdirahman Khaleefa, a Kuwaiti national, on January 17, 2002. The detainee was on a visit to Dar Al-Hadeeth Institute in Sa'adah. Two other Yemenis who were accompa-

The security authorities in 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







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?

he 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, kid-

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.

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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 Lahaji 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

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 Januray 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 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 stud-

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

direct maritime line linking Boor Sudan, Aden and Hudiedah with a view of simplifying the process of sea transportation. Al-Rammah 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.

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

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 Aden and providing it with 300 beds along Hospital and Aden's Tennis Court.

Spacetel 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





Aden University and sponsored by Spacetel Yemen at Saba Hall of Aden Hotel.

The exhibition includes up-to-date IT equipment produced by many companies and will wind up on 30 January.

Continued from page 1

Yemen to Inspect Condition of 21 Yemeni Detainees at Guantanamo

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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

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

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.

YR 31.200

YR 15,500

YR 24.500

Shiekhs of Abeedah Released

The Yemeni authorities released ten from the Abeedah tribesmen. The shiekhs of Abeedah detained in Aden last Friday. The Sheikhs were 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 shiekhs were released in return of accepting other hostages

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 cen-

In Aden: President Launches Campaign **Against Corruption**

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

Several enclosures were demolished in 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 dawn 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.

President Orders the Annulment of Husband's House Law

State Minister of Human Rights, Dr. Waheeba Fare'a, said president Saleh ordered the annulment of articles No. 371 and 372 of the proposed Pleadings Law presented by the cabinet.

Dr. Waheeba Fare'a added that the two articles contradicted with the principles of human rights and Islamic Share'a because they forced women to reluctantly live with their husbands.

3 Prisoners Flee a Jail in Hudaidah

Three criminals convicted with grave charges escaped the Bait al-Fakih jail in Hodaidah governorate last week. Although the prisoners were chained and under strict supervision they could escape the jail, a source said. The escape was facilitated by the persons in charge of the jail a witness reported. Despite this concerned authorities have not taken any measure to track down the escapees and punish the officials of the prison.

RF System Lab: World of Medical Discoveries

The al-Qabbas Establishment for - The first internal diagnostic system. 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 participnats were briefed on the latest products of the company which

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

- Wireless inter vaginal diagnostic sys-

- Wireless Oto scope (E.N.T)

- Wireless dental intra-extra oral cam-

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

4days/3 nights

3days/2 nights

3days/2 nights

The Population Training and Studies and research centers. publications and studies including; the Human Fertility in Yemen, Main Bases of Demography, a pamphlet to all Yemeni private and public universities,

Center issued a number of significant The center has issued many studies and researches, organized workshops, symposiums, etc., focusing on the demographic aspects in Yemen.





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Sheraton Aden

Al-Hawta Palace

Samah Hotel

Note: group of 4 persons (adult) & more we offer the discount of YR4,000.

Dr. Mohammed al-Mashjary to Yemen Times:

situation.

"Public Awareness of Environment Protection is Instrumental for EPA's Mission"

he issue of environment rate, health insecurity, and a host of 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

countries (LDC) drastically suffers

other problems that further worsen the

Yemen as one of the least developed

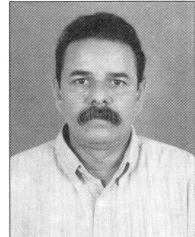
from the shortage of resources. These environmental problems will certainly pose a real threat to the future of Yemen if no positive steps are taken to solve these problems. Some of these major environmental problems have started to be dealt with and considered through the environment-related projects 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.

O: 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

> 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 Irvani, Minster of Tourism &

Environment (MTE) and with the membership of various concerned agencies, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, as well as women and youth associations, private sector, academia and others. The summit met several times and a workshop the workshop recommended forming 6 working



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.

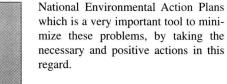
The working groups are going to submit their reports by the end of February 2002 to the preparatory committee. The final national report is expected to be in its first draft-form by early March 2002. A national country-wide forum will be held at the end of March 2002, where the draft national report 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, desertificaorganized as well. tion strategy, water strategy, poverty The outcomes of alleviation strategy and others are currently considered to be the tools for the preparation of national action plans on various environment related issues.



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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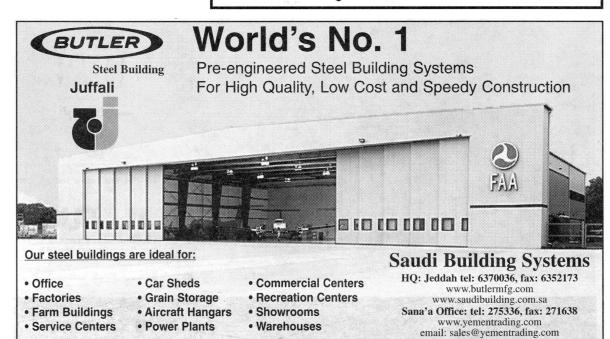
Main Campus

- ❖ Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
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- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (noon)





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

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:

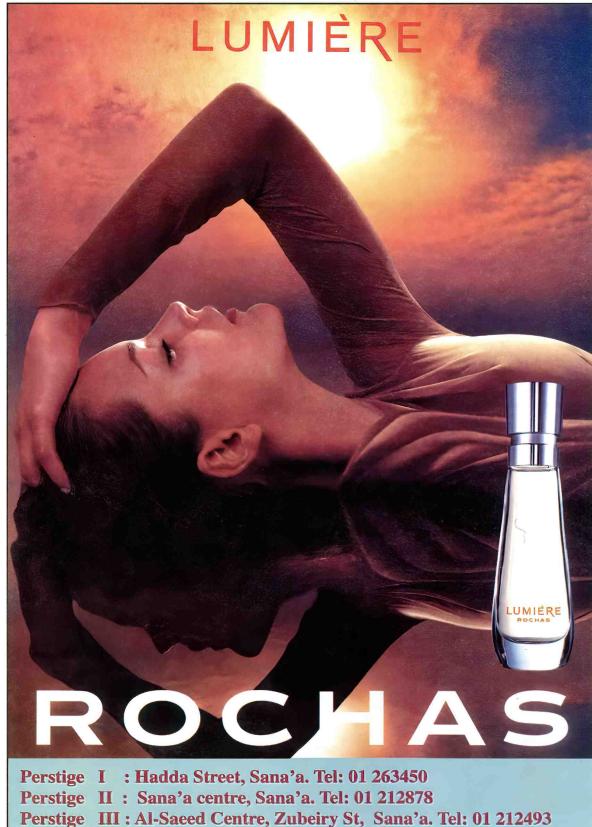
> Chairman of the Board of Directors Sana'a Water Supply and Sanitation Local Corporation CDT Data Room P.O. Box 7112 Al-Etha'a Street, Al Hasaba, Sana'a Republic of Yemen

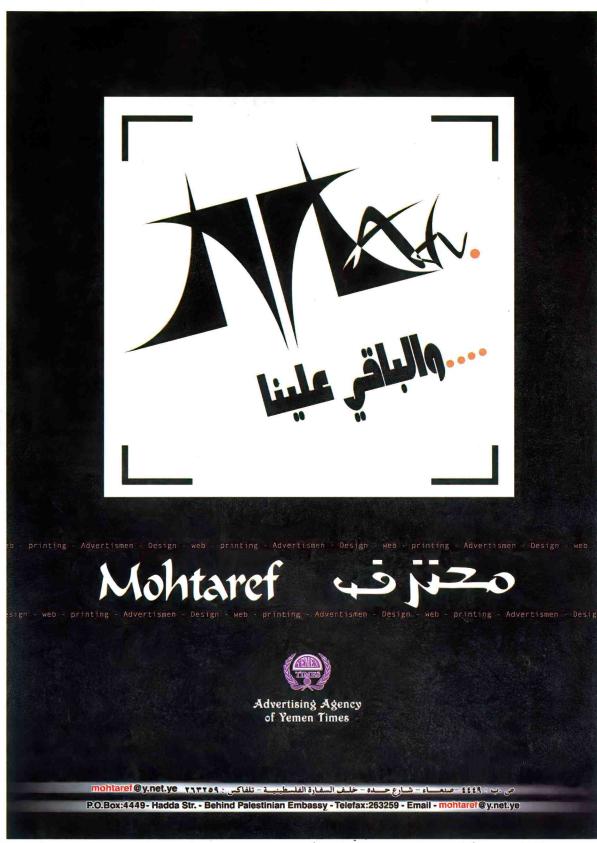
Tel: + 967 1 230656 Fax: + 967 1 230656 email: cdteam@y.net.ye

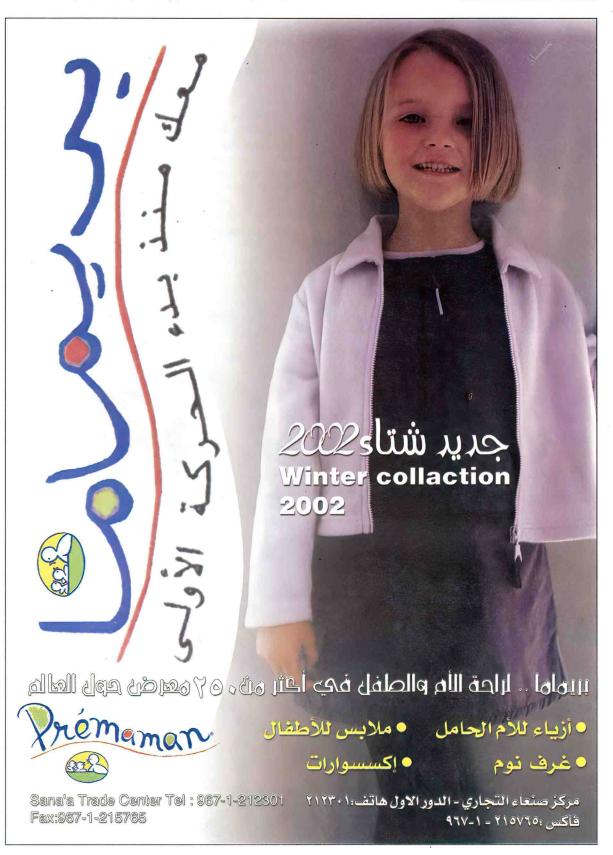












Politics 28 January, 2002

The GCC Summit and Current Challenges



Mohammed Khidhr

uch 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 analyzes 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

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 UNadopted 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 paying 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 analyzes 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 aspithe 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 sixmember 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 dangers 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 Oaboos 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

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

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,

tragic events of 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 sus-

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, how-

ever, 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

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

Objectives of the U.S. War against Terror

(Part 7 of 10)



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

he September 11 attacks 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 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 that 5 and half months.

The Right to Comment and Respond

About "Labor Movement: The Democratic Depth of Yemen"

Dr. Paul Pasch Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Ofes@y.net.ye Tel. 79-06638

lease allow me to comment on Ambassador Abdu Fare' 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 YGFW-TU 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 persuing 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

Yemen's Budget for 2002 YR531 Billion for General Overhead



Mahyoub Al-Kamali

he parliament ratified last week the general budget of the country for the year 2002 after disagreements among members of the government with regard to some Ministries' budgets. The opposition parties opposed the recommendations of the parliament's statement to implement the new budget. Opposition says that it is not applicable.

In its new budget, the government has given priority to augmenting the allocated amounts of the budget to the defense and security bodies to finance the Yemen's anti-terror campaign. This comes at the expanse of augmenting the net deficit of the budget totaling YR 49 billion and 808 million at the rate of 9,4 percent of the overall general estimated budget in comparison with the 2001 general budget which totaled YR 14 billion and 39 million. The general revenues have been estimated at YR 482 billion 21 million.

General Overhead

The general overhead has been estimated at YR 531 billion and 829 million registering an increase by YR 29 billion and 947 million (6%) to the general overhead of the last year. The additional part of the general overhead goes to the state administrative system (YR 418,165,000,000) and the local authority (YR 113,664,000,000).

Overall monetary deficit				
Statement	2001 estimation	2002 estimations	Growth	
The overall revenues	472	466	1.3%	
The general budget	479	510	6.5%	
Overall monetary deficit	7	44	528.6%	
Overall domestic production	1232	1660	45.9%	
The deficit percent	57%	2.63%	2.06%	

The Overall Monetary Deficit

The overall monetary deficit of the year 2002 has been estimated at YR 43 billion and 648 million and at the rate of 2.63% of the GDP of 2002. The following chart illustrates the GDP of 2002 together with 2001 deficit estimations.

Investment Budgets

The capital stocks of the capital Investment budgets have totaled YR116,389,000,000 registering an increase by YR143,096,000,000 (i.e. 14.1%) in comparison with the last

Other allocations were decided as follow: YR26,092,000,000 for general services, YR25,330,000,000 for the Ministry Defense, YR15,562,000,000 for education, YR4,960,000,000 YR4,527,000,000 for social services and YR39,918,000,000 for economic

The administrative and financial aspects of the budget

I- The local council indicators.

For the first time, preparations have been carried out to link the general budget with an independent budget of

Table of budget's estimations at the

Sector	Budget Estimations
Public Services	167,717,000,000
Defense	104,844,000,000
Education	112,713,000,000
Health	22,326,000,000
Social Services	12,470,000,000
Economic Services	51,896,000,000
General Debts	59,839,000,000
Source: Financial I	

the local council authority at the cost of YR113,361,000,000

II- Continuing the Economic Reforms

The new general budget aims at applying what remains of the economic reforms and financing the budget deficit with the aim of achieving social care network.

III- Realizing Security & Stability.

The government of Yemen has striven to achieve internal stability, protect investors and fight terrorism as the funds allocated to the Ministry of Defense rose to YR104,844,000,000 for the current year against YR80,902,000,000 last year. The funds allocated to the Ministry of Interior totaled YR26,300.000,000 against YR22,720,000,000 last year.

V- Paying back financial **Commitments**

The new budget includes the pay-back of financial commitments destined for interests on services which totaled YR37,931,000,000 Besides, YR21,932,000,000 has been allocated to paying back the installments for foreign loans which are estimated at USD 4 billion. The budget also aims at getting grants for the current year totaling YR8,268,000,000 and new loans estimated at YR15,772,000,000.

The suicide attacks on the USA have led to the reduction of oil revenues and its prices at international markets. Tourism has been also drastically affected by these attacks by 95%.

Opposition Stance

Since the opposition parties are in a weak stance in the parliament, they can do nothing more than issuing a statement of condemnation for the current budget and the reform program doses. Opposition parties held the government responsible for the consequences of the foreign debts and their interests. They also called for rooting out corruption prevalent in the government financial and administrative system.

Yemeni Banking Sector Achieves a Step Forward

the banking sector in Yemen totaled YR 280 billion against YR 50 billion in 1995 with the start of the implementation of the economic reform program. This is a pointer that Yemeni banks are now much safer than they used to be in the past couple of years. During the seminar on banks, held in Sana'a, for assessing the performance of banks, Ahmed Abdulrahman as-Samawi, President of the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY), said the banking monetary indicators confirmed the success of the structural economic reforms program, which the government started in 1995. As-Samawi indicated that the Yemeni government had been concerned over two different approaches in this respect: the first related to fixing the exchange rates and the second related to the issue of achieving a considerable reserve totaling USD 3.6 billion. As-Samawi showed to the participants some international certificates confirming the success of the financial reforms program adopted by the Yemeni government with regard to the performance of banks and the performance-monitoring achieved by the

he value of deposits of Central Bank of Yemen in comparison to that achieved by other banks. Yemen scored 9.4 points out of 10 with regard to debt pointers, according to the Euromoney periodical. Similarly, based on the most recent report by the World Bank, Yemen's bank-monitoring capabilities have improved.

substantially International Development Association (IDA) and the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) enjoy one of the strong relations in the Middle-East. The CBY has been working since June 1997 to implement a financial and a legal reforms program for commercial banks, which included exemptions on taxes and income inter-

The value of deposits of the banking sector have soared from YR 250 billion in 2000 to YR 280 billion in 2001 at an increase rate of YR 30 billion. The value of deposits totaled YR 190 billion in 1999.

Ahmed Mohammed al-Khawi, Chairman of the Banks Association, believes that the reforms program implemented by the banking sector in Yemen will contribute to the development of its staff and will make banks more capable of facing the changes in this sector. The workshop on banking sector in Yemen also discussed the final results of the efforts for establishing a stock market exchange in the country as the committee entrusted with conducting the study related to that has completed drafting the law concerning it.

Despite the success accomplished by the banking sector in Yemen there are still some criticism accusing commercial banks of not financing investment operations through foreign banks plus purchasing treasury bills with the view of achieving fast profits. Yemeni banks' accounts at foreign banks are estimated at YR 32 billion; while, commercial banks allocates YR 13.3 billion for domestic debits. However, the banking sector in Yemen is still suffering from the clients' inability to pay back their debts. And this has forced the government to liquidate the assets of the industrial banks, as well as privatizing its share at the National Bank of Yemen. Yet, some sources at the banking sector expect an increase in the flow of deposits to Yemeni banks, mainly from the Yemeni immigrants based in the Gulf countries countries of Southeast Asia and East

tiny. While the total exports of Yemen

reached 50% of GDP in 2000, manu-

factured exports represented less than

1% of merchandise export, 26% of

non-oil merchandise exports and less

than 0.5% of GDP. The protectionist

policies pursued until mid-1990s (sub-

sidies, high tariffs and controlled

exchange rate) were unsustainable and

have contributed to the fragility and

inefficiency of the sector with a great cost to the government budget and

social welfare. They reserved the local

markets for local production and subsi-

dized imported raw materials and

equipment. This indirectly discouraged

the manufacturers from improving the

quality of their products and manage-

ment of their establishments. The

removal of all bans on imports created

a competitive market for local goods in

which local manufactures have to com-

pete with imported goods, to improve

Yemen's Manufacturing Sector

1. Manufacturing Activities in Pre-**Unification Period**

Manufacturing activities in Yemen expanded in the early 1970s as a result of the momentum demand for consumer goods (fueled mainly by workers' remittances from the Gulf and foreign aid) and the government policies for granting economic incentives for local manufacturers using import substitution policies including protective measure such as tariffs, quantitative restrictions, price controls, and later by encouraging manufacturers for export production. Despite differences in the political and economic systems in the former republics, the public sector took the lead in manufacturing activities in both countries. In the North (PDRY), the government pursued the creation of a strong public sector to carry out all economic activities and nationalized most of private sector manufacturing establishments. In the Yemen Arab (local and foreign) was allowed to invest in manufacturing and played an

important role in its development, manufacturing investments were driven mainly by the public sector.

Import substitution policies, pursued in the 1970s and the 1980s provided the necessary impetus for producing manufactured goods such as food products, footwear, clothing, leather products, drugs, and construction materials. Public sector manufacturing activities focused on large-scale projects such as cement, cotton, tobacco, drugs, petroleum, textiles, printing and, to some extent, food processing. The private sector concentrated its activities on food and beverage processing, building materials, woodwork, leather, soap production and light engineering.

2. Current Characteristics of **Manufacturing Activities in Yemen** In the 1990s, manufacturing output

expanded markedly particularly during 1990-1993. However, it was still con-Republic, although the private sector centrated in oil refining and production of consumer goods. Total number of industrial establishments, which was

33,284 in 1996, increased to 33,699 in 1999, and is estimated at 33,972 by 2000. According to the 1999 industrial survey, the number of manufacturing establishments was 30,174. Of these, 1% were large establishments (more than 10 workers), 4% were mediumscale (4-9 workers) while the bulk (95%) of the manufacturing establishments were small-scale. In the late

small-scale firms.

Manufacturing activities in Yemen are characterized by: (i) high degree of industrial and geographical concentration; (ii) family and private ownership; (iii) a very low ratio of value-added to inputs (40%); and, (iv) self-financing of investment and activities. In 1999, more than half of all manufacturing establishments were in food processing. This followed by textiles, clothing and leather (13%) and woodwork and furniture (12%), non-metallic construction manufacturing (10%) and other metal products. Similarly, manufacturing activities are concentrated in a few governorates. About a quarter of all manufacturing establishments are located in Sana'a, followed by Ibb (13%), Taiz (9%), Dhamar and Lahj (8% each) and Hodeidah (7%). These six governorates and the Capital secre-

tariat host more than 71% of total man-

1990s, large and medium-scale estab-

lishments expanded more quickly than

ufacturing establishments in Yemen. With regard to ownership of establishments, 99% of all manufacturing (and 67% of large) establishments are owned by private Yemeni citizens, 0.4% by the public sector (19% of large establishments), 0.3% by cooperatives, 0.4% are joint ventures and only 0.1% is owned by foreigners. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector employed 95,413 workers in 1999 (2.5% of the 4.2 million total labor force), mainly in food processing (40% of total manufacturing work force), followed by textiles, clothing and leather (14%), construction materials (13%), wood furniture and metal products (with 11% each). About 36% of employments in the sector takes place at large establishments, 7% at mediumscale establishments and 57% at small

Financial institutions contribute only marginally to the financing of manufacturing activities in Yemen. According to the 1996 survey, 99% of small and medium establishments were self-financed. For large firms, owners financed 61% of activities from own

enterprises.

resources, followed by joint ventures financing (26%) and the government with 11%

The total value added of manufacturing sector was YR 103 billion in 2000 (34% of which is oil refining), and mainly contributed by large establishments (67% of total manufacturing value-added), followed by small (29%) and medium (4%) establishments. The ratio of value-added to input is low and estimated at 40% in 1999 (with marked differences between large, medium and small establishments). At sectoral level, among the non-oil refining manufacturing, food products and beverages value-added was the highest (23% of total manufacturing value-added), followed by structural non-metallic products (13%), tobacco (12%), wood products (3%), paper, printing and publishing (4%), wood work and furniture (3%), metal products (3%) while the share of textiles declined to less than 1% of total manufacturing output.

Manufacturing Output, **Contribution to Growth and Exports** in the 1990s

Manufacturing contributed one-third of industrial valued-added (9% of GDP) in the 1990s. Activity was strong during 1990-1993 and declined by more than 5% in 1994. For the whole period of 1990-1994, growth of manufacturing value added averaged only 2.1% (3.0% excluding oil refining). The good performance during 1990-1993 was due to the fact that the sector continued to work under the umbrella of the protection system and government subsidies. The decline in output in 1994 was attributed mainly to the civil war that year which caused enormous damage to life and property. After the civil war, activity picked up and certain activities managed to grow by more than 20% (e.g., food and tobacco, cement and non-metallic products and furniture). Trade liberalization measures also contributed to the recovery as the cost of imported inputs declined and the devaluation discouraged imported manufactured goods.

Manufacturing activities recovered strongly in 1995 with a growth rate of 24%, and for the period 1995-2000, it recorded an average annual growth of 5.7% (6.8% excluding oil refining) against the First Five Year Plan (FFYP)'s planned target of 8.0% per annum. In particular, output grew by an average rate of 0.8% during 1996-1997 (1.3% excluding oil refining). A number of factors contributed to the sluggish growth during the two years. First, the impact of the civil war on Aden oil refinery greatly affected capacity of the refinery and value-added of oil refining declined by 10% in 1994, by 4% in 1996, stagnated in 1997 and declined by 7% in 1998. Second, the cost of production rose as a result of phasing out the government's implicit subsidies to the sector when tariffs for public utilities (water and electricity) were

Manufacturing output (excluding oil refining) started to recover in 1998 with a growth rate of 5.5% particularly in textiles, leather, chemical and plastic products. Output growth slowed in 1999 and recovered strongly in 2000 recording a 7% growth rate. Food and tobacco and cement and other nonmetallic product outperformed other sub-sectors during the year. For the period 1998-2000, the sector managed to grow by an average rate of 4.3% (3.8% including oil refining). Despite expansion of the manufacturing sector in the 1990s, it is still oriented mainly

to cover the domestic market and its contribution to total exports economy is still small.

In comparison with other Medium countries, manufa activity in Yemen

very weak and its contribution Sc to GDP, economic growth and employment remains

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acturing	Total	29,834	30,174	0.4	
	Small	28,546	28,803	0.3	

Manufacturing Establishments by Size and Activity, 1999					
	Large	Medium	Small	Total	% of Total Number
Food Processing	77	351	15,377	15,805	52.4
Textiles, Clothing & Leather	32	102	3,893	4,027	13.3
Wooden and Furniture	25	112	3,493	3,630	12.0
Miscellaneous Metal Products	45	189	3,238	3,472	11.5
Non-metallic (Construction)	34	271	2,748	3,053	10.1
Paper & Printing	31	36	29	96	0.3
Mechanisms and Equipment	7	18	21	46	0.2
Chemicals and Plastic	35	4	4	43	0.1
Oil Refinery	2	0	0	2	0.0
Source: CSO "Industrial Survey: 1999 Update"					

Source: CSO, Industrial Survey, 1996.

	90-94	95-00	90-00
Food and Tobacco	-0.6	8.2	4.6
Textiles, Clothing & Leather	5.6	-0.8	1.7
Wooden and Furniture	6.3	2.1	3.7
Paper, Printing and Publishing	6.3	1.5	3.4
Chemicals and Plastic Products	-2.0	2.8	0.9
Structural Non-metallic (Construction)	5.7	12.8	9.9
Metal Products, Machines and Equipment	8.9	1.6	4.5
Oil Refinery	-1.5	-0.5	-0.9
Total Manufacturing (including oil refining)	2.1	5.7	4.2
Manufacturing (excluding oil refining)	3.0	6.8	5.3
GDP	4.1	6.4	5.5

Saudi-US Companies Explore Oil & Gas in Yemen

Project to Upgrade Sana'a Airport

The General Authority of Civil

Aviation & Metrology signed an

agreement with the Engineering

Investment House for conducting

studies to upgrade Sana'a' a

International Airports phase II at the

The first phase aims at modernizing

the airport runway and equipping it at

the cost of USD 114 billion jointly

funded by the Arab Fund for

Development and the Yemeni govern-

cost of US\$ 2,7000,000.

The Yemeni Ministry of Oil signed two memoranda of understanding with a number of joint Saudi and US companies for exploring oil and gas in blocks # 57 and 58 located in Mareb and Shabwa. The agreement includes carrying out 2000 bi-dimensional km of seismic surveys and 400 km of tridimensional seismic wells as well as digging out two exploration wells in block #574 located in al-Rayan.

Yemen to Construct a New Power

Yemen is to build up a new power station of a total output capacity of 120

megawatt at a cost exceeding USD 100 billion to cover the ever-increasing demands for power. Yemen has already posted two international tenders for the construction of the a power station. The first power station will be based in Sana'a and will have an output capacity of 60 megawatt and the other in Aden with the same output capacity. Saudi Arabia will cover the greater part of the cost of the

Cement Sales Soar

Economy News

The General Authority of Cement Production & Marketing says it expects an increase in cement production by 223,743 tons and a soar in sales totaling 231975 tons. The total production amounted to 493,000 tons. Similarly, the sales of the authority totaled at 1,5200,000 tons.

Investment Projects of 700 Billion

The total number of licensed investment projects in Yemen since the inception of the General Authority of Investments in 1992 till the end of December 2001, totaled 3000,956 projects at the cost of YR 702,280,000. These projects provide 127,625 job opportunities.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The Mosad Returns to Beirut

Sharon Underscores His Fear From Justice

t 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 surface3d 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

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 crime against humanity. It is about time 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 Hammarshold, 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

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

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 Minster, 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

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.



leader, without being held to account.

Between Wax and Wane Ahmed Mohvee Addeen

India and Pakistan:

Saba News Agency Managing

he 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.

Opinion

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

hat a sweet and secure life a woman can lead if she just follows and abides by Islamic instruc-

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 gion's sublime principles.

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 reli-

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 to 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.

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

> 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-

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 Importance of English Language 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.

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 I am very glad to be among the subdoubt, 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

lence. It is not only essential that the 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

Letters to the Editor

Journalists.

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

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

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

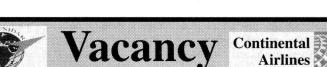
A "Thank You" from Sweden

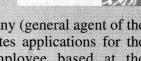
scribers to Yemen Times newspaper as I continue to receive your news alerts via e-mail and I was very glad by the way I was informed of events in Yemen.

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





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

تعلن المتحدة للسياحة والسفر الوكيل العام لشركة طيران الكونتننتال فى اليمن، عن حاجتها إلى موظف مبيعات وتسويق للعمل في شركة طيران الكونتننتال، على ان تتوفر فيه الشروط التالى: – إحادة اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.

خبرة سابقة في مجال قطع التذاكر والتسويق لا تقل عن خمس سنوات. فعلى من بحد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة الحضور إلى مقر الشركة الكائن في شارع الزبيري جوار بنك اليمن الدولي، وتقديم اوراقه الى مقر الشركة.

هاتف: ۲۸۳۰۸۲-۲۷۸۶۸۸ فاکس: ۲۷۸۶۹۹ 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

he 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 among 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 Yemeniorigin 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 minori-

ties 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

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 worshipers 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 motivat-

Section IV. U.S. Government Policy

The U.S. Embassy maintains an active dialog on human rights issues with the Government, NGO's, 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

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 communities 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 is 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

he 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.

al-Khaebah, Ibtihaj Saeed 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

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 Ouran 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.

Yemen Blood Safety Seeks Top priority Urgent **Donors Support For Blood Supply Reform**

Dr.Ahmed Lotf Al-Amari, Ph. Coordinator, Blood Board, Yemen Red Crescent Society

emen is Technically in the Asian continent, however, it is just a stone's throw from Africa, across the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The country has almost as large population as Saudi Arabia, yet lacks much of natural resources. Indeed, it is one of the poorest countries in the world with some of the highest rates of infant mortality, chronic diseases and illiteracy in the world [Yemen, the USA and al-Qaeda, By Stephen Zunes Dec.

The country gained independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1918. The British, who set up a protectorate area around southern port of Aden in the 19th century, withdrew in 1967 from what became south Yemen.

The two parts merged in May 1990, creating a democratic constitution which makes Yemen one of the most genuinely representative Government in the region (same reference).

The president is popularly chosen and new locally picked councils were established to shift power away from traditional system by making elected representatives responsible for providing basic government services.

A recent study by the World Health Organization (WHO) that looked at the overall quality and reliability of national public health laboratories and blood banks in Yemen [Emory who mission report, Yemen 2001] found

1-Yemen has experienced over the last 10 years several outbreaks of measles, diarrheal diseases including cholera, malaria, rabies, typhoid fever and rift valley fever.

2- the capacity of the ministry of public health and population for the surveillance and response to epidemic prone disease is very poor. Data reporting is absent and there is no list of noticeable infectious diseases at national level.

3- there is total lack of quality measures, no job descriptions are available, no standard operating procedures or guidelines are there. No manuals, no calibration or quality control is performed, neither reporting forms not inventory records are kept, and no validation of reagent is practiced and no performance indicators are recorded for equipment.

4- Bio-safety measures are absent, no sharps containers are there, and biosafety cabinets are non-functional, no training of personnel on laboratory safety is received. laboratory and nosocomial infections are common, as well as cross contamination of speci-

5-voluntary non-remunerated blood

donation amounts to 10% of donors, the rest being family replacement donors, the rest being family replace-

No fractionation activities in all blood banks is in place in Yemen.

Earlier study by the swigs Red Cross of Quality, efficiency and accessibility of the present blood system in Yemen (pole, D.Etal fact finding mission 1999) found that the total number of blood units collected in 1998 was 136.209 provided nationwide by fragmented blood program activities, no well-organized national blood banks authority with its own management structure, budget, regulation and poli-

The collected amount of blood units as per to int'l figures related to hospital deeds and population falls far short of the national requirement for blood supply in Yemen. There are no regulations relating to the optimal clinical use of blood and blood components a very important measure in order to use collected blood appropriately.

The usage of blood is based mostly on whole blood, the main reason for this is that blood banks do not prepare component due to lack of training and

Another report by the (WHO) consultant on laboratory diagnostics (browning 1997) found that there is no national coordination of blood banks services. Blood banks are associated with the laboratories and each blood bank works independently, sometimes using out of date grouping reagents and with no opportunities to quality control at any aspect of its work. Despite this there is rudimentary record keeping but blood for testing is not always separated from that issued for transfusion, the hospital blood banks do not operate to high standards and a national blood banks authority with donor facilities and fractionation equipments are urgently required. A strategy must be developed for the national blood bank in Sana'a and central blood banks in the governorates to ensure that the highest standards in the hospital blood banks at all national levels. The sound finding of the WHO consultant (sibinga 2000) indicated that the existing blood supply system is inadequate, unsatisfactory and potentially dangerous, highly fragmented, non-professional and full of risk for donors, personnel and patients. The net effect is that blood transfusion takes place in dangerous conditions, its lifesaving purpose subverted by non effected control including:

-lack of commitment, awareness at all

-lack of defined national policy, strategies, legislation and regulations. -lack of budget for a safe and sustain-

able blood supply system. -absence of a reliable and healthy donor registry [voluntary, non-remunerated and regular.]

-absence of equity in delivery of sate

and efficacious blood components and supportive hemotherapy

-absence of technical efficiency on the clinical use of blood and quality of blood supply.

WHO reform approach for the blood safety program (sibinga 2000), a striking parallel to the Yemen drugs action program approach, is recognized and the Ministry of Public Health recognizes the need to reconsider and re-prioritize the health sector reform [HSR] plan and would call for urgent high priority donors support of blood supply reform focused on blood safety and community involvement (healthy voluntary, non-remunerated regular donor base and registry) to seriously consider such support as part of the HSR branch of the health sector.

WHO plan of action (SIBINGA 2000) outlines steps needed to ensure the long-term stability and sustainability of a blood program and describes systematic approach to enhance each phase of setting up and running it based on stable cost-recovery system that will grow with the blood program and the national health and population program.

The entire blood program operation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Health and Population [Morph] along sector wide approach swap principles and will work with donors towards strengthening its institutional capacity and to develop an effective national Red Crescent society that will focus on specific phases related to public education and donors recruitment.

Recent efforts by the WHO to develop "Global Collaboration for Blood Safety" which includes an objective framework for policy debate decision making, is a major step in the right

Giving the urgent need to reform the blood supply system in order to better meet the needs of the healthcare system development and to prevent the extensive and increasing activities of the private firms in trying to establish commercial blood banks on ad hoc basis, it must be recognized by those who are responsible for maximizing blood safety in wealthy countries that they have responsibility to promote Yemen to reach self-sufficiency in blood and plasma through anonymous, voluntary and non-remunerated dona-

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P.O. Box 299 Sana'a- Yemen

-Ministry of Planning

Development Sana'a- Yemen

-Blood Donation Board of Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. box 299 Sana'a-

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Family in Yemen and population



Prepared for publishing by Ismael Al-Ghabiry Yemen Times

here is a strong interrelated relationship between family and population. There are different exchanged impacts and effects between them. The family is the bio-social reproductive unit for population through birth and socialization. It is a statistical unit used as a base for population surveys and censuses. Moreover, it is one of the most important social organizations in the field of demographic education such as marriage, selection of partner, birth, number of children, understanding of relation between income and the number of family members and family planing.

The family is one of the principal and important units of Yemeni social structure. Family structure has showed many changes and developments since 1962 due to the overall social change: Family type in terms of size and composition, and the social relations within the family and their patterns, the social trends towards female education (schooling) and female outdoor work, and her participation in social and political life and in other social and population processes such as marriage, birth and socialization. Moreover, development and modernization processes in the society like, education, urbanization, migration, profession and trade, growth and diversification have many implications on family. At the same time, it is also valid to say that the Yemeni family is going through a process of change and continuity, simultaneously, despite of its being under the influences of the societal transformations, it continues to carry with it some of the traditional life features. It has not succeeded yet, to get rid of particular backwardness aspects. Many families, especially in the rural remote areas, are still tied to some aspects of inherited social values and trends that became incompatible with the current social life, and hinder social development.

These values and trends are closely tied with female education (schooling), her participation in social and political life, and social attitude towards some population issues related to reproduction, reproduction health and socialization. On the other hand, the Yemeni family

has responded to the different social and economic changes by adopting behavioral patterns that conform with the new social situation. This reaction made the family an active element in modernization and development.

Historical, social and cultural evidences indicate that the Yemeni society witnessed several types of family in terms of structure and size: the extended family, the less extended one, and the nuclear family.

The most prevalent types are the extended and the nuclear ones. The extended type family is the one that is made up of more than one generation live as one family in one domicile that shelters grandfathers, grandmothers, father and mother, unmarried sons and daughters, married sons and daughters with their spouses, and sometimes, other kinds of kinship.

The nuclear family is composed of two generations: father and mother, and the unmarried sons and daughters. They live independently in one dwelling.

Yemeni society still coexists with both of the mentioned types, but we find a growing trend in adopting the nuclear type of family, particularly in urban areas. This trend develops simultaneously with the social, economic and cultural transformations. Some of the elements that stand behind this growing trend are: spread of education which facilitates economic independence of individuals, female outdoors work, migration, and rapid urbanization.

This growing change in types of family leads to further changes in social concepts related to marriage, direct and marriage kinship, birth, power and socialization. Marriage as a social and biological function tends to be a personal affair rather than a family one. Furthermore, despite the fact that birth is strongly valued in Yemeni family, the right to decide upon it, ceased to be an affair of other than the nuclear family members, this change also encourages family planning.

This trend towards the nuclear family does not, necessarily, mean a decline in the average of family size in Yemen. The reasons are: the desire for children and the high fertility rate. The average of family size for the total population of Yemen is 7. The average of family size for the resident population is 6.5, the average of the family members live in one house is 7.2, and the fertility rate of total population is 7.4, in urban areas and 5.6 in rural areas.

This change towards the nuclear family

does not negate the importance of the extended family, it only reduces its roles. The extended family still keeps strong relations among its individuals although nuclear families have been established and growing out of it and tend to live far away from it. Moreover, there is an important value in the Yemeni as well as most of Arab and Mulsim societies that perpetuates the existence of the extended family and the desire for birth, specially for male babies. Most of families prefer male babies. They believe that they will later take care for their fathers and mothers when they are old. Sons do not only add power, prestige, strength for their families, but they are also considered as a social insurance for their elders when being old and weak. A field survev in Tihama showed that 73.3% of the participant males said that birth of a son or sons is a support for them in The Yemeni family is a paternal family

in terms of power. The father is the head of power strata in the family, he is responsible of economic sustenance of the whole family. He is the sole decision maker. The rest of the family members must respond to and execute his decisions, commands and directions. The paternal power system depends on two dimensions: (domination, control) and (division of labor). Those two dimensions are clearer in the traditional extended family. The father in this type is the head of the strata, responsible of the family (within the boundaries of the family and out side

Then comes the male sons, then the old females who would have some power over the other young females, specially the daughters in-law, but this role of old females is subordinated to the male

The paternal power of the old people has implications on all decisions including some demographic issues such as birth and children numbers.

Generally, the family type and the paternal power determine the position of sons and daughters and their roles. In the extended family, the husband and wife do not play very important role of bringing up their children. The grandfather and grandmother practice the greater part and the more direct one in this process. Moreover, the selection of marriage partner (within the kinship net or outside it) comes within the family elder's authority and it is determined by the family interest. Sometimes, sons are allowed to select themselves, but within the wide circle demarcated by the elders. Even selection of work or profession and education is not a personal decision.

As an effect of the relative change in the family type towards the nuclear one, a change in the paternal power, roles and position is happening. Some demographic changes within the Yemeni family are developing; such as the new roles of sons, daughters and females. Many families in the urban areas pave the way for their sons to select their partners themselves. Even girls are allowed to participate in their marriage partner selection as well as their education.

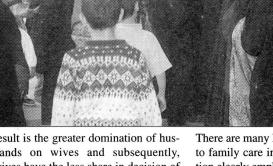
Education and work are the main supportive elements in the process of changing Yemeni women situation towards strengthening their role in the family and society.

The implications of the new situation of women on the population issue is proven by many field studies. Women education and outdoor work started to change their behavior related to the population issue. The educated women and those who work outdoors tend to use family planning methods.

Marriage at early age is a good social value for religious, ethical and cultural reasons. Inspire of that the legislator stated the minimum legal age of marriage for males and females at 15, we sometimes find girls who marry at less than this minimum. Despite the relative improvement (rise) in age at marriage because of education and better awareness, the average age at marriage reached 24 for males in country side (1994 census), 25 for males in urban areas, about 20 for females in rural areas and 21 for males in rural areas.

This improvement does not reach the level that we can say the early age at marriage is not a widespread phenomenon in Yemen.

Marriage at early age has its negative effects on the demographic structure as general and on women and family in particular. It leads to birth at early age and recurring births, subsequently it leads to enlarging the size of the family. The Yemeni demographic survey about maternal health shows that the average live birth rate during the reproductive period is about 7.7 The negative effect on women is early school leaving (a report on female education shows that the proportion of drop out among male students is 38% while it is 53% among female students.) The



result is the greater domination of husbands on wives and subsequently, wives have the less share in decision of birth issue.

The prevalent culture positive values numerous births. The large number of births strengthen the position of wife within her husband's extended family. She will be cared of much more than the wife who doesn't have children. Another issue related to birth, is the sex of the born child. Boy babies are more preferable than girls. But, it is a declining value, inspire of preserving it within the upbringing process of children. Qat and behavior patterns connected to qat negatively affect the health of family members. It is a great economic

burden on the family. Qat is one of the

main causes of the widespread malnu-

The tangible changes in consumption patterns due to the social and economic transformations have some positive effects, specially in helping women easily fulfill their home duties, but the families, particularly in the urban areas, are subjected to modernization attraction that distorts the positive social values. The modern communication systems (satellites) is the most famous means of distortion. Some people do not know how to use it positively for education and enlightenment.

Poverty: the complicated poverty causes in society bring about strong repercussions on the family and the society. Some of poverty causes are:

(a) Population growth which is one of the highest rates in the world (about

(b) The average income rate in Yemen is very low (\$285 in 1995). The size of family is very large, this negatively affects the ability to meet the needs of the family members, dependency rate in Yemen is very high (about 116.6 in 1994 census), economical dependency is also extremely high (439.3) according to the same census.

There are many legislations that pertain to family care in Yemen. The constitution clearly emphasizes the necessity of caring for maternal health and women. The civil service law considers difficulties faced by working women during marriage, pregnancy and breast-feeding. The Social Insurance Law (1991) secures insurance for retiring, death

The population policy related to family (the National Strategy) that gives a considerable attention to women and family issues. It concentrates on health care services such us maternal and reproductive health, family planning, female education, illiteracy and empowering women for the different activities, specially her participation in productive work, development and improving quality of life.

In order to improve family situation in Yemen, the following suggestions could be set forth for future actions:

-Efforts should be excreted to increase awareness on family functions and roles to strengthen its structure and protect it form disintegration.

-Urging different mass media to adopt a new attitude in the domain of improving awareness roles and responsibilities within the family to establish equity in dividing home duties among family members.

-Stressing the role of nuclear family and empowering its decisions making abilities with regard to its structure and life ad raising awareness on planning and controlling expenditure.

-Making laws, improving the existing legislation and laws related to family affairs to improve family situation, in the domain of health and social rights. Protection of family from poverty and vulnerability and supporting the poor through strengthening productive and income generating family programs and activating mechanisms of social security, productive families and community development fund.

Snatched Glance at Abdullah's Masterpieces

ation is an outcome

of a tranquil person.

Abdullah's master-

pieces as I have

noticed are full of

human intuitive cre-

The majority of his

paintings has been

mainly focusing on

through their shy-

ness and kindness.

Woman is the

source of warm

feelings and com-

passion. "She bears

a resemblance to

motherhood, sister-

hood. She is the

wife, the home and

commented.

beloved," he

has painted

faces

women's

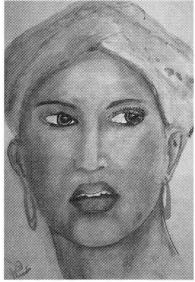


Abduh Mukbil Al-Sabari Yemen Times

bdullah 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.

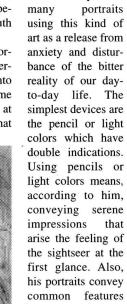
The first impression one gets when he knows the artist Abdullah is that he is undisturbed, unassuming, gentle who has faith and is determined to fulfill something new.

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.

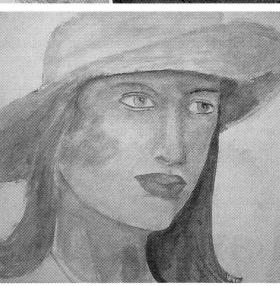
At the first glance at the artist's portraits one can discern that there is a certain kind of adventure penetrating into the artist's mind and then they come into existence. Careful Scrutinize at Abdullah's paintings you will find that



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.



Abdul-weli's short story:

Hadn't He Come Back!

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

rom 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
- 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

- Has he come?

call:

The two kids cried:

- It is our father. It is said that father is on his way to the village.

two kids drank water. They heard to

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 steeps of the mountain years ago when his A voice of mourning interrupted him: brother was lying in his mother's

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

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

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 women bewitched him in the city. She (the wife) looked at the corner where they leid 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...

- I want water ... water ... water.

The mother hurried to the large waterjar. The two kids came nearer to 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.

his own personality confessing that without such a characteristic, the artist would be far away from the truth whatever his typical mode of expression

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

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

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

"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

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

best supporting actress.

the dark drama "In the Bedroom."

be completely destroyed," he added.

ne 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

"Beautiful Mind" Outshines in Golden Globes

honors in two categories, drama and

Veteran actor Gene Hackman, who was

absent from the ceremony, won the

award for best actor in a comedy/musi-

cal for his role in the comedy film "The

Royal Tenebaums." Hackman plays

the patriarch of a dysfunctional family

who attempts to regain the love of his

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

Robert Altman took the directing

honor for his murder-mystery satire

"Gosford Park," which chronicles the

scandals of aristocrats through the eyes

and philosopher Iris Murdoch.

comedy/musical.

children.

This indicates that the artist's masterpieces can not be existed or created at a specific or planed time. Incidental moments come suddenly to his mind and inspired him. An acceptable cre-

of their servants. Bosnia's "No Man's Paris nightclub involved in an ill-fated Land" received the award for best forlove affair with a struggling writer. The Golden Globes give top movie eign 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

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

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 occa-

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 rectorship 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 gener-

ation 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

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



Improve Your English



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

I. What to say

Situations and Expressions

Beginning with this issue we shall focus on specific situations and the set expressions in English generally used in those situations. In order to improve your proficiency in communication, oral and written, you must understand the idea that is being conveyed and the expressions being used for this purpose. Every communicative situation has some unique feature embedded in it which calls for an appropriate expression. It is a common experience that when we find ourselves in a situation, it generates an idea in our mind and we search for an appropriate expression to adequately convey that idea, attitude, emotion or feeling. Of course, there are no one-to-one correlation between the 'idea unit' and the expression used to convey it. For example, if you meet a close friend unexpectedly after a long time, you may exclaim: 'What the hell are you doing

On the surface it sounds as if you are scolding some one. But it expresses surprise, doesn't it? These may be taken as exception. However, there are many common situation specific phrases and expressions which you must learn to be able to apply them as and when needed.

(1) Extending Invitations

here?'

In our social interaction with others we, on several occasions, need to extend invitation to some of our friends to our house. The occasion may range from a simple courtesy call to a special festive occasion like a birthday party, marriage, wedding anniversary and so forth. Sometimes the invitation may be 'informal' like to a close friend or 'formal' like to a boss a superior.

Depending on the occasion, the status or position of the invitee and our relation with them, the invitation may be formal or informal which would call for a careful selection of the most suitable expression.

Now let's look into some of them:

Informal: (To a friend or acquaintance with whom we have intimacy)

- Drop in some time
- · Do call on us
- · Please call on us anytime you like
- · Why don't you visit us sometime?
- · Come to the party. Please don't give excuses for not
- · Please don't miss the party.
- We're having a get together this evening. Please come without fail.
- How about joining us for the party/dinner.
- · Join us for lunch today.

Formal: (to someone who is senior and respectable)

- · I'd like to have your company this evening. Are you free?
- I'd like to have the pleasure of your company on ...
- (occasion) · We'd like to have you at the party at ... (time and
- We'd be very much pleased to have you at the function ... (at my residence/at hotel...)

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences 1. It is a well-laid convention for the Dean to address the

students on the first day.

- Success in this venture will depend upon the flawless cooperation of the public.
- There should be a copious inquiry into the accident.
- Your behavior cost him a great deal of sorrow.
- Efforts should be make at once to stem the crisis of

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1. He speaks excellent (fluent, perfect) Arabic.
- I'm going to the barber's to have my hair cut (trimmed).
- They made bold (extravagant) claims, but achieved nothing.
- Would you please try to clear up this (point of)
- 5. I'll have more time for general reading when I have passed the examination.

III. How to express it in one word

- 1. To make solid or strong.
- Speech sound produced by a stoppage or partial stoppage of breath.
- Temporary cooperation of a number of countries for a common purpose.
- 4. General view of a subject, scene, etc.
- 5. Something that is remarkable.

Answers to last week's questions

- One who is opposed to great or sudden change: Conservative (adj)
- Building, or part of building, with glass walls and roof to protect plants from cold: Conservatory (n)
- Keep from change, loss, or destruction: Conserve (v.
- trans) One who is thoughtful of the needs of others:
- Considerate (adj) 5. The state of always being the same in thought and
- behavior: Consistency (n)

IV. Do as directed

a) Choose the correct words given in the brackets.

- 1 It (spends, takes) five hours to fly to Bombay.
- We are going to (spend, take) a month in Aden. A letter (spends, takes) a week to reach India.
- 4 How much does this parcel (cost, weigh)? ten
- 5 How much does this parcel (cost, weigh)? two

hundred riyals.

b) Use the following in sentences

account for, bear with, call in, call for, call on, call up

c) Distinguish between the use of 'avenge' and 'revenge'

Answers to last week's questions

- 1. If he changes his habits he will be loved by all.
- 2. I must call on my uncle soon.
- 3. Would you mind showing those photographs to me?
- 4. She is going to find out the truth very soon.

V. Words of wisdom

"To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability."

-Goethe

FORUM



I Love you So Much

I love you so much No matter what separates us No matter how far you are away, You are close to my heart, Wherever you are

I love you so much Your love's deep inside my being My heart and soul

Whatever happens I will not forget you I love your hills, fields and rivers

O my beloved country I will keep up my love for you forever Omhany Abdullah Al-Warith Faculty of Education

Aim of Education

As the saying goes "everything has an aim". All human beings have an aim behind their work in their life. We don't normally listen of a person who walks in the street or in the market without a specific goal and wishes to reach it. Therefore, it is necessary for everyone to fix his goal that he wants to achieve in his life. And this saying is applicable to the society and communi-

All communities must have an aim and must work for its fulfillment. On the other hand, the community which doesn't have any goal in life is like a small ship in large sea, which doesn't

know its direction or where it wants to go. It may face a strong wave and storm and at the end it may sink and stay down at the bottom of the sea. So every community should do what it can to achieve its goal in its life. It must make a plan and try to implement

it by means of proper devices.

The aim of Education is to equip the learners with useful techniques, and thereby to build a strong community. It prepares the learners to do everything for the sake of his/her community, and to grow up good minds in good bodies. Hatim M. Hatim Al-Shama

Level 4 English Department, Faculty of Education Mahweet

A Funny Face

Sana'a

One day on my way home from school, I got into a bus. When I entered, there was a man in the bus other than the driver. I sat beside him. At first I did not look at his face carefully; I was gazing proudly at my exam paper in which I got the highest marks. A few minute later, the silence prevailing in the bus was broken by a loud laugh of mine. I could notice that the man had the funniest face in the world. Actually it was not a face; the man had only a big, long nose having an eye on each side. The mouth was not seen and

his chin was looking as if it were hammered not flat but up. I could not help laughing as I kept gazing at the man. The man noticed that. He turned to me and said in a very sad and sullen voice

"Yes," I said, trying to keep a straight "Now you are laughing not at the crea-

ture but at the creator; you may also come to this. I just - his eyes were now full of tears - I just can not help it."

I stopped laughing because the words of the man were strangely piercing. They got into the heart before the ear. First I started thinking if they contained any insult, I will let this ugly creature know who he is. But they did not. I kept on thinking and thinking. Just then, a guilty feeling came to me. I realized that I hurt the man's feelings. "I must ask his forgiveness." I said to myself. I made up my mind and turned to say 'sorry..' "Alas" I cried "where is

the man?" "Which man?" asked the driver. "The man who was sitting by me." I

He said, "He got down just five minutes ago. He asked me for a free ride

"Oh, no!" I cried sadly Now the guilt is killing me.

Mohammed Ali Ahmed Al-Ra'awi

Your "Mother Tongue" and "The Other Tongue"

A Closer Look





College of Aden, Nadirah IBB university

Like any other set of foreign language learners, the Yemeni learners of English face the problem of the features of their mother tongue (Arabic) influencing the features of the target language (English). Experts in language teaching have maintained that when the rules of the learner's mother tongue are the same as those of the other tongue (s)/he is learning, the influence is positive and learning is

easy. But when the rules of the learner's mother tongue are different from the rules of the other language (s)/he is learning, (s)/he commits mistakes as (s)/he applies the rules of his/her mother tongue to the other language. This is negative influence and this is more relevant to Yemeni learners learning English. For the teachers of English in Yemen and for those who are trained in teaching English, it is necessary to make a comparative and/or contrastive study of Arabic and English. Such a study will enable them to know better what the real learning problems are. It will also be possible for them to predict the mistakes the learners are likely to commit and rectify these mistakes by preparing remedial exercises.

It's proposed to present in this short essay an elementary (not exhaustive) contrastive study of some areas of English and Arabic grammatical systems through the columns of Yemen Times so as to enable the teacher friends in Yemen to be familiar with the differences and similarities between the two languages pertaining to these areas.

tems of English and Arabic to draw your attention to the differences and their impact on the learners.

Spelling and pronunciation:

There is a problem with English spelling for Arab learners. In Arabic one letter of the alphabet always stands for one sound.

(Exceptions: ¿ and 3 and the sound áin the word "al" which is pronounced in different ways, depending upon the next sound: Alrahman الرحمن al shams

But in English there is no one-to-one relationship between spelling and pronunciation. Very often the same letter is pronounced differently in different words. Also the same sound is spelt differently in different words. Sometimes some letters are not pronounced at all.

Examples:

1) The letter "c" is pronounced

- in the world scale ك . 1
- 2. w in the word receive in the word <u>ocean</u>

2) The same sound spelt differently ي in Arabic

- 1. With letters "ee" in the word see 2. With the letter "ea" in the word sea 3. With the letters "ie" in the word
- 4. With the letters "ei" in the word
- receive 5. With the letters "ey" in the word

3) Letters which are not pronounced:

- 1. The letter "b" is silent in the word comb, lamb.
- 2. The letter "e" is silent in the word come, some,

3. The letter "g" is silent in the word

4. The letter "h" is silent in the word

5. The letter "p" is silent in the word psychology. All these examples will prove that it is

not easy to grapple with the pronunci-

ation of an English word by looking at

its spelling. The students should be

taught the correct pronunciation and the correct spelling for which a teacher has to make extra efforts.

Writing system:

The differences between the English and the Arabic orthographic systems are sharp. Hence, the average Arab learner of English loses speed while writing in English. He is unable to write fast. Some of the causes are the following:

English

The letters of the English alphabet are formed with anti-clock wise movement of the hand

abcd

We write from left to right. For exam-

Yemen is a beautiful country

the hand

The letters of the Arabic alphabet are formed with clock-wise movement of



We write from right to left. for exam-

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

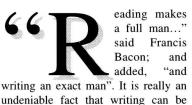
The nature of the languages being such, the teachers should take care to teach the learners the correct formation of English letters. In Yemen students start learning English when they are in the 1st year preparatory class, that is when they are about 11 years old. By this time the habits of their mother tongue (Arabic) are well settled. So it is normally difficult for them to shed off the strongly rooted mother tongue habit and easily switch over to English. It is not easy for them to draw orthographic conventions in anti-clockwise circles.

They follow the Arabic method and write the English letter "O" and the other letters with the clockwise movement of the hand. This affects their speed in writing greatly. The clockwise movement is quick when one writes from right to left, but not so when one writes from left to right.

Writing: A God-given Gift



Abdu M. Al Shara'abi



undeniable fact that writing can be characterized as the mental productivity of a spiritual inspiration and profound vision that productive writers are gifted with". Writing also is of great value, mostly, in the field of literature and journalism. Hence, it is through writing that one can express one's personal attitude and describe

events to the public. Writing, in my viewpoint, is concerned with the world of imagination which is the realm of those creative writers. It is dom; the world of creativity, and the

To develop and cultivate these good qualities, we ought to have curiosity for knowledge and thirst for reading. Because, it is only the well-read writer who is endowed with these abovementioned qualities. Apart from this, a writer is also be gifted with tender feelings and a rich sensibility that help him express himself through writing.

of information and innovative ideas which makes a piece of writing informative. Richness of ideas is achievable only through comprehensive and wide reading. Reading is unmistakably the main source of getting valuable information and the best way through which good ideas can be cultivated and be then skillfully molded in a way that appeals to the readers. Obviously, one can not write without having access to a wide spectrum of

d) Locomotive by Richard

c) Logarithmic

Therefore, it is true that reading is indispensable, in so far as good writing is the outcome of good reading. Hence, reading is considered the main pillar or the backbone of writing.

Like speaking skills, writing is also a means for interpersonal and international communication. Unlike spoken skills, writing has the quality of permanence. Writing, in general has a great significance, because writers always tend to deal with and address a great deal of social problems. They also try to propose viable solutions to help people tackle their problems. It is only through writing that one can spread the right principles, the sound thoughts and opinions and beliefs that contribute to reforming society, guiding people and amending their conducts.

Writers are the ones who bravely reject unacceptable or unlawful acts being practiced in the society. Just as fighters are armed with weapons, writers are armed with pens. They attack the corrupt and the tyrants in society without fear. Good writers in this sense are the

It's a small wonder that writing is also considered to be a powerful means of depicting the beauty of nature. Good writings portray life and human beings in an attractive and appealing way. Writers transport us to the world of their imagination and make us feel as if we are living in a world different from our real world. Good writers have the skill of making inanimate objects seem to be speaking and moving as if they are animate. Thus, Creative writers are really inspired by spiritual thoughts that make their writings vibrant. Hence, it is no exaggeration to say that it is only through writing that we live and enjoy a meaningful life! I'm sure dear readers, you'll agree

with me that writing is indeed a Godgiven gift!

1- introductory note:

Sa'ad Sharif

In this introductory note we wish to contrast the writing and spelling sys-

also the world of idealism and wis- ideas on the the basis of his reading.

world of spirituality and vitality.

Writing, inevitably, presupposes plenty

TIMES QUIZ - 15

Questions:

A cold coke bottle is left open on the pan of a balance and its weight is observed from time to time. The weight

a) remains unchanged d) increases, reaches a maximum and then decreases c) increases

When a boatman pushes the bank with his pole, the boat moves. This can be

a) law of floatation b) first law of motion c) third law of motion d) Archimedes principle

explained on the basis of

What invention was made by observing a boiling tea-kettle and by whom? a) Steam engine by Watt b) Car (steam) by Necolas

Which is the hardest known mineral? a) Limestone c) Bauxite d) Diamond

c) Jet engine by Sir Frank White

Which arithmetic is used by a computer? a) Algebraic b) Binary code

Answers to Times Quiz (14)

Smoke is solid dispersed in gas

The depth of ocean is measured by using a Fathometer

The total number of bones in human body is 210 The intensity of sound is denoted as Decibel Radio waves from an antennae travel with the velocity of light

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.
- The preparation and interpretation of the financial statements and reports of the CAU.
- 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.
- 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
- The compilation of all project's activities and CAU's operating costs.
- The preparation and interpretation of all statistical records and reports of the CAU.
- 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
- The maintenance of adequate records of authorized appropriations and the determination that all sums expended pursuant thereto are properly accounted for.
- 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
- 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 envelops 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 hopeyemen@Yahoo.com PO Box: 19387, Sana'a, @Yahoo.com

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 got directed to maintain life of the organism. This is achieved through two important parameters:

a) The form including the shape of the organism

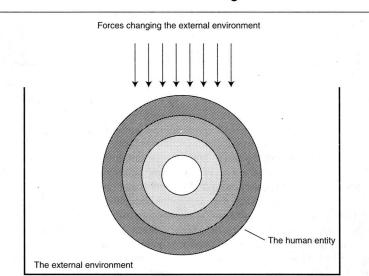
b) Then life continuation is guaranteed by Homeostasis.

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 not 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 parame-

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,

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 mulieu in terne, 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 superceded."

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 Psvche'.
- * 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 contemporaneous modern interpretations of the eternal Holy Quranic verses and the Prophet nobel Sunnah.
- HOPe is the convergence point of the three great Abraham monotheistic religions; Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
- HOPe is a vital preparatory phase for the ideal cosmopolitant human being that emits peace and love and respects the international values of human rights, democracy, freedom, justice and cooperative peaceful co-



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الشركة اليمنية الهندية الثنائية للترويج والإستشارات التجارية المحدودة Yemen India Bilateral Trade Promotion Council



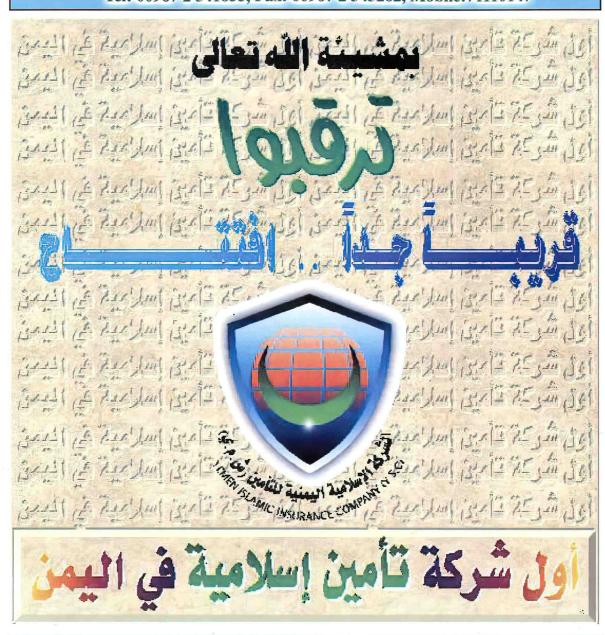
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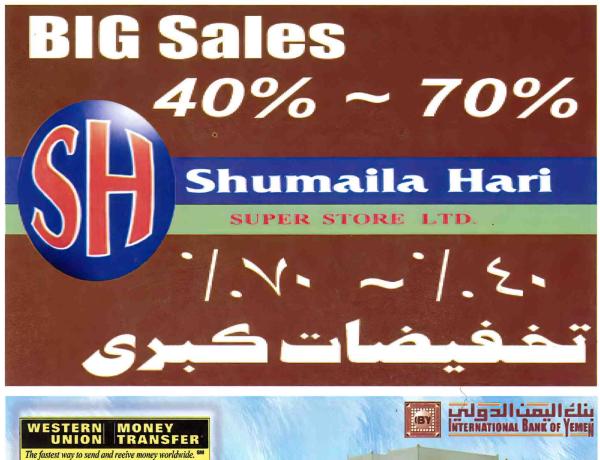
* Presenting analyzes and studies, trade consultation, translating

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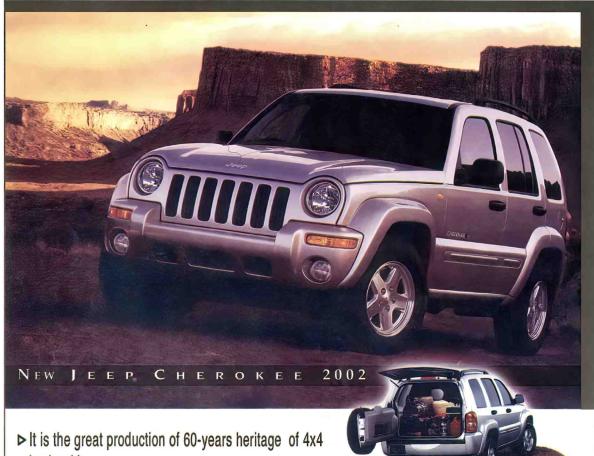




13



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The daily editorial for today has concentrated on the theme of the Arab efforts and good offices exerted nowadays for clearing atmospheres of Arab relations from all their defects accumulated along the past years.

The editorial says that among the positive indications derived from positive and encouraging statements by Arab officials we can find that there is an evidence about availability of mutual willingness and joint will for starting a new chapter for a bright future of the Arab system. Positive indicators carry with them good omens and rather the realization of putting an end to a past dominated by crises expected to be achieved during the upcoming Arab summit in Beirut. It seems, in the light of that, the Arab political reality is approaching reconciliation in coincidence with dictates of defending the issues of the nation and service of her

Perhaps one of the most important necessities of positively employing of stands is to replace dispute and individual stances by communication and integration of roles. Within this context, the editorial maintains, our country under leadership of president Ali Abdullah Saleh has played its role and remarkable contribution to restore Arab solidarity through its initiative of the political mechanism regulating convening the Arab Summits. The issue of reconciliation among the brethren has occupied the largest portion of our leadership's political priorities. Undoubtedly, the realization of comprehensive Arab reconciliation would represent the strongest of responses to the Israeli arrogance.



Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite People's Unionist Organization, 22 Jan. 2002

Columnist Ali Al-Saqqaf has written that since the blasting incident of the USS Cole Destroyer at Aden harbor, October 2000, American officials have been repeatedly visiting our country. These visits have not ceased but the Yemeni citizen has not noticed anything produced by them. Official news has always reported that the visits include talks with Yemeni officials pertaining to cooperation in fighting terror and progress of investigations into Cole explosion incident.

Information given by the Yemeni side is often very little, and if there is any information it is often confused and contradictory and usually bewilder observers and makes them more ignorant of what is going on. This in act explains why many of those dealing with such news resort to western media for help. They specially seek information at American media which sent information where it is difficult to be confirmed by officials in our country, for they desist from giving any information for reasons we usually do not know. What really annoys in this regard is that when any one of the media deals with information or news coming from outside, official newspapers start dealing ready-made accusations to those



Al-Wahda weekly, 23 Jan. 2002

The newspaper's editorial says that experiments have proved that fighting terror in societies and states that have experienced this phenomenon, it could not be with arms only. There are many certain ways and channels that should be made available to be employed in the war against terror.

Development is the first and most effective kind of weapon to be used in combating terrorism. For with the comprehensive and wide-range meaning of development the prominent factors of preventing the birth of the germ of terror can be attained. Development can also provide the important conditions for fighting terrorism itself.

Experiments and examples have proved that terrorism can spread in areas clearly lacking of features of development and necessary facilities. Poverty, unemployment, ignorance, disease and other such factors constitute the incubator for terrorism. Thus improving living conditions and providing essential services for the people, such as education, medication, good roads, electricity and water, ..etc, would pave half the way towards safeguarding against terror.

The editorial maintains that parallel to development condition there comes the media and enlightenment weapon. This one is the responsibility of mass media and religious platform. Men of letters and preachers are the forward partners with security bodies and architects of development. Moreover, all the country's institutions and social segments are called to join forces to fulfill this



Al-Balagh weekly, 22 Jan. 2002

The weekly's editorial stresses that Israeli forces are continuing their disregard toward the Palestinian authority and chairman Yasser Arafat by clamping the siege against him in Ramalla city and shelling of the Palestinian and Broadcasting Establishment there.

Despite of repeated offenses, president Arafat addresses letters to the U.S. president Bush asking him to exert efforts for saving the " peace" settlement but he receives no relevant response. It is as if Arafat has not perceived vet that there is no longer anything called "Peace Process" but in his own imagination. I t would have been better for Arafat to address his messages to the Arab and Muslim rulers and Islamic peoples to rescue him personally and also to save the Palestinian people. The peace process has become a pretext by which he can direct the Palestinian authority weapon towards the resisting Palestinian people.

Chairman Arafat's calls have been much repeated to president Bush about salvaging the peace process and also he has repeated his statements on his being sticking to peace, a "peace of the courageous" without all that humility and surrender leading to any result. Arafat is now experiencing an arrest the Israe'i enemy decided to keep. When would we hear president Arafat announcing that it is the right of the Palestinian people to resistance and that he would not give his orders to the authority's police to arrest the Palestinian mujahideen?



Ash-Shoura weekly, organ of Union of People's Forces, 20 Jan. 2002

Columnist Mohammed Saleh al-Hadhiri has written that newspapers have last week been unanimous that many citizens have died of poisons contained in qat especially due to chemical fertilizers. This gives an indication of the volume of social corrup-

Qat has proved to be the silent killer or the first factor in claiming lives of high proportion of victims during the past years. The issue of qat is still developing towards becoming the most dangerous phenomenon against our society, necessitating interference at more than one level. One of these levels is the religious represented by religious leaders who are governed by the general rule of legitimizing and prohibition religiously in the way leading to achieve the general interest of the society. A legal opinion or decision by religious scholars must represent must represent a transfer to of their legal function towards being more effective socially. There should be a representation process of the national interest in a legal way by subjecting qat to stipulation of the rule that defines the percentage of harm or befit. Thus it would be prohibited if harm surmounts benefit and to be allowed if benefit surmounts



Al-Ayyam daily, 22 Jan. 2002

Columnist Mohammed Hassein As-Soufi says in an article it is not good that our society is swept with social ills that have aggravated and taken multi colors and forms and spread rapidly. It is also unpleasant that all that happens while we keep unaware towards it, as if it is a fate or destiny in or life.

Among these social diseases is unemployment among the youth, particularly the qualified and those holding high educational degrees. This situation gives an indication that about the great gap dividing between education plans and requirements of development. And that has led to increase the number of youth who are left on the margin without having work and also destroyed any future ambitions among them.

The author puts the blame mainly on the government that is obliged to create job opportunities for the youth through invest in economically feasible projects, instead of small investment ventures that would accommodate only few numbers of the unemployed.



RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League Party, 22 Jan. 2002.

In its editorial the newspaper confirms its support for those who call for the importance of the existence of educational institutes specialized in teaching sciences of language and religious law according to bases and orientations and targets preserving our generations against seditions and rifts and preserve our religion against calls for extremism, in addition to putting an end to any direction that may appear to be representing Islam in Yemen. Our people in Yemen are all Muslims representing the pure and moderate Islam away from politicizing Islam. The editorial says that Islam should not be politicized rather that we must add to politics values and ethics of our religion. Our country must undertake its role in the future dialogue among civilizations.

We should not let people affiliate of one side to be as the sole responsible for Islam and as though the others are not Muslims. Islam is the religion of all the Yemenis and we need to teach our sons its magnanimous and pure sciences which our generation for over 14 centuries have been learning.



Al-Ihya'a Al-Arabi weekly, organ of the **Arab Baath Socialist** party, 2 Jan. 2002

Abdulsalam Said Ahmed has said in an article that as America has dubbed each of its previous wars with a suitable name, it has chosen for its new war a slogan compatible with its goals and intentions. It has therefore dubbed it " the infinite justice". This war would be actually with all standards infinite in its sphere, goals and means. In this war America would be free in behavior, not to be questioned about its action and would not need permission nor justification. If it feels suspicious about any country, it would render it into rubbles and graveyards.

Against these new changeables and this American absolute behavior, European politicians and decision-makers have felt that they must do something if they wanted to survive and protect interests of their peoples. Therefore they acted in compliance with their historical responsibility towards their peoples and in accordance with what the stage dictates on them of challenges and dangers. So there was the decision of unifying the currency a wise, responsible and strategic achievement and significant for the structure of the European unity. It would, added to the previous accomplishments, enhance the economic, political and social security of the European countries.

We the Arabs are yearning for an action that would restore to us what we had or part of it or at least to preserve our scattered parts and protect them from destruction, especially that America sees us as the origin of terror and draws up its strategic plans accordingly.



Al-Mithaq weekly organ of the General People's Congress party, 21 Jan. 2002

notorious terrorist Ariel Sharon and his government have proved to be but a gang of crime perpetrating aggression against the Palestinian people and working hard for sabotaging the "peace process". This state of affairs constitutes a grave danger to security and stability of the Middle East and heralds of limitless catastrophes against the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation and its terrorism. All that happens under the very nose of the international community that stands handfolded and does not bear its responsibility in the face of killing and starving and horrifying the defenseless Palestinians.

Nowadays there are grave developments taking place which are represented by tightening the grip on the Palestinian cities, destroying infrastructures of a defenseless people wanting freedom and independence. What is going on is a tendency towards a comprehensive war involving all. This situation dictates on the Arabs to define more brave and clearer attitudes in taking decisive and rapid measures forcing the Zionist terrorist entity discard its aggression.

There's no Risk with Post Modernism

Dr Lee Peterson

hen historians look back at the past twenty-five years, they will in all likelihood call this period the birth of the post-modern society. The term post-modern, which relates to the period of time which began in the mid-1970s at the time when we moved from the industrial age to information age, has come to be used to describe everything from a style of art to a means of production. Writing in the future, historians will be able to classify the characteristics that define the post-modern society, such as the rise of the single-parent family. It maybe too early to tell, but another characteristic that will possibly be used to define the post-modern society is its utter aversion to risk (1). This risk aversion manifests itself in

several ways. One example is to be found in the United States foreign policy. Since the end of the Vietnam War, the United States has been reluctance to commit forces to conflict situations. Although critics of US foreign policy may not agree, subsequent presidential administrations have been extremely particular when deciding to commit forces. This reluctance has led to an inordinate amount of reliance on technological means of fighting wars, most notably air power. In both the cases of Bosnia and Afghanistan, the United

States has been criticized for what has been described as indiscriminate bombing. The reason for this reliance on air power is directly linked to the American public's refusal to accept casualties. When the United States has lost soldiers overseas it has been deemed unacceptable by US public opinion and led to the quick withdrawal of those forces, such as in the case of Lebanon in 1983 and Somalia in 1993. Another example of this risk aversion is to be found in financial markets. Since the 1970s there has been an explosion of derivatives, such as Interest Rate swaps, Foreign Currency swaps, Forward Agreements, Futures and Options that were created to hedge or offset a risky investments. Today, a multi-billion pound market exists that allows for almost any tradable commodity to have an accompanying derivative to hedge or offset against a multitude of exposures to risk.

The reason for this risk aversion is quite simply a demand by post-modern society for certainty. However, it is becoming apparent that this expectation for certainty is moving into the realm of the ridiculous. When people feel that they have been subjected to unacceptable risk, they claim that this was unfair and demand restitution from anyone they can think of as being responsible. If anyone disputes this fact, just ask anyone that has to carry malpractice insurance.

A second example, which stresses the

sadly been demonstrated in the aftermath of the events of attacks on the United States on September 11th. One of the companies that suffered the most in the attack was the insurance company Marsh-McClennen. Being located on the top floors of the World Trade Center, Marsh-McClennen lost a large number of their New York staff. In a gesture of goodwill, Marsh-McClennen announced that they will continue to pay the medical insurance for their employees families who lost their lives for one year. Upon this announcement, the families condemned this offer as far too little. So Marsh-McClennen, though one could only guess that they were stunned that the goodwill gesture was rejected so adamantly, offered to increase the length of the coverage to three years. This has also been rejected as too little. Even though Marsh McClennen bore no responsibility for the terrorist act which killed many of its employees, its goodwill gesture was not seen as sufficient to pay for the loss of these families' members. Although we are still in the early stages

issue of finding someone to pay has

of the development of the post-modern society, there is a worrying trend that suggests that when undesirable events take place, the society expects that the financial cost of these events should be shared with anyone who can be made accountable, no matter how responsible they are for the event.

U.S. Should Reconsider Aid to Israel

Bill Maxwell St. Petersburg Times

srael has severed ties with Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat. As an American citizen and a taxpayer, I want to go on record stating that the United States should reconsider its ties with Israel.

For sure, we should cut off all funds as much as \$3-billion annually — to the Jewish state. Much of that money (American taxes) is used in ways, including the procurement of military weaponry, that dehumanize the Palestinian people.

We, as Americans, should be ashamed of ourselves for being partners in a state policy that forces an entire population to exist as a diaspora - a stateless people scattered about as if they are noth-

The United States should have nothing to do with this policy of human dispossession. It is against everything we believe in, including the written tenets of our Constitution.

Let me try a little raw truth in discussing this mess. I was in Israel in 1999 when Ehud Barak defeated Benjamin Netanyahu in the election for prime minister. Shortly before the election, Gideon Levy, a columnist for the Ha'aretz newspaper, asked Barak what he would have done if he had been born a Palestinian:

Barak's response, the most honest one he could give, angered most Israeli Jews. I was among journalists at the press conference when Barak said: "I would have joined a terrorist organiza-

Remember, Barak is not a lover of Arabs. He is one of Israel's most decorated generals, a man who killed Arabs

But even Barak knows the score: You cannot dispossess a people and then attempt to govern them by occupying their land, by forcing them to subsist in refugee camps, by blocking roadways to their jobs, by refusing to let them get medical attention, by cutting them off from their universities, by discounting their humanity.

Only fools would attempt such folly

Today, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is living out his dream of getting rid of Arafat. Sharon's history with Palestinians is a bloody one, and nothing has changed since he has been in

Look at how he got elected. He, a candidate for prime minister and a wellknown public figure, went to the Temple Mount shortly before the national election. He knew what he was doing. He knew how Palestinians would react. Even more cynically, he knew how Israeli Jews would react to Palestinian violence: They would turn Barak out of office

Sharon came into office with the intention of militarily bringing the Palestinians to their knees, and Palestinian extremists played into his hands by carrying out acts of terrorism inside Israel and in the territories. As myopic as he is, Sharon miscalcu-

lated the fury, scale and longevity of the new intitada.

Now, Sharon has declared Arafat irrelevant. Ironically, the Palestinian people were declared irrelevant decades ago. Declaring Arafat persona non grata is self-defeating. Israel will gain nothing but more violence for another generation by humiliating Arafat. And if Arafat is killed — either by Israelis or by militant Palestinians — Israel will

pay a price higher than that of the Palestinians. Why? Because the bulk of the Palestinian people have nothing left

Does anyone in Israel or the United States believe that the Palestinian people will simply lick their wounds and disappear into their refugee camps if Arafat is killed?

Does anyone believe that Palestinians will abide Israel's hand-picked successor to Arafat?

Does anyone believe that the growing legion of suicide bombers will reform and start herding sheep and growing olives?

Israel must protect itself. But how? The first step is to acknowledge its role in creating the violent conditions in the region. The time has come to stop blaming Arafat for everything. Israel foments terrorism by brutalizing Palestinians

Many Israelis argue that Arafat and other Palestinian Authority leaders do not want peace with Israel. Instead, they want to destroy Israel. Well, many Jews do not want peace with Jews want Palestinians. Many Palestinians to evaporate.

But neither side is going anywhere

Instead of taking sides, the United States should become an impartial broker in a genuine peace process — a process that does not blame Arafat for the deeds of every individual madman. The United States should take another look at its aid to Israel. The Jewish state should not receive another American dollar until it moves to help bring real dignity to the lives of Palestinians.

Bill Maxwell is a St. Petersburg **Times Columnist.**

Continued from page 6

Yemen's Manufacturing Sector

After the reforms, and following a couple of years of sluggish growth, manufacturing activities started to recover in the late 1990s.

In addition to its contribution to GDP, the manufacturing sector has important fiscal contributions in the form of direct and indirect taxes (including income, production and consumption taxes as well as taxes on value-added and custom duties on imported raw material). The country's total indirect tax revenue was YR 55 billion in 1999. According to 1999 survey, the total indirect tax from the manufacturing sector was estimated at YR 10.1 billion representing about 18% of total indirect taxes. With custom duties, the contribution of manufacturing to total indirect taxes reached 21%. The large establishments contributed 98% of total indirect taxes while medium and small establishments contributed only 0.1% and 1.7% respectively.

4. Growth Prospects and Targets of

the Second Five-Year Plan (SFYP) for the Manufacturing Sector Manufacturing has been accorded a

high priority by the SFYP as one of the potential engines for rapid economic growth, job creation, attraction of FDI and technical progress, and poverty reduction. The plan aims to: (i) achieve a real rate of growth of 9.2% in manufacturing value-added (7.5% for oil refining), which will raise the share of the sector to 9% of GDP by 2005; (ii) support the orientation towards exports, and; (iii) support and develop small-scale and traditional handicraft industries. The plan hopes that the sector will make use of Yemen's comparative advantages in terms of natural resources, human resources, and the strategic location of the country and its accessibility to major international markets. The plan also targets a big increase in exports of manufacturers, with special focus on small and medium scale industries for their ability to create job opportunities and to alleviate poverty. The Plan also accords oil refining a priority and seeks to expand the refining capacities of Aden and Marib refineries and to encourage private sector involvement in the refining activities.

The realization of these targets largely depends on government removal of the constraints in the sector, further trade liberalization, improvements in infrastructure and utilities, improvements in the legal and judicial system. There are good prospects for manufacturing of food and tobacco for exports to the GCC and African countries. There are also good prospects for manufacturing of textiles and garments, construction materials, and furniture and wood work because of the comparative advantages of Yemen in such industries. Finally, the prospects of manufacturing are better with the development of the free zone in Aden

* Source: Final Quarterly Report for 2001 by the World Bank

Arab-Americans: Making a Difference

Well-known Names Represent Community in Every Major Field, Industry

Casey Kasem

here are about three million Arab-Americans, and as a community we've been demonstrating our loyalty, inventiveness and courage on behalf of the United States for over 100 years. Here are just a few of the more famous ones — people you may know!

Arab-Americans are grocers and governors, physicians and farmers, Indy 500 champs and taxicab drivers, financiers and factory workers, bakers and bankers, salesmen and senators, TV stars and TV repairmen, teachers and preachers, Heisman Trophy-winning quarterbacks and neighborhood sandlot heroes. Name it, and an Arab-American has probably done it.

Business

Getting down to business, the founder of an international, billion-dollar engineering firm, Jacobs Engineering Group, is Dr. Joseph Jacobs. A former chemist with dozens of patents became Armand Hammer's successor as chairman of the board, president and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum — Dr. Ray Irani.

Najeeb Halaby, former head of the Federal Aeronautics Authority, was CEO of Pan-American Airlines. His daughter, Lisa, married the late King Hussein of Jordan and became the first Arab-American to be queen of a foreign country, Queen Noor.

After trotting the globe for years, solving problems and directing new ventures for the Ford Motor Company, Jacques Nasser is now its president and CEO. Stephen Yokich served five terms as vice- president of the national United Auto Workers union, then became its president.

John Mack, former president of one of America's largest investment banking firms, Morgan Stanley Group, built it into a global powerhouse, which he then helped merged with Dean Witter to form the world's biggest securities company. An internationally respected financial expert and economic forecaster is Ray Jallow. One of America's preeminent pollsters, keeping tabs on public opinion and other statistics, is John Zogby of Zogby International.

Paul Orfalea founded the world's biggest international chain of copying service stores, Kinko's; while Waleed and Malik Ali founded MPI, the world's largest home-video distributor of documentaries. Entrepreneur Tony Ismail founded the Alamo Flag Company and built it into one of the largest retailer of flags and related items in the U.S. today.

Turning to law, the Texas lawyer who once had the distinction of having won the biggest settlement in U.S. history, on behalf of Pennzoil (\$10 billion dollars!), is one of this country's most successful attorneys, Joseph D. Jamail. In the famous "zoot suit" trial of the 1940's, George Shibley defended unjustly-accused Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles.

Politics

Some of us work in our nation's capital, like veteran Congressman Nick Joe Rahall II of West Virginia, and Congresswoman Pat Danner (Missouri), Congressmen Ray LaHood (Illinois), John Baldacci (Maine), John E. Sununu (New Hampshire), Darrel Issa (California) and Chris John (Louisiana). There's also former U.S. Senator Spencer Abraham of Michigan, who today serves as Energy Secretary in the Bush Administration. The first Arab-American ever appointed to a U.S. Cabinet position is the former Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, who today is president of the University of Miami. Former Governor of New Hampshire, John Sununu, became the White House Chief of Staff, and later a political commentator on CNN-TV. America's longest-serving White House Chief of Protocol was Ambassador Selwa Roosevelt. Thomas A. Nassif, her assistant, also served as U.S. Ambassador to Morocco. Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates is Theodore Kattouf. A special Presidential envoy was the late ambassador Philip C. Habib.

The former dean of the White House

press corps is Helen Thomas, who for 50 years was a veteran with United Press International. In a class by himself, the late, warm-hearted Robert George portrayed Santa Claus year-round for nearly 50 years and was the official Presidential Santa at the White House through eight administrations, from Eisenhower to Bush.

Others who have served in high elective office are: U.S. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-ME), former U.S. Senators James Abourezk and James Abdnor, both of South Dakota; former Congressional members Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio, George Kasem of California, Abraham Kazen Jr. of Texas, and Toby Moffett of Connecticut. Victor Atiyeh was the popular governor of Oregon.

Science and Medicine

In science and medicine, one of America's most famous pioneers is Houston surgeon Dr. Michael DeBakey, who invented the heart pump. Today he's chancellor of Baylor University's College of Medicine.

Two winners of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry are Arab-American. Dr. Ahmed H. Zewail, a professor of physics at the California Institute of Technology, is the 1999 winner. The 1990 winner is Harvard's Dr. Elias Corey.

Heading up one of the America's foremost scientific institutions is Dr. Charles Elachi, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena.

Geologist George A. Doumani's explorations helped prove the theory of continental drift; he has a mountain peak named after him in Antarctica. Another American geologist, Dr. Farouk el-Baz, born in Egypt, helped plan all the Apollo moon landings and later pioneered the use of space photography to study the Earth.

The courageous astronauts who lost their lives aboard the space shuttle Challenger represented several racial and ethnic groups: African-American, Hispanic-American, Asian-American, Anglo-American, Jewish-American — and Arab-American: schoolteacher Christa McAuliffe.

Entertainment

In entertainment, Canadian-born singer-songwriter Paul Anka became one of America's first pop teen idols. The late ukelele- plucking, falsettosinging Herbert Khaury became famous as "Tiny Tim." And in the world of rock, there was the late, legendary Frank Zappa. On the West Coast, Dick Dale was the "King of the Surf Guitar." One of today's stars is singer-dancer Paula Abdul. And the first teenager ever to have her first two singles both hit Number One is Tiffany Speaking of music, two of America's landmark music shows on radio were created by two Arab-Americans, Don Bustany and me — "American Top 40" and "American Country Countdown." One of today's radio talk-show hosts is Jonathon Brandmeier. The man who pioneered the concept of a radio programming consultant in 1958 is Mike Joseph, who's helped organizations like ABC, CBS and NBC, among others.

On Broadway, playwright Fred Saidy wrote two classics, "Finian's Rainbow" and "Bloomer Girl." Opera prima donna Rosalind Elias hit the high notes at the Met. And for avant-garde "Dancer of the Year" in 1992, the New York Times picked a 20-year Broadway veteran with the Paul Taylor Company — Elie Chaib.

Company — Elie Chaib. Turning to television, Lucie Salhany became the first woman to head a television network, as chair of Fox Broadcasting Co., then of United Paramount Network. Among TV directors, two Arab-Americans have each helmed over 300 episodes for the networks. Asaad Kelada has done numerous series like "Family Ties" and episodes of "The Facts of Life," Who's the Boss?," "WKRP in Cincinnati," etc. After directing Broadway hits like "Sweet Charity," "Mame" and "The Unsinkable Molly Brown," John Bowab switched to TV and has directed episodes of "Soap," "Benson," "Bosom Buddies," "The Facts of Life" and "The Cosby Show." Super-Fact: Did you know that the highest-rated episode in television his-

tory was the last episode

"M*A*S*H"? And who played the role of not-so-crazy Corporal Klinger for its entire 11-year run? A talented Arab-American from Toledo, Ohio, Jamie Farr. On NBC, "Saturday Night Live's" bandleader for many years was guitarist G.E. Smith. (His family's Lebanese name, Haddad, means 'black-smith).

The best-known Lebanese in America was also the founder of St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital — the late, great comedian and actor Danny Thomas. His son is a television and film producer and multi-Emmy winner for "The Golden Girls" and other TV shows — Tony Thomas. Danny's daughter is Emmy Award-winning Marlo Thomas, the first actress ever to play a single, independent young woman living apart from her parents in a TV series, "That Girl."

The leading man who starred in the movie Flashdance was Michael Nouri, later seen in TV's "Love and War" sitcom. Tony Shalhoub, of TV's "Stark Raving Mad," and Amy Yasbeck appeared in the hit sitcom "Wings" — the first time two Arab-Americans have been featured in the same TV series. Amy has also starred in films like Mel Brooks' "Robin Hood, Men in Tights," and "Dracula: Dead and Loving It." Tony has moved to the big screen as well, in films like "Big Night," "Men in Black," "The Siege," "Paulie" and "A Civil Action."

Crusty but soft-hearted Mel in TV's "Alice" was portrayed by the late Vic Tayback. One of the co-stars of the series "Empty Nest" was Kristy McNichol. A star of TV's "Head of the Class" was once picked by People Magazine as one of the "50 most beautiful people in the U.S." — Khrystyne Haje. Two other fine movie and television actors who also starred in popular TV dramas are James Stacy, who played the title role in "Laramie," and Michael Ansara, who played Cochise in "Broken Arrow."

An award-winning comic actress from San Diego played a fun-loving nun in the "Sister Act" films, Kathy Najimy. Kathy also does the voice of Peggy Hill on Fox-TV's animated hit, "King of the Hill." Lovely Salma Hayek is another actress who has lit up both the small screen (in cable-TV's movie, "The Hunchback," as the gypsy Esmeralda) and the big screen ("Desperado," "Fools Rush In," "Wild Wild West," etc.). The former head of Carolco Pictures, handling the "Rocky," "Rambo" and "Terminator" films, was billion-dollar producer, Mario Kassar. The producer of the epic "The Message: The Story of Islam" (a biography of the Prophet Mohammed) and "Lion of the Desert," not to mention all

the blockbuster "Halloween chillers," is Moustapha Akkad.

The director of Jim Carrey's looney comedy hits "Ace Ventura: Pet Detective" and "Liar, Liar," Eddie Murphy's "The Nutty Professor" and Robin Williams' "Patch Adams," is Tom Shadyac. (Together, these films have grossed more than \$1 billion worldwide.)

One of show business's legendary talent managers was the late George "Bullets" Durgom, who, through the years, managed Jackie Gleason, Sammy Davis Jr., and Marilyn Monroe, to mention a few. Two of today's top recording stars' husbandmanagers have been of Syrian descent: Rene Angelil, discoverer and manager of wife Celine Dion, and Cuban-born Emilio Estefan, manager and producer of wife Gloria Estefan.

Emmy Award-winning cinematographer-director George S. Dibie is president of the International Photographers Guild. The cinematographer who designed Cinemobile — the first customized van for filming on location — while working on the TV series "I Spy," was Fouad Said. For this achievement, he received a Technical Academy Award in 1970.

Among other Oscar winners. Best Actor for the movie "Amadeus" - F. Murray Abraham. Winner for Best Screenplay Adapted from Another Medium — his novel, "The Exorcist" - William Peter Blatty. The first woman to receive an Oscar for Best Original Screenplay — for "Thelma and Louise" - Callie Khouri. For Best Song —"Last Dance" from "Thank God It's Friday" —the late composer Paul Jabara. And set decorator Emile Kuri, nominated eight times for films like Mary Poppins, won the Oscar twice - for "The Heiress" and Disney's "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea."

Sports

The Heisman Trophy-winner who threw the "miracle touchdown" pass for Boston College some years back was Doug Flutie. He was the first American college quarterback to pass for 10,000 yards. Today, after years as a superstar in the Canadian Football League and a stint with the Buffalo Bills, Doug is quarterbacking the San Diego Chargers in the National Football League. There's also former NFL quarterback Jeff George and former NFL coach Rich Kotite.

Don't forget former Chicago Bears linebacker and NFL Hall of Famer Bill George, or former Cleveland Brown Abe Gibran. The former owner of the Miami Dolphins was Joe Robbie. In basketball, there's former NBA pro center Rony Seikaly. Jim Harrick was at one time the fiery coach of the UCLA basketball team, leading his squad to the NCAA playoffs eight years in a row and winning the national championship in 1995; he's now coaching the University of Georgia. The late George Maloof Sr., owned the NBA's Houston Rockets; today, Joe and Gavin Maloof own the Sacramento Kings, a Las Vegas casino and many other ventures. Major League baseball player Joe LeHoud played with the Boston Red Sox. And Fred Saigh once owned baseball's St. Louis Cardinals. In auto racing, Bobby Rahal won the Indy 500 in 1986, later becoming the all-time earnings champ among Indy

The founder of the Professional Bowlers Association was the late Eddie Elias. In the ring, Petey Sarron won the world featherweight championship in 1936-1937; while Zuhair "Steve" Mansour weightlifting's was Grandmaster of the World in 1990. And a three-time U.S. National Chess Champion is Seattle's Yasser Seirawan. Palestinian-born Dr. Elias Ghanem once cured singing stars like Elvis Presley, Johnny Cash, Kenny Rogers and Paul Anka of "Vegas" throat. Today, he's Chairman of the Nevada Athletic Commission.

Social Activists

car racers.

Among America's activists, can you think of two people who have saved more lives than the founder of MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving), Candy Lightner, and America's — and probably the world's — foremost consumer advocate, Ralph Nader, who recently ran for the presidency as head of the Green Party? Back in 1960, Ralph Johns, a key white participant in the civil rights movement, encouraged the famous Woolworth sit-in at a lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Fashion, Education and The Arts

In the world of fashion, the prestigious CFDA Menswear Designer of the Year Award for 1990 and 1991 went to Arab-American Joseph Abboud of New York. He's the only designer to win the award two years in a row. Staying with apparel a moment, J.M.

Staying with apparel a moment, J.M. Haggar III of Haggar Slacks manufactures more men's slacks than anyone in the world. In addition, Farah Brothers manufactures men's and women's slacks; and Maloof Brothers manufactured Mod-O-Day women's dresses. In education, Jack Shaheen, emeritus

In education, Jack Shaheen, emeritus professor of Mass Communications at Southern Illinois University and author of books like "The TV Arab," has also been CBS News' consultant for the Middle East. Columbia professor

Edward Said is a well-known literary and social critic, as well as a respected music reviewer, whose column appears in The Nation. Now retired, David Adamany was the longest-serving president of Wayne State University in Detroit.

The Pulitzer Prize for biography ("Jackson Pollack: An American Saga") was shared by the author of three other national bestsellers — writer-publisher Steven Naifeh of South Carolina.

For an inspiring success story, try that of writer-lecturer on business and success, Nido Oubein! When he came to the United States as a teenager, he could barely speak English. He went on to become president of the National Speakers' Association and the youngest member inducted into the International Speakers' Hall of Fame.

We've all heard this quote before: "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country" ... a famous quote by an Irish-American President — John F. Kennedy — that inspired an entire generation. These words were first written by, among others, the Arab-American author of "The Prophet," Kahlil Gibran. And that sentiment, so beautifully expressed by Gibran more than 70 years ago, has inspired Americans of all heritages.

Arab-Americans also have made significant contributions to the art world. Woodworker Sam Maloof, whose quality work is in demand, has had creations appear in the White House, Smithsonian Institution, the Vatican and other renowned exhibit halls. Retired heart surgeon Dr. Hussam A. Fadhli is an award-winning sculptor whose work is displayed around the world, including the Bush Presidential Library.

Armed ServicesYou talk about courage ... How about

America's and the world's first jet ace? He was the Korean War hero, U.S. Air Force Col. James Jabara. In World War II, Army officers like Maj. Gen. Fred Safay fought alongside Gen. Patton, and Brig. Gen. Elias Stevens served on Gen. Eisenhower's staff. And in 1944, one of our Navy's ships, the destroyer escort USS Naifeh was named in honor of an Arab-American hero, Navy Lt. Alfred Naifeh of Oklahoma. More recently, West Point graduate and fourstar Gen. George Joulwan commanded both the U.S. and NATO forces in Europe.

We Arab-Americans and our families are proud of our heritage and proud to be Americans. It's this pride that keeps us all asking, "What can we do for our country?"— the good old U.S.A.

Weapons of Mass Destruction - Going Nuclear in Iraq

Ramzi Kysia

r. Alim Abdul-Hamid's office at Al-Mustanseriya Medical College in Baghdad is decorated in bright, cheerful colors, but what he has to say is anything but cheerful. Formerly Dean of Basra Medical College, Dr. Abdul-Hamid has had plenty of first hand experience with Iraq's unprecedented plague of cancers and birth defects.

"We have seen cases of breast cancer among women in their 20s. In their 20s!," says Dr. Abdul-Hamid. "This is really tragic, because, you know, in America, probably when you come across a case of breast cancer in a woman in her late 30s you would consider that this is a young age for cancer, while we see cases of breast cancer in the 20s. There are increased incidences of colon cancer, thyroid cancer, in addition to, of course, leukemias and lymphomas."

What's the source of this epidemic? According to Dr. Abdul-Hamid the problem is depleted uranium. Depleted uranium, or "DU," is an extremely dense, heavy metal, and a waste product of atomic bomb production. It has a half-life of over 4 billion years. It contains trace amounts of plutonium and is 60% as radioactive as naturally occurring uranium. The U.S. military uses it as ballast in their missiles, and they use

it to coat shells and pellets. Because of its density, it's armor piercing - so it's used as an anti-tank weapon. DU is also aerosolizing. When a shell coated with DU hits, it burns, releasing uranium oxide dust. This dust then rises in the air, is carried by the winds, and contaminates the entire surrounding ecology.

The Pentagon admits to dropping 320 tons of DU in Iraq. The environmental organization Greenpeace puts the estimate at over 800 tons. Hospitals throughout Iraq report as much as a 10-fold increase in overall cancer rates and birth defects over the last 11 years.

Dr. Abdul-Hamid points to an epidemiological study he headed in Basra demonstrating the connection between DU and cancers in Iraq. The study looked at five factors: biological plausibility, strength of association, incidence rate, increased incidences of cancer among younger children, and the doseresponse relationship. According to Dr. Abdul-Hamid, all these factors point to a strong, casual link between DU exposure and cancers in Iraq.

To test the biological plausibility of their hypothesis, the team of scientists studied the types of cancers being reported, most notably leukemias, and explored their relationship to DU. The results strongly indicate a radioactive, rather than chemical, contaminant. Explains Dr. Abdul-Hamid, "Leukemia is known to be related to radiation. We don't have evidence that leukemia is

related to chemicals."

Additionally, if the source of the epidemic were chemical, there would have been a sharp spike in cancer rates following the Gulf War, followed by rapid decreases as the source of the contamination disappeared. In contrast, with radiation the strength of association increases as time passes. The fact that cancer rates are still increasing at an exponential rate in Iraq strongly implies a radioactive source. This increase is enormous. According to the study, malignancies and leukemias among children under the age of 15 have more than tripled since 1990. Whereas in 1990 young children accounted for only 13% of cancers, today over 56% of all cancers in Iraq are among children under the age of 5. Dr. Abdul-Hamid explains that it isn't just direct exposure of the children to the radiation still present in the environment; it's also the cumulative exposure of their parents over time. This cumulative exposure does permanent damage to parental genes; damage which is then passed on to their chil-

Finally, pointing to a map of Basra, Dr. Abdul-Hamid highlights the dose-response relationship between DU and cancers. "If we look at the map of Basra, Southern Iraq, and monitor the incidences in different districts over time, we can come out with a very important conclusion. And that is that areas which have got the higher level of

background radiation have higher levels of cancers." These factors overwhelmingly point to DU as the source of Iraq's current cancer plague.

Iraqi doctors aren't the only ones complaining about DU. U.S. veterans are upset as well. DU may be a leading cause of the unprecedented levels of illnesses effecting Gulf War veterans. "The Pentagon claims that there are no significant health effects from exposure to depleted uranium, but their own research and documents show that this is not true," says Charles Sheehan-Miles, a Gulf War veteran and former president of the National Gulf War Resource Center. Almost 25% of U.S. soldiers who fought in the Gulf War are currently receiving disability benefits from the U.S. Veteran's Administration. This is twice the rate of disabilities as among Vietnam veterans.

Unfortunately, DU remains an integral part of the American military arsenal. According to Sheehan-Miles, "Depleted uranium, like land mines and cluster bombs, is a weapon with effects far beyond the battlefield, with innocents and children as the frequent victims. I resent this. As a former American soldier, I was trained to protect the innocent, not to kill them."

As the United States gears up for a new "Desert Storm" against Iraq, using weapons like "DU," that's a lesson that more American soldiers, and the politicians who command them, should be reminded of.

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t 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



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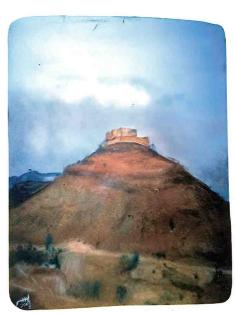
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warmly welcomed YT and happily answered the questions:

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?

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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

school?

views on Arts as studying was the most important task of a pupil.

Q: What about your father and later

A: Firstly, father didn't encourage me

to draw saying it was a waste of time

and it would divert my attention from

study but in school a Sudanese teacher

of Arts adopted my works for I was the

best at school. Later on my sisters and

friends encouraged me much. I was

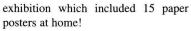
lucky to have a big number of books

from Iraq on painting, calligraphy and

fine arts. I kept reading about local,

Arab and international schools of Arts

for 12 hours daily. Then I held my first



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?

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

Q: A final aim?

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

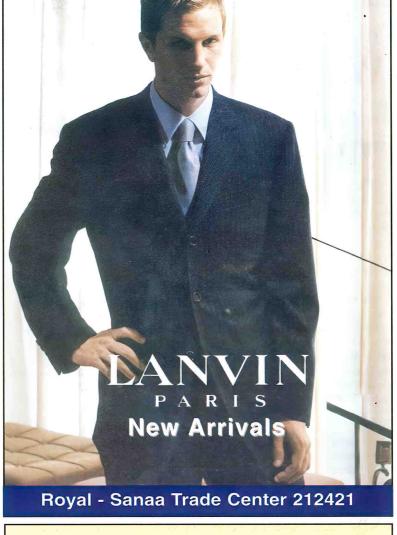
With grateful words to YT for offering him a chance of introduction he said,

Interviewed by: Sa'ad Sharif Tahir

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 an 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

"Goodbye"

<u>Nadira</u>





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■ مطلوب: سكرتيرة للعمل في مركز تعليمي

مرموق، للاتصال: الأخ جميل ت: ٢٦٥٠١٦.

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فرصة عمل من ٤-٨ مساءً ت: ٦١٥٢٣٥

ت: ۲۲۰۱۲-۲330۱۸۳۷

السواقة. ت: ٢٤٨٩٧٦











مهندس ميكانيك له خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر

- الطباعة، العلاقات العامة. تسويق. تعز ت:
- عن طريق د. طارق.

بيع عقارات

- 🖪 بيت في موقع تجاري متميز في شارع علي عبد المغنى جوار سوق زبارة، لبنتين ، السعر مغري. عبد الله الجوزي، ت: ۲۰۲۲۲۲/ ۱۲۰۸۶
- العزيز امام منزل الشيخ عبد الرزاق قطران، وارضية في حدة مساحة ١٤ لبنة على الشارع الرئيسي ٢٤ متر، سعر اللبنة مائتين وخمسين الف ريال عبد سلام الاخذي، ت: ٧٢٧٧٢٧٩٢

شراء عقارات

- او مساحة كافية لزرع حديقة، في مدينة حدة او الحي السياسي. ت: ٢٧٨٤-٢٩-٤١٦٠٨٤
- ياسر عبد الحميد السمان: ٢٠ عام، ثانوية 📗 شقة في مدينة عدن- المنصورة، في عمارة

- (البرامج الهندسية) والسيارات والمقاولات. بحاجة لعمل بدوام مسائى ت: ٧٣٨١٢٠٨٩ استخدام الكمبيوتر مدعمة بالشهادات العلمية،
- حسین مختار: مترجم، مراسل تجاري، ت:

Access Control

■ على عادل عبد الله: ٢٠ سنة، مهندس كيماوي، عراقى الجنسية، خبرة في صناعة الادوية، اجادة للغة الانجليزية والكمبيوتر. هاتف: ٥٥٥٤٠-٢٠

- عارف على سعيد: حارس امنى، حاصل على دورات محلية واجنبية، وخبرة ست سنوات اضافة الى خبرة ثلاث سنوات في المجال الزراعي ومثلها في مجال المخازن، يجيد اللغة الانجليزية ■ بيت شعبي في في دارس حارة عمر بن عبد
- والتعامل مع الكمبيوتر والانترنت، بيجر: 🔳 مطيع مهيوب عبده على: بكالوريوس جيولوجيا هندسية من كلية النفط والمعادن، دورات في الكمبيوتر واللغات، اجادة اللغة الانجليزية كتابة

- بيت او أرضية مساحتها مقبولة، قرب مستشفى ابن اليمن او جواره. ت: ٤٠٧٢٥٧. 🖪 توفيق عبد الرحمن سليمان: كهربائي ■ منزل شعبى لطيف وجميل بمبلغ سبعمائة الف
- وصيانة الاجهزة الكهربائية، وصيانة المولدات ريال، على ان يكون في حي خدمي. بيجر: والسباكة والسواقة وفى صيانة الاجهزة الطبية، يحمل دبلوم كهرباء وشهائد اخرى وخبرة اكثر من

استئجار عقارات

- مطلوب: قلل حديثة، دور او دورين مع حديقة
- مطلوب: بيت خمس غرف وحمامين ومطبخ في ای مکان بسعر ۱٤/۱۳ الف ریال. انور فارع

د. عبد الستار محمد البيضاني

إختصاصي طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان ملحق بالعيادة:

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وحمامين، مؤثثة. للسكن او مكتب لشركة. ت:

٣٤٧٠٥٧ - توفيق مجاهد. او ت: ٣٤٧٠٥٧-

■ شقة ثلاث غرف نوم + صالة + حمام في

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■ مطلوب: بيت مستقل ٥ غرف وحمامين في

شارع العدل او الزراعة او الكويت بحدود ١٢ الى

١٥ الف ريال. على سعيد ت: ٢٨٤٠١٦ (فترة

■ مطلوب فلل بالحي السياسي، دورين مع حديقة

مفروشة او غير مفروشة، لدينا زبائن اوروبيين.

احمد محسن المريسي ت: ٧٩٠٢٧٨٤–

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شقق منفردة.الحي السياسي، خلف

طيران الاماراتية، فارس الشعيبي ت:

■ منزل مكون من اربع غرف وحمام ومطبخ،

يرغب بتأجيره بمعدل غرفة لكل شخص. (هدوء،

استقلال، نظافة). ايجار الغرفة اربعة الاف ريال.

■ منزل للإيجار يتكون من أربعة طوابق في منطقة

التحرير ويمكن استئجار كل طابق على حده.

منزل قديم، حديث الترميم، يتكون من اربعة

٤٤٠٢١٢، سيار: ٢٧٦١٧

وحمامين ومطبخ، للإيجار كاملة

٤١٦٠٨٤، بيجر: ٢٠٤٠٠٨٥

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صنعاء شارع الرباط هاتف: ٢٠٠٢٢٠

طوابق في منطقة التحرير، وبه حديقة صغيرة مع نافورة، ويمكن استئجار كل طابق على حدة ويشترط ان يكون المستأجر اجنبياً. ماجد عبد

- الله الحكيم، ت: ٧١١٩٩١٦٥ فاكس: ٢٢٣٦٦٤ 🔳 ایجار/بیع: عمارة دورین تتکون من اربع شقق في كورنيش البريقة- عدن. ت: ٢٠٩٠٦٤-
- فلة دورين، بدروم، ١١ غرفة، ٥ حمامات، مطبخين، حوش كبير، حول الفلة، موقف سيارات، غرفتين للحراس، خمسة خطوط تلفون، الحي السياسي، جوار جامع الصديق، ت: ٤٤٢٢٠٢-

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بيے سيارات

- سيارة هونداي سوناتا موديل ٩٨-٩٩، لون رصاصي، في حالة ممتازة، بسعر ٧ الف دولار. للاتصال فؤاد ت: ٧١١٠٧١٦٥
- سيارة مازدا بيك أب حمولة ٣,٥ طن موديل ٩٤، ديزل، ٢٥٠٠ سي.سي. بحالة جيدة جداً وبسعر مليون ريال. محمد سالم با مخرم، حضرموت، ت: ۰٥/٢٥٨١٢٢ - سيار: V11997. E
- سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٨، بحال جيدة جداً، لون ابيض، زهير ت: ٦١١٦٠٤
- سيارة هونداي سوناتا ٩٩/٩٨ تحمل لوحة خصوصى، لون رصاصى، في حالة جيدة قطعت ٥٠,٠٠٠ كم، مواصفات خليجية بقيمة ٨ الف دولار، قابلة للتفاوض. فؤاد ت: ٧١١٠٧١٦٥

■ مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٩٠/٨٧ مناسب عبد الله الوشلي بيجر: ٥٢٦٩٢٥ه

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طن، بإيجار يومى او أسبوعى، وبسعر معقول.

أثاث، أدوات كهربائية،

للبيع بأسعار مغرية، مكتب يمن المستقبل

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■ للبيع: ادوات مطعم، مقالي زيت حديد كبيرة مع

قواعدها، طاوات خبز وسمك، شواية فحم حديد

للدجاج، شوك طبخ منوعة، دسوت طبخ، دواليب

مطبخ خشبية. احمد محسن ت: ١٦٠٨٤-

■ للبيع: فيديو نوع توشيبا ياباني الصنع بحالة

ممتازة جداً. بسعر ٨٥٠٠ ريال قابل للتفاوض. ابو

سفعاء ش. الزبيري ت: ۲۰۷۱۹۷-۲۰۷۹۰۰ فاكس: ۲۰۳۲۰ ص.ت ۴۵۰ بريد الكتروني: ATADAMON@Y.NET.YE

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- مكتب يمنات للترجدة، حسن باقديم، ت: ٦١٠٥٢٦ ■ للبيع: ادوات مطعم، طاولات وكراسي خشب ■ للايجار: سيارة سكودا فابيا موديل ٢٠٠١ سويدي درجة أولى، مقالى وطاوة حديد، دواليب للايجار لشركة او هيئة اجنبية. عبد الله احمد وطاولات خشب للمطبخ، شول منوعة. اسعار عباد. ت: ۷۱۱۰۵۸
- مغرية جداً. أحمد محسن ت: ١٦٠٨٤-

السعر ٤٥,٠٠٠ ريال. عبد الحكيم الاديمي. ت:

تليفونات وأشياء أخرى.. ■ للبيع: معهد كمبيوتر ولغات متكاملاً بكافة محتوياته، للاستفسار ت: ٧١٧٧٤٦٥٠ ■ للبيع: حديد من الاراضى والعمارات الجاهزة

كمبيوتر

■ للبيع: كمبيوتر محمول أبل، سرعة ٥٠٠، حجم الهاردديسك: ١٨ جيجا، حجم الذاكرة ٢٥٦ ميجا، مشغل اقراص DVD مع وصلات التلفزيون مودم، شبكة كارت صوت، وغير ذلك بسعر يتفق عليه. ت: ٧٣٨٩٢٦٩٣

مفقودات

■ فقد جواز سفر رقم ٤٥٨١٩٠ صادر من صنعاء باسم/ صالح محمد احمد الصباحي، ■ مطلوب: تلفون GSM، نوع كرت، بسعر 💎 فيرجع ممن عثر عليه الاتصال بهاتف: ٧٢٧١١٥٧٩ وله جائزة مالية وجزيل الشكر.

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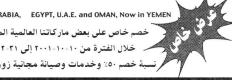
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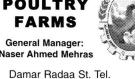
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Arafat Urges End to Palestinian Attacks

JERUSALEM (Reuters) - The Zinni. 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 "hope-

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

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.



Saudi Cleric Decries 'Smear Campaign' Against Islam

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

RIYADH (Reuters) - A senior Saudi cleric, and extreme madness," the Arab News daily quoted Sheikh Saud al-Shuraim preacher at the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca, as saying in a Friday ser-

> He said no ideological or educational concessions should be made to those who sought to impose "submission on

> "The enemies of the Islamic nation will accept nothing less than that the nation abandon Islam, distance itself from the sharia (Islamic law) and make concessions so that it remains a reality only in name,' Sheikh Shuraim said.

> He decried the "smear campaign" against Muslim countries and Islamic teaching, saying it was not fair to blame Islam for problems it had not created.

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 popubut crowds were smaller than usual. By early evening, there had been no city of Calcutta.

violence. Police said a state-owned television transmitter bombed

was Kashmir

overnight, but no one was hurt. Republic Day is India's main national holiday and authorities had feared millous nation, tens of thousands of police itants may launch a new assault on a and paramilitary troops on full alert nation still shaken by a December 13 guarded ceremonies and key buildings raid on its parliament and this week's

In New Delhi, police guarded major intersections, snipers were posted on high-rise buildings, key streets were blocked off, air space over the parade was closed and anti-aircraft guns deployed.

Despite the security concerns, Narayanan, Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and key ministers, including Defense Minister George Fernandes, watched from the VIP stand. With most of the military hardware missing from the march, the highlight was a prototype of India's Agni II missile, a shorter-range version of which was tested on Friday in what analysts saw as a warning to Pakistan, despite Indian denials.

The annual January 26 celebrations marking India's founding as a republic soon after independence from Britain in 1947 have often been marred by violence in Kashmir -- disputed with attack on a U.S. cultural office in the Pakistan -- and the restive northeast.

US Impedes Iraq Attempt to Resolve Impasse with UN-Paper

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - Iraq's most easing international sanctions on influential newspaper accused the Iraq in exchange for cooperation United States on Saturday of imped- with U.N. weapons inspectors. ing Iraq's attempts to resolve an The inspectors, who went to Iraq to over arms inspection.

Nations, such as Deputy Prime return. Minister Tareq Aziz's current visit to President Bush has repeatedly Russia...the American administra-Hussein's eldest son Uday.

Moscow over the past three days on Bush to make Iraq the next target linked to an Iraqi initiative to bring a Russian initiative which calls for after Afghanistan in the U.S. "war Baghdad out of isolation.

impasse with the United Nations monitor the destruction of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction after Despite Iraq's efforts to open a new the 1991 Gulf War, left in December page of relations with the United 1998 and have not been allowed to

warned Saddam he would face contion is still planning to launch new sequences for his refusal to allow in aggression on Iraq," said Babel, the U.N. weapons inspectors to look for newspaper of President Saddam signs that weapons of mass destruction were under development. Aziz held talks with top officials in Congressional leaders have urged Thursday during a regional tour

on terrorism."

Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said on Thursday, after talks with Aziz, that Russia was opposed to any U.S. military operation against Iraq.

Asked if Baghdad was ready to bow to U.S. pressure and allow the inspectors back, Aziz said in Moscow: "If you want a solution, you have to want a package -- we support that."

We will carry out our obligations. but let others carry out their obligations in accordance with the U.N. Security Council's resolutions," he

In Riyadh, Arab League chief Ami Moussa held talks with Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah on

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 accuse Sharon of crimes of humanity over the mascountry claimed responsibility in a statement calling Hobeika a traitor for his close ties to Damascus. said after Hobeika's death that he was sure Israel the end of the civil war. testify in the Belgian case, in which Palestinians killed in the blast. Six more were injured.

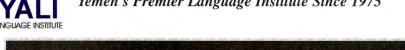


sacres. Sharon, defense minister at the time, denies sanctioning the killing in the camps.

The claim could not be verified. Famed for his The charge was echoed by Lebanon's political shifting loyalties, Hobeika had no shortage of master Syria, after over a day of official silence on Palestinian and Lebanese enemies, but most in Hobeika's death. An editorial on state radio said Lebanon jumped to blame Israel, whose invading Israel had killed the warlord in order to hide troops had the camps surrounded at the time of the Sharon's alleged involvement in the massacres. 1982 massacre. Lebanese President Emile Lahoud Hobeika, 45, was the first warlord to be killed since

was involved. Hobeika died after saying he would Three other people, including bodyguards, were





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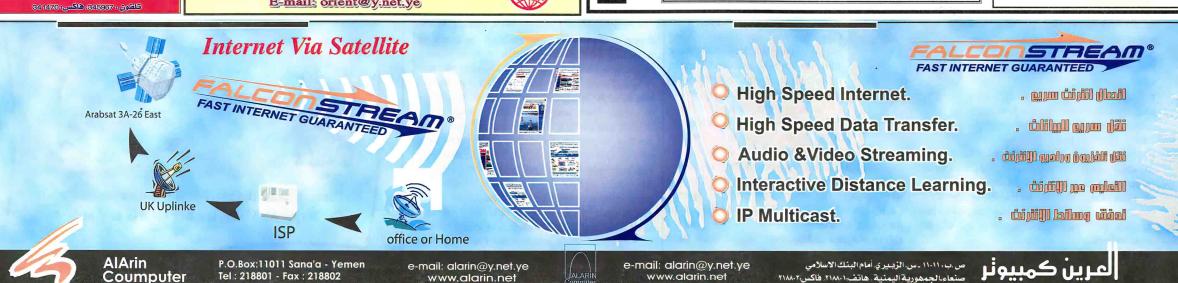
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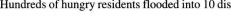
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Food Aid Reaches Volcano-Hit Goma

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.





tribution points dotted around the town of half a

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 erupt-

Saudis Duped Into September Attacks - Saudi Prince PARIS (Reuters) - Saudi Arabians implicated

Lockerbie Appeal Told of

'Concatenation' of Errors

Afghanistan's Karzai to Discuss War in Washington

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

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

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

The appeal -- being heard by a special

Scottish court in the Netherlands -- focuses

on evidence by a Maltese shopowner who

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

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

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

President John F. Kennedy.

and Mullah Mohammad Omar.

Lockerbie.

people, an appeal court heard on Friday.

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.

said he had sold Megrahi clothes wrapped

round the suitcase bomb and on the issue of

where the bomb bag was originally loaded.

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

But he may also say that once the threat from

bin Laden and his men is eradicated, the mil-

itary operation in Afghanistan that began on

October 7 in the hunt for those held responsi-

ble for the September 11 attacks on the World

Trade Center and the Pentagon should be

Bush on Monday.

halted, Nooristani said.

Hundreds of hungry residents flooded into 10 dismillion carrying sacks of maize and vegetable oil **Palestinian Official Slams Bush**

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

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 say-

An earlier report by the PII had said that the mis-

sile 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 considera-

tions and there was no political significance or

connections to any event. "We do not view mis-

sile tests as sending a political message," she

The launch was planned in advance and not "abrupt or sudden", and it was undertaken in a

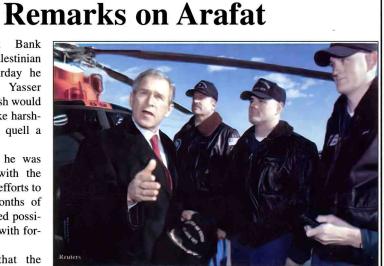
"non-provocative" and "predictable and transpar-

Several countries, including Pakistan, have been

informed in advance before the test fire, said the spokesperson, dismissing fears that this could

ent" manner, she added.

ing by the Press Trust of India (PTI).



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

"Short Range" Missile Tested,

No Message to Anyone: India

Xinhua

morning we are blamed," he said. "It doesn't cost President Bush anything to attack the Palestinians."

"What's needed now by the United States as a sponsor of this peace process is not to reward Sharon or to insinuate that he has a green light but to stop him...and to send General Zinni here," Erekat said.

aggravate tension in the region. Indian Minister of

State for External Affairs Omar Abdullah was also

quoted as saying: "We are not sending any mes-

was ready to defend itself against any aggression.

Japan Expands Investigation on Beef

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 repackage foreign beef as domestic to get government subsidies, Kyodo News reported.

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.

ment subsidies to purchase domestic beef processed before October 18, 2201, and the beef was to be incinerated later.

Reizo, a warehousing firm in Nishinomiya that stores Snow Brand Food beef, to let it secretly repackage Australian beef into boxes for domestic meat, Kyodo said.

scheme, it reported.

sage 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 **Annan Meets** that the Indian missile test was " prejudicial" to regional stability and warned New Delhi that it

KABUL_ U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan Friday met Hamid Karzai, chairman of the Afghar 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



"Secretary-General Kofi Annan is coming to the

Scandal

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 band admitted on Wednesday that its employees in Itami, Hyogo Prefectural 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

The beef is still in storage at Nishinomiya Reizo, it

Karzai in Kabul

school in the city. Around 3:00 pm in the afternoon,

Annan and Karzai will give a joint presss 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 coungtry is to express his solidarity with the Afghan people, a United Nations spokesman said here Thursday. region to express his solidarity with the people of Afghanistan in their time of needs to see for himself the hardship they have suffered," 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

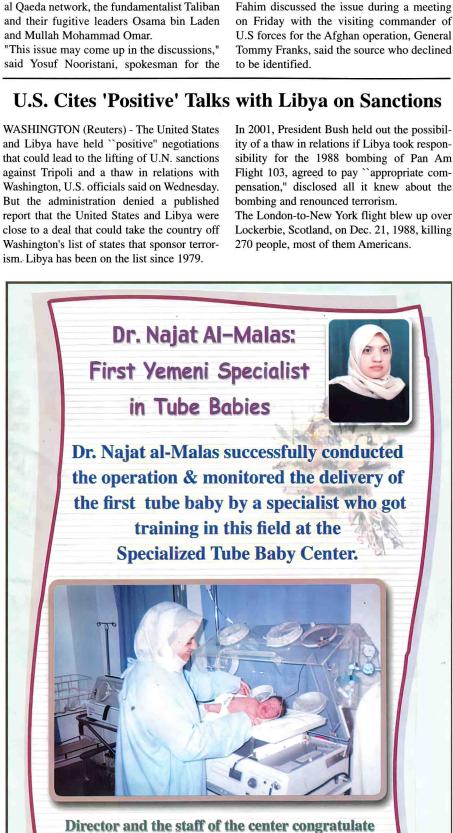
Under the scheme, industry groups can use govern-

Last October, Snow Brand Food asked Nishinomiya

Snow Brand Food then asked a cooperative association to purchase the beef under the government

ism. Libya has been on the list since 1979. Dr. Najat Al-Malas: First Yemeni Specialist

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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

J. Clifford Baxter, 43, was found with a single 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.



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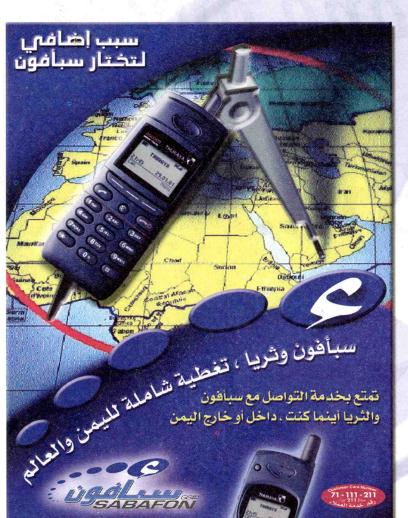
مسؤولية مانشر اوينشر هناتقع على الكاتب وليس على الجهة المعلنة

LIGHT WASTER WASTER TO SABAFON

لقد قطعت "سبأفون" شوطاً كبيراً في تقديم خدمة التجوال الدولي لمشتركيها بشكل متميز وناجح ، حيث وقد تم إفتتاح هذة الخدمة حتى الآن في ٢٥ بلد حول العالم وبإجمالي ٣٠ شركة مشغلة لهذة الخدمة ، وهذة الدول هي التالية :

- المملكة العربية السعودية 🧶 أسيانيا الأردن اليونان القليين 🍓 و فرنسا ● الإمارات العربية المتحدة • جنوب أفريقيا و سويسرا 🍛 سينغافوره • لیشتنشتاین 🍓 هونج کونج و سوریا و إيطاليا و الكوبت و المملكة المتحدة البريطانية و لبنان و ماليزيا 🍓 بلجيكا ● المغرب 🍓 ألمانيا 🧶 کینیا و انهند 🍓 مصر و البحرين
- وتتخد خدمة التجوال الدولي بعداً آخر يتجلى في التعاون المشترك بين كلاً من سبأفون والثريا حيث وقع كلاً من الشركتين إثفاقية "التجوال" والتي تمكن سبأفون من إستخدام نظام القمر الصناعي التابع للثريا ، كما يحق للثريا إستخدام نظام الـ GSM الخاص بسبأفون . ويهذا يتمكن مشتركي سبأفون من التواصل المستمر مع من يريدون وفي أي مكان يتواجدون فيه سواءً المدن أو الطرقات أو القرى أو الصحاري أو الجزر داخل اليمن أو خارجها ، وذلك بكل سهولة ويسر .

ولسبأفون المزيد من التميز والعطاء في مجالها وذلك ما سيشهده مشتركيها في الفترات القادمة ، و للإستفسار عن كافة المعلومات حول خدمات سبأفون ، يمكنكم الإتصال بخدمة العملاء على الرقم ٢١١ من هاتف سبأفون أو ٧١١١١٢١ من أي هاتف آخر.



الإنترنت الموبايل

فرصة أمام شركات الاتصالات لتحقيق أرباح طائلة

توضح الخصائص الحضارية والتطورات الخاصة بكل للإنترنت في الهاتف المحمول. منطقة في العالم في أساليب العمل أسباب اختيار الأميركيين ويشير مارتن دنسيب الاستثا والأوربيين والآسيويين للتقنيات الاتصالية الرقمية المختلفة.

فبينما يعمل الأوربيون والآسيويون في الأسواق المفتوحة وفي بيئات عمل مزدحمة وهم يمشون وينتقلون مصطحبين هواتفهم المحمولة في الأسواق والأزقة الضيقة فإن الأمريكيين ينظرون للإنترنت المحمولة على أنها امتداد لتقنية الكمبيوتر وشبكاته ولذلك يوجد اهتمام بالتكنولويجيا لوصل الشبكات لا سلكيا خلال مئات الأمتار بين الكمبيوتر الدفتري وخدمات المعلومات الشبكية في المباني أثناء الاستراحة في قاعة الانتظار بالإضافة إلى أن الأمريكيين يعملون بشكل كبير من سياراتهم مما يجعلهم يغضلون الكمبيوتر الدفتري وكمبيوتر الجيب الذي ينتشر حاليا والذي تجهز موديلاته الجديدة بخصائص الاتصالات للهاتف المحمول أو الشبكات من طراز ١٨٠٠، ١٨ بي إلا أنه يبقى أغلى ثفنا وأكبر حجما من الهاتف المحمول ما يقلل ببرامجه المتطوره.

ويلخص جو مانجيت محلل الأعمال في مجموعة استشارية في بوسطن إلى دور البيئة الأمريكية وكبر سوقها في إنتشار

ويشير مارتن دنسيب الاستشاري في مؤسسة (ديلوت) كما ذكرت صحيفة إيكونوميست) إلى أنه من الفروق أيضا أن قواعد البيانات وبرامج إدارة علاقات الزبائن والتسويق في المؤسسات الأمريكية هي التي تقود مصالح الاتصال باللهاتف المحمول مع المستخدمين للخدمة بينما على العكس تقود رغبات مستخدمي الهاتف المحمول في بلاد العالم الأخرى تطور وتصميمه

وبالتالي فإن سوق المؤسسات في أمريكا يقود تطوير الهاتف المحمول وبرامجه بينما يقوم بذلك سوق المستخدمين في بقية دول العالم.

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

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



الكمبيوتر الشخصي. وللإجابة عن هذا السؤال لا بد أن نذكر حقيقة تجارية مهمة وهي أنه منذ بدء الإنترنت التجارية في اول 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 تقلق المشترين وتحد من أنطلاق التجارة الإلكترونية.

يريد أن يتحاشاه مطورو انترنت الهاتف المحمول، ولذا عليهم

معرفة لماذا يختلف الهاتف المحمول عن الإنترنت التقليدية على

إنهيارها بعد

فترة قصيرة وهذا ما

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

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

الإنترنت

اخترعها الأمريكيون وطورها آخرون



رائد السقاف raed260@yahoo.com

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

زيادة انتشار هذه الشبكة. وكون الإنترنت إنجازاً أمريكيا لم يكن حاجزاً أمام ابتكارات وإبداع الأخرين من تطوير تطبيقاتها وخير مثال على ذلك الشبكة

هذه الخدمة وجدت نتيجة جهد مهاجر من شرق أسيا مما ساهم في زيادة تطبيقات الإنترنت وإنتشارها.

العنكبوتية (الواب) اخترعها عالم سويسري يدعى (تيم برنزي) في

ظهرت بمجهود شاب هندي مهاجر إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

هذه الخدمة وفرت مجال واسع للتواصل بين المستخدمين

جنيف في التسعينات من القرن الماضي.

واصبحت بديل للوسائل التقليدية في الاتصال.

برنامج المحادثات عبر الإنترنت:

البريد الإلكتروني:

للتفكير يلاحظ غياب العرب ني هذا الفضاء .

حاجات مستخدمي الهواتف النقالة في المنطقة.

حلول جديدة تعتمد على تكنولوجيا السيم (Sim

أعلنت شركة بلوفيش تكنولوجيا وهي واحدة من شركات مزودي الخدمات وبطاقات السيم في العالم، في أعقاب مؤتمر جي أس أم الشرق الأوسط والذي عقد في البحرين مؤخرا انها ستتعاون مع أنفوتوسيل كوم رائدة توفير خدمات المعلومات اللاسلكية في الشرق الأوسط على تطوير حلول معتمدة على تكنولوجيا السيم تتجه بها نحو مزودي خدمات الـ (G.S.M) في المنطقة، وسوف تركز عمليات التطوير على استخدام سيم تولكيت المنطقة، وسوف تركز عمليات التطوير على استخدام سيم تولكيت

لقد اصبح من أهم شروط النجاح في عالم التطبيقات اللاسلكية هو تقديم أكبر عدد من الخدمات المثيرة والمفيدة للعملاء والتي توائم طلباتهم الخاصة، فكل مشترك يود أن يحصل على خدمات خاصة به وبرغباته، الأمر الذي لا يمكن أن يحدث إلا بتكامل تكنولوجيا توصيل المحتوى اللاسلكية مع بطاقة السيم

(S.M.S)خدمات الرسائل القصيرة والواب بروتوكول لتلبية

المثبته في الهاتف المحمول. YEMEN TIMES

يمن تايمز بصدد إصدار دليل "اليمن الخليجي"

تستعد صحيفة "يمن تايمز" بإصدار دليل خاص بمناسبة العيد الثاني عشر للوحدة اليمنية، وكذلك بإنضمام اليمن لبعض مؤسسات مجلس التعاون الخليجي على طريق الإنضمام الكامل.