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President Saleh Criticizes Bush's Statements

President Ali Abdullah Saleh called on the USA to adopt a fair stand towards the Palestinian cause and suffering of the Palestinian people. In his speech addressed to the 9th Annual Military Conference on Thursday, Saleh said: "We want the USA to consider the feelings of Arabs and Muslims towards ailments of the Palestinian people. We believe that without the US support of it, Israel will not dare to practice such aggressive acts against the Palestinians for we think the Arab world is more powerful than Israel!" He urged the Arabs and Muslims

to speak the same tone and with one stand. He called on Arabs to come up with one opinion and stand before kicking off the Arab Summit in Beirut in March. "Our resolutions should be different from those of the past. They should be decisive and fruitful to the Palestinian people." He called on Palestinian organizations to stand by President Yasser Arafat, calling for the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the establishment of the Palestinian State, with Jerusalem as its capital. President Saleh showed the resentment towards the state-

ment of George Bush, considering Hamas and Islamic Jihad as terrorist organizations. He said those organizations were not terrorists at all, pointing out that there should be distinction between terrorism and legitimate right to independence and freedom. He said Israel was the biggest terrorist country in the world. On his part, Foreign Minister, Dr. Abu Bakr al-Qirbi criticized the US position towards the Middle East saying the US should reconsider its unjust position and the right of the Palestinians.



Dr. al-Qirbi: "No Negotiations with al-Qaeda Elements"

Foreign Minister, Abu Bakr al-Qirbi announced Thursday in a press conference that investigations into the USS Cole bombing on the part of the Yemeni government had been completed and that the case file had been referred to the Attorney General who could decide the timing of the trial of the six suspects being held in prison. But he said the Americans had pointed out that they collected new important information about the incident from al-Qaeda element being arrested. The Foreign Minister said such information had not been given to Yemeni investigators yet. But, he pointed out that such information should be studied by the two sides. He also added that the Yemeni government had been holding talks since the September 11th and might reveal some information about the USS Cole incident in which 17 marines were killed and other 39 injured. He stressed that such things came under security cooperation not only with the USA but with many other countries. A team of F.B.I investigators is likely to arrive in Yemen this week to continue the process of investigations. Concerning the hunting down of the two prime elements of al-Qaeda, Mohammed al-Ahdal and Qaid al-Harethi, Dr. al-Qirbi denied that Yemeni military troops were tightening the grip on the two suspects but

said the troops knew their whereabouts. He also denied any sort of negotiation with them and the fact that the US handed over to Yemen a list of 39 wanted suspects. But he said the troops could crack down on and capture them, if they didn't surrender, adding the troops were present in the areas where they had not stationed before. He said there should be an understanding of the tribal structure of the society, adding that president Saleh's meetings and speeches could convince most of the tribal Sheikhs to stand by the government in its fight against outlaws and suspected terrorists. He claimed that arrested suspects are not all terrorists. They have been hunted down and arrested for security purposes, as some were detained for having been to Afghanistan. He pointed out that if they were proved terrorists, they would be tried in Yemen according to the Yemeni law, making clear that they would not be extradited to the USA.

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US Accepts Yemen's Participation in Interrogating Yemenis at Guantanamo

A Yemeni official said Friday the US government responded positively to Yemen's request concerning visiting its 21 prisoners at the US military base in Guantanamo, as well as taking part in their interrogation. The official said the US accepted that Yemen sent a team to visit the prisoners, know about their condition and participate in investigations with them. This comes as part of cooperation between Yemen and the USA. He also expressed gratitude for the US for this response that shows, of course, good relationship between the two countries.

Yemen authorized it's embassy in the USA to undertake the task of visiting the prisoners and see their condition. On the other hand, a US 12-person military team is expected to arrive in Yemen this week. It will undertake training Yemenis' special tasks forces on how to crack down on terrorists. The US has pledged to offer financial, as well as technical assistance to the special forces so as to be able to fight all forces of terrorism and crimes in the country. On the other hand, reliable sources told Yemen Times that US experts had arrived in Yemen this week to discuss with Yemeni officials how marine patrol police could be established and what assistance the US could provide in this regard. The US team is expected to visit Hadramaut and other coastal cities to have a look at the places where patrol boats can be stationed. The USA is expected to provide 15 patrol boats in the beginning. Yemen needs around 150 patrol boats to establish this police and to be able to crack down on flow of criminals, and terrorists into the country. It will help put down smuggling. Yemen seeks the help of Britain, Germany and Holland as well for it thinks its efforts in this point are part of the international efforts to fight terrorism.

Bohras Marks Idris Imaduddin's Anniversary

About 2,500 members of Bohra community converged on Shebam (the highest peak in Haraaz) from all over Yemen, to celebrate the anniversary of one of the most prominent Fatimid leaders, Idris Imaduddin on February 2, 2002. Idris lived in the ninth century of Hgra and died in 872.H. He was a great scholar and one of Yemen's great historians. His works are significant in Yemen's history in particular and Islamic history in general. He was a man of great vision. His eloquent poetry proves his mastery over Arabic language and literature. *Continued on P2*



Al-Harethi and Al-Ahdal Demand Assurances

Sheikh Amin al-Ukaimi is still trying to convince Qaed Sunian al-Harethi and Mohammed Hamdi al-Ahdal, suspected to have links to al-Qaeda network, of surrendering themselves to Yemeni authorities. Al-Harethi has previously demanded assurances from sheikh Ghalib al-Ajda'a, a prominent sheikh of Murad tribe in Mareb, and colonel Mujahed abu Shawareb, a leading sheikh of Hashid tribe, to give himself up to the authorities. One of the most important demands of al-Harethi was not to extradite him to the US authorities and not to be detained for more than two months. Sheikh al-Ukaimi who is

trying to broker a deal between al-Harethi and the Yemeni authorities has not disclosed the outcomes of his negotiations with the former till the paper went to press. Al-Harethi and al-Ahdal are still at large along with more than ten of their associates roaming the desert between Mareb and Jawf region. On the other hand, security authorities in Sa'ada are still detaining Abu Abdurahman Khalifah, a Kuwaiti national, who was arrested at a border point between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Abu Abdurahman was suspected to have links to the Islamic Jihad Movement.

A reliable source told Yemen Times that Abu Abdurahman was rather a Salafi and had no relation with Islamic Jihad and he would potentially be deported to his country soon. Similarly, security forces arrested last week an Egyptian and a Bulgarian who were on a boat coming from a neighboring country near to Medi island in the Red Sea.

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Words of Wisdom



"One of the key characteristics of working in the media is the concept of deadlines. Everything has a deadline. Everybody is under some kind of time pressure. While this pressure may not be good for one's health, it is a wonderful contributor for efficiency."

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

Minister of Agriculture Attacked!

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ahmed al-Jabali was beaten up at his office last Saturday by a tribal sheikh. Reliable sources at the minister's office told Yemen Times that the minister was beaten up by sheikh Abdulqawi al-Shwa'e, one of the Hashid tribal sheikhs, because he rejected a letter from a high-ranking military official asking the minister to allow the sheikh to import livestock from Somalia. The minister said he couldn't permit him to import 30,000 of livestock from Somalia as the government banned importing cattle from that country because of the Rift Valley Fever. But the sheikh beat up the Minister

and took off his Jambya intending to stab him, however, the Ministry guards could stop him. The brutal act of the tribal sheikh caused outrage and resentment among the people who asked about the law and who could stop such acts of tribesmen who never abide by law and order. The people ask whether the government will stand by the Minister of Agriculture. The sheikh has been arrested by the security of the Ministry and handed him over to the intelligence office. It is worth noting that several sheikhs have carried out similar acts against civilians and others in the last few years.

Germans Study the Possibility of Developing Mareb & Thale'a

Two German experts from the Ministry of Economic Cooperation & Development arrived in Sana'a last Saturday with the view of conducting a study to channel aids development to certain regions in the country. Mr. Abdulmalik al-Murhibi, coordinator of the program in Yemen, said that the experts will conduct field visit to the governorate of Mareb and Thale'a.

Their study will focus on how to contribute to funding infrastructure projects, particularly healthcare and education projects in these areas. German development agencies operating in Yemen will assume the implementation of these projects on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development.

4 Injured in Clashes in Aden

Four people were injured in clashes between police and citizens in Aden last Thursday. Reliable sources in Aden told YT that the clashes continued for over one hour, injuring one of the policemen and other three citizens. The clashes erupted after the people in al-Tawahi set a blaze the municipality office in the area which destroyed a number of their houses. The fire caused heavy damage to the building but not casualties were reported. The local council in Aden decided on January 5th to demolish all houses that were not built according to the plan of the city. This decision

was carried out last week. But the municipality started uprooting the houses of the poor people, leaving those belonging to high ranking officials and military guys. Most of these houses were built after the civil war in 1994 when Aden was blundered after the defeat of the Yemeni socialist party and the flee of its leaders. Big chunks of land, mainly by the beach were confiscated by influential figures. They started building in a very random way, something that destroyed the beauty of the city and its planning.

Parliament Postpones District Division

Parliament unanimously agreed on January 30 to postpone the district division to oblige the government to implement the district division project related to election locality. A government committee headed by Minister of Local Administration, Sadiq Ameen abu

Rass started in last June preparing a project to divide districts administratively, and according to the electoral locality. This draft law, once approved, will downsize the number of districts from 332 to 301.

Partners of Political Participation Workshop Winds up

Under the title of Partners of Political Participation, the workshop organized by the American Democratic Institute in Sana'a concluded last Wednesday. The workshop was attended by 75 members including 35 female participants. The workshop discussed capabilities and competence of the local council members. It came out with a number of recommendations with regard to women's participation in the coming election. The Financial Committee at the local council discussed the financial issues and ways of promoting financial resources.

The Minister of the Local Management, Ameen Abu Ras, said women's participation at the local council was considered to be a starting point to form the administrative structure in Yemen. He added further that the local council experience couldn't be controlled due to unavailability of enough time. He placed great stress on the necessity of cooperating with all sides to train the local council members saying that the ministry has formed a special administration with regard to women's affairs at the local council.

Bohras Marks Idris Imaduddin's Anniversary

The celebrants prayed their homage to this great man and recited Qura'an on his behalf. Salman Rushdi, Mandoob Dai Fatima Sultanual (the representative of Dr. Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin- the present Dai dealt with many subjects in his speech. He mentioned the great achievements of Dai Idris. He recounted the martyrdom of Imam Hussein. He also said Shebam along with other great peaks of Haraz were great centers of learning in the Fatimid Dai's times, not just garrisons for soldiers. He said Dr. Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin had advised his followers in Yemen to uproot their Qat trees and clean their land from this evil and they had responded in earnest. He has helped them by providing viable alternatives like training them on bookkeeping, animal husbandry and by giving them samplings of coffee and other fruit trees such as almond and olive. at the end of his speech he lauded the tremendous achievements of the President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his government. Mr. Rashed prayed for him and thanked him and his government for bringing democracy and unity and protecting the country from all its enemies.



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Dutch Embassy Observes Royal Wedding of Prince William & Ms. Maxima

On the occasion of the Royal Wedding of Prince William Alexander of the Netherlands and Ms. Maxima Zorreguieta, the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Sana'a held a party at the Ambassador Bert Ronhaar's residence last Saturday. The event was attended by a number of media people and other important personalities. The audience

were shown a live show of the wedding ceremony held in the Netherlands. A Dutch T.V crew attended the party. Another Royal Wedding dance party was held Saturday evening at the Taj Sheba Hotel. The event was attended by a good number of diplomats, Yemeni officials and media men.

Preparatory Committee for Mid-land Sons Forum Set up

Activists and dignitaries from the Mid-region (Mareb and Jawf) are currently holding meetings to set up a forum to assume advocating their issues. Tribal sources from the region said preparations were underway to convene the first meeting in the near future. The preparatory committee circulated last week a statement in Mareb and Jawf, in which it advised the people of the region on the importance of holding such a meeting amid the current situation.

Midwives Training Course Concludes

Around 20 representatives from seven governorates working in the field of childhood and motherhood attended the training course last Thursday which was organized by the German GTZ project and family care. The training course focused mainly on promoting the administrative skills and enhancing administrative capabilities of the participants in planning and financial resources. The Project Assistant said another training course was to be held within a few days to train women in the field of midwifery.

Taiz-based al-Jamhuri Hospital Interrogates a Female Journalist

Human rights advocacy organizations strongly condemned the detention and interrogation of Miss. Fikrah Mahmoud, a journalist with Yemen News Agency (SABA). Fikarah was detained and then interrogated by the al-Jamhuri security personnel under directives from its Director-General, Dr. Abduljabar al-Duba'ay, while on a journalistic duty at the hospital on January 31. The detention and interrogation of Fikrah is a grave violation of human rights and international conventions. Human right organizations in Yemen requested a swift explanation from Dr. al-Duba'ay of what had happened at the hospital.

Second Meeting on Environment Protection Held

The second meeting of the national committee for preparing the 2nd conference for the Earth Summit was held at the general corporation neighborhood in Johannesburg, in South Africa today. "The meeting aims at displaying the achievements performed by the concerned bodies and forming a working team to prepare the national report and discussing the coming period programs," the Chairman of the General Cooperation for the Environment Protection, Mohammed Saeed al-Mashjari said. Several issues are going to be discussed in the meeting such as, water problems, natural resources, population, poverty in addition to the role of non-governmental organizations to protect and preserve the environment.

Yemen Signs Agreements with Algeria and Sudan

The Yemeni-Algerian Joint Committee is expected to continue its meetings this week in Algeria. They are expected to sign 17 agreements in different spheres. The committee held a meeting last week in Sana'a. The two sides signed two agreements according to which an Algerian loan to Yemen put at \$ 25 million and Y 7,5 billion has been rescheduled. It will be repaid in 23 years with easy profits and provisions. The second agreement entails the avoidance of dual taxation. On the other hand, the Yemeni-Sudanese Committee signed last week an agreement and protocols of cooperation covering different areas - fishing, education, and higher education, media, youth sports, documents, immigrants, business and others. The two sides also agreed to abolish the taxing fees between the two countries in 2004. It will be carried out step by step. They also agreed to give facilities for the people to move easily in the two countries.

Biggest Car Exhibition in Sana'a Closed

Law-enforcement authorities shut down last Monday al-Qadesiya car exhibition in Sana'a. The closure of the exhibition resulted from its failure to pay back its debts totaling YR 100 million.

Our Opinion

Enough Humiliation!!

What else could be more humiliating than the story published today in the local news page of this edition about the beating up of a minister by a tribesman? What on earth could be more disgusting and outrageous in a country claiming to have law and order?

Our country now has an enemy that we must all unite against. That enemy is lawlessness. Some individuals, many with great influence, have become so unconcerned with the law that they could virtually do anything they want, without being asked any questions. The condition is truly serious and there is no time to spare. The president himself should rise to the occasion and put this phenomenon to an end. We need to realize that leaving such individuals without punishment will put the more responsible and honest citizens at risk.

There is a tremendous responsibility lying on the President of the Republic who seems to be the only individual that is able to stop those people. I know that not all officials in the government want such humiliating reports revealed. But sticking our heads in the sand will only make things worse. We need to stand up and face our problems. We need to be rise to the challenges our nation is facing and to be more responsible towards our citizens, who are continuously dreaming of a country of law and order.

On this occasion, I also find myself obliged to request other parties to interfere and stop those phenomena from occurring. Those are sheikhs that are responsible and feel ashamed of what this sheikh did. I am positive that there are many sheikhs and tribesmen who do not believe in the rightfulness of what the sheikh did. Hence, I urge them to stand with the government against those individuals.

Tribesmen should realize that having a country where state regulations and laws are enforced, would hold a much brighter future for their coming generations. Law and order have never been a source of worry and anxiety, but rather a source of confidence and security. Wouldn't it be better for Yemen to have laws that are implemented on each and every Yemeni equally?

I also know that there are some sheikhs who believe that law and order should not prevail. I consider those the enemies of modernization and freedom. Those are the ones benefiting from the lawlessness in their regions, where government access and control is significantly weak.

We have had more than our share of chaos and lawlessness throughout the years and we need to get out of this situation. We need to unite against all those who are against stability, security, and the law. Those are certainly a great threat to our country's future as they oppose any efforts to bring security, law, and order to the country.

I feel it is time for our leadership and authorities to see the danger and act promptly before it is too late.

In brief I would say, enough humiliation gentlemen...

Enough humiliation!



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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a



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Yemeni-British Friendship Society: Great Efforts for Better Understanding

Yemeni-British relations were firmly established in the past. Through the history of Yemen, waves of Yemenis immigrated to different main cities in the UK and settled there. Thousands of Yemeni people lived in Britain many of whom of British nationality dwelling in several cities there including Cardiff. After World War II, a number of Yemeni immigrants settled in different cities in the UK, such as, Sheffield, Manchester, and Glasgow in south-west Scotland. The Yemeni-British Friendship Society came into existence to perform its task with the aim of enhancing relations between the two countries.



From left to right: Julian, John, and Sarah

Abdu Moqbel met with Julian Lush together with his wife Sarah and John at the Taj Talha Hotel in the Old City of Sana'a. We at first asked Julian Lush to give us

a brief account of the Yemeni-British Friendship Society and its role in strengthening relations of the two countries. He said: "The British-

Yemeni Friendship Society was officially inaugurated in February, 1993. Its objectives are to promote friendship and understanding between the people of the two countries. It has a leading role to promote relations between Britain and the Republic of Yemen for the better, its history, its political economy and culture. It holds regular meetings and lectures. The society has been extending other charitable medical assistance and other charitable projects in Yemen. It also provides a means of contact between the individuals of the two countries.

When asked how the idea of establishing the society came to their minds Julian said the idea of establishing the society started in 1992 but it was formally established in 1993 and the members of the society attracted 200 members at that time. "The society at this moment has more than 250 members," he said.

Among the activities performed by the society was supporting Yemen's festivals which took place in London in 1997, visiting Yemeni architects and musicians. "Other activities include the Christmas appeal through which we raise the voluntary donations from our members to support charity in Yemen particularly in Sana'a, Aden, Mukalla and Hadhramoot," he added. The main purpose of the Yemeni-British Friendship Society as John indicated is to promote understanding between these two countries, their history and culture.

The role of the society in enhancing the bilateral relations between the two countries is praiseworthy particularly under the current internal and external development changes in the world. The question which poses itself is that does a tourist feels satisfied with what he sees in Yemen. "A tourist feels frustrated because he/she never has enough time. Yemen is a country with great tourist potential, rich in history, archeology, and rich in geographical diversity. So most tourists fall in love with this country and the people are very warmhearted", John said.

One of the leading roles played by the society is to push more British tourists to come to Yemen. Its mission is great to maintain such relations between the two countries. "Many British people love to travel by nature. We hope to encourage more people to come to Yemen," Julian said.

"I'd like to mention that this coming summer there is going to be a very important exhibition on Yemen at the British Museum. Thousands of people will visit this exhibition. We hope that this exhibition will motivate people to visit Yemen. Sara's book 'Yemen: Land and People' is ready for sale. It is concise but with a very broad-looking description of the country, its history, geography, people and land. The book will be available at a reasonable price," Julian said.

Yemen, Land and People

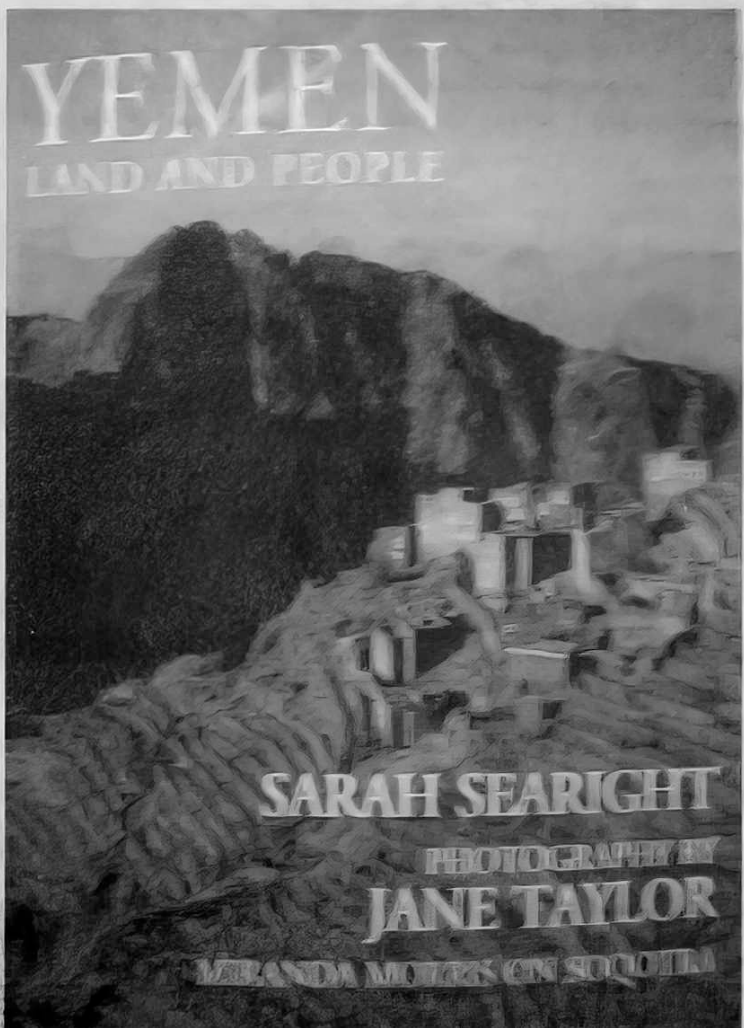
Sarah Searight has visited Yemen for several times. She came to Yemen on a number of occasions as a lecturer and tourist. In Britain, Sara lectures on the art architecture of the Islamic world. Recently she has written a book about Yemen titled "Yemen, Land and People" that she hopes to increase the British people's interest in Yemen.



"It is a very good exercise to put my thoughts on Yemen in paper," she commented.

As the title of the book indicates, she describes the ancient people of Yemen, such as, Sabians, Hadhramids, and then the Himyarids. She also wrote about some important figures northward of the country like al-Emam Yahya in Sada'a.

In her book, she describes the people in Tihama who have African influence, quite different architecture, different trade and agriculture. Then she describes the southern highlands such as, Taiz, Ibb, Jibla and Odien.



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Women's Economic Empowerment Association (WEEA)

Towards Gender - Sensitive Economy
YE04705

Announcement for vacancies (for Yemeni Females Only)

The Women's Economic Empowerment Association (WEEA) has been granted a three - year project titled "Towards Gender Sensitive Economy" supported by the Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation, Gender and Development Dept. The project will cover three main areas of Yemen: Sana'a and rural areas, Zabid and Lahej.

Title of post	Nb. of Applicants Needed	WEEA Unit	Location
Regional Coordinator	2		Zabid & Lahej
Director	1	Training	Sana'a
Director	1	Community development	Sana'a
Director	1	Research	Sana'a
Director	1	Communication	Sana'a
Director	1	Credit and Saving	Sana'a
Lawyer	1	Legal	Sana'a
Administrator/Accountant	1	Finance	Sana'a
Executive Secretary	1	Administration	Sana'a

General Qualifications:

1. High level of education is required,
2. At least 5 years of experience in: working with non-governmental organizations, community development projects, rural/urban development projects and in working with private and/ or governmental sectors,
3. Arabic & English is required,
4. Computer knowledge is required,
5. Communication skills are required: writing reports, minutes of meetings, letters, etc.,
6. Basic financial skills are required .,
7. Ability of dealing with women from different backgrounds,
8. Leadership and supervision skills,
9. Ability to travel inside and outside Yemen.

Notes:

1. Detailed Terms of Reference and qualifications for each post are available at WEEA's premises.
2. Candidates will be subjected to an interview by the "Selection Committee" which is formed from international and national experts.

SEND Your CV within two weeks from the the date of this advertisement to:
Women's Economic Empowerment Association (WEEA)
Navakshott St.
Opposite of Plaza Sweet Hotel
P.O Box 19175 - Tel/fax # 01 208 939
Email: weea@y.net.ye

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National Bank of Yemen

The First Bank in The Republic to Approve its Financial Statements

مجلس إدارة البنك الأهلي اليمني يقر البيانات المالية لسنة 2001 م كأول بنك بالجمهورية

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Yemen (NBK) held its Annual Meeting on Monday 28, January 2002, at its head Office in Aden, in the presence of all its members, to approve the Financial Statements of the Bank, for the year ended 31 December 2001 and to hear the report of the Auditors of the Bank, Dahman.

the meeting commenced with the speech of Mr. Abdulrahman Mohamed Al-Kuhali, Chairman and General Manager, wherein he briefed the results achieved by the Bank during the year 2001, of which the most important was, realizing an increase in its net profit exceeding 49.1%. Also achieving considerable rates of growth in all its investments, as well as, in customers' deposits, liquidity and capital adequacy, which reflect the strength of the Bank's financial position.

Thereafter, Mr. Dahman Awad Dahman, the Bank's Auditor, read his report which showed the fairness of the



Mr. Abdulrahman Mohamed Al-Kuhali

Bank's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2001.

Moreover, the Board of Directors dedicated the achievements of NBK during the year, to His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh. President of the Republic of Yemen, and conveyed their thanks to H. E. the Prime Minister, and to H. E. the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and to the Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen, for their continued support to the Bank.

العملاء والسيولة وكفاءة رأس المال مما يعكس قوة المركز المالي للبنك.

وقد قام السيد/ دحمان عوض دحمان مدقق حسابات البنك بتلاوة تقريره والذي أظهر عدالة البيانات المالية للبنك عن السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2001 م.

هذا وقد أهدى مجلس إدارة البنك الإنجازات التي تم تحقيقها خلال العام إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح، كما توجه بالشكر إلى كل من دولة رئيس مجلس الوزراء ومعالي نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء ووزير المالية والأخ/ محافظ البنك المركزي اليمني على دعمهم المتواصل للبنك.

عقد مجلس إدارة البنك الأهلي اليمني اجتماعه السنوي يوم الاثنين الموافق 28 يناير 2002 بحضور جميع أعضاء مجلس الإدارة لإقرار بياناته المالية عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2001 وسماع تقرير مدقق حسابات البنك السادة/ دحمان وذلك بمقر الإدارة العامة بـعدن.

وقد بدأ الاجتماع بكلمة الأخ/ عبدالرحمن محمد الكهالي رئيس مجلس الإدارة والمدير العام والذي أوجز النتائج التي حققها البنك خلال عام 2001 م والتي كان من أهمها تحقيق معدل نمو في صافي أرباح البنك بلغ 49.1%، وتحقيق معدلات نمو ملحوظة في جميع بنود الإستثمارات وودائع



National Bank Of Yemen
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البنك الأهلي اليمني
المعروفة والاعتماد
خدمات مصرفية جديدة
ماستر كارد، فيتزا كارد،
شيكات سياحية

Released by Human Rights Watch

Report on Human Rights Developments in Yemen

The security forces continued to exercise wide powers and to commit abuses, including arbitrary arrest, torture and killings of civilians with virtual impunity. The press came under increasing pressure and the number of executions increased. Early in the year, unknown persons set off a series of bomb explosions in Aden and al-Dhali' province in the south, and kidnapping of both Yemenis and foreigners remained a major security issue.

A nationwide referendum in February 2001 approved constitutional amendments that strengthened the position of President Ali Abdullah Salih and his ruling General People's Congress (GPC). The parliamentary term was increased from four to six years and the president's right to decree laws when parliament is in recess was abolished but the amendments lengthened the presidential term from five to seven years, and authorized the president to appoint a 111-member Consultative Council. Opposition activists expressed concern that this body would allow the president to offset the role of the elected parliament, thus augmenting indirect executive control over legislation.

Local council elections held at the same time as the referendum, were marred by violence and opposition charges that voter registration lists had been rigged. Unofficial sources reported that some forty persons died and more than a hundred were injured in clashes with security forces and among supporters of different parties on election day and in its aftermath; the government said eleven persons were killed and twenty-three were injured. In one incident reported in the *Yemen Times*, security and military forces responded to a vote-counting dispute between the GPC and the *Islah* party representatives by opening fire indiscriminately, using heavy and medium-caliber weapons, in villages in Ibb governorate. Local people returned fire, which continued for more than three hours. Six persons died, seven were wounded and thirty-five arrested. Due to disputes over irregularities in at least twenty percent of the poll centers, final

results were never officially announced. The General People's Congress claimed a comfortable majority in the councils, but opposition leaders charged that the authorities had tampered with the results of both the referendum and the local council elections.

Security forces attached to Central Security, under control of the Ministry of Interior, and the Political Security Office (PSO) which reports directly to President Salih, committed abuses with virtual impunity. In July, Abdullah Salih al-Maitami, an unsuccessful independent candidate in the Ibb local council elections, was summoned by Central Security, beaten, shackled, and had his head forcibly shaved. Two days after his arrest, on July 7, government forces entered the old city of Ibb, detained thirty-five persons apparently at random, searched nine houses without warrants, and demolished the Maitami family's house. At least fourteen of those detained were later released, eleven were held without charges as of this writing. In August, al-Maitami and two others were brought to trial on charges of assault against security officials. They were on trial in November 2001 and incarcerated at Ibb central prison, where they were kept together with convicted criminals; al-Maitami was subject to further mistreatment.

In October, the PSO detained Abd al-Salam Nur ad-Din Hamad and Ahmad Saif, two visiting academics affiliated to the Centre for Red Sea Studies at Exeter University in the United Kingdom. During the two-day detention, they were blindfolded and beaten while being interrogated about "spying for foreign powers, and maintaining a relationship with 'Usama bin Laden, Israel and the separatists," the latter referring to the 1994 southern Yemeni effort to declare an independent state. Yemeni officials denied that they were ill-treated and justified the detentions as one of their "preventive measures" following the September 11 attacks in the U.S. Police and security forces detained suspected members of radical Islamist groups throughout the year; thirty-five were arrested in December, another

thirteen in January, and fifteen in June. Further arrests were carried out in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks on New York and Washington, and by late October, the *Yemen Times* reported, several hundred "Afghan Arabs" (Islamists who had returned after spending time in Afghanistan) had been picked up for questioning in Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. Many were reportedly released within days, however. At least eight suspects in the October 2000 attack on the USS Cole were still held without charge in November, most of whom had been held well beyond the maximum six-month period permitted under the Criminal Code of Procedure. Despite the general climate of impunity, three police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, Aqil al-Maqtari, Yahya al-Rub', and Husain Ghanima, were convicted in November 2000 in connection with the death in custody of Sulaiman Salih in al-Hodeidah. They received three year prison terms and were stripped of their rank and dismissed; relatives of the deceased lodged an appeal seeking to have the sentences increased. In July, eight members of the Central Security in al-Dhali' province were charged with the premeditated murder of Hamdi Salih Husain of the opposition Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP); the trial was pending at this writing.

The press came under increased government pressure as the authorities harassed journalists and embroiled opposition and independent newspapers in court battles. In April, the Ministry of Information confiscated the first issue of *Huquq al-Insan* (Human Rights), monthly publication of "The Activists" (*al-nushata*) human rights group ostensibly because the group had filed registration documents one week prior to publication rather than the ten days required by the press law. *Yemen Times* journalist Hasan al-Za'idi was detained by the PSO in both June and September, each time for about fourteen days, reportedly for being a distant relative of Al Za'idi tribesmen who had been involved in the kidnapping of two for-

eigners. No charges were filed against him.

In June 2001, the prosecution office implemented parts of a 1997 judgment passed against the opposition weekly *al-Shura* and its former editors, and suspended the paper for six months. The paper continued publication under a new license and name, but another defamation case was pending at this writing.

Defamation, which is loosely defined under Yemeni Press Law, was the most frequent charge levied against independent and opposition papers, both by the government and by private citizens; by November, cases were pending against *al-Ayyam*, *Sawt al-Shura*, *al-Umma*, *al-Ra'i al-'Amm*, *al-Wahdawi*, *al-Shumut'* and *as-Sahwa*. The press also came under attack for "inaccurate reporting." In September, the editor of Aden-based *al-Haqiqa*, Faris al-Yafi'i, was sentenced to a three months jail term and a fine of YR 5000 (U.S. \$30) for "insulting an official" after he incorrectly reported that the governor of Aden was about to resign.

The government took action against members of the opposition Yemeni Socialist Party in al-Dhali' province, arresting members of YSP-affiliated "popular committees" after they mounted a peaceful demonstration against police and military abuses in October 2000, but did not implement its threat, made in 2000, to dissolve the party. Some YSP-affiliated journalists and military who had lived in exile since 1994 returned to the country and President Salih reportedly ordered the YSP headquarters in Ma'alla in the city of Aden to be returned to the party. Those detained in al-Dhali' by Central Security and the PSO included YSP member Fadl al-Ja'adi and journalists Ahmad Harmal and Muhammad Ali Muhsin: all three were detained in November 2000, the first two for more than three weeks on incitement charges. Authorities prevented access to lawyers during interrogation and denied family visits.

A new law of associations took effect in February 2001, empowering the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to supervise nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Registration was considered valid by default if the ministry failed to process an application within

one month. NGOs were allowed to receive foreign funds upon notification of the ministry, and foreign-funded activities needed explicit approval. A minimum of forty-one members was required to establish an association. Penalties for violating any of the law's provisions entailed prison sentences of up to one year and penalties up to YR 100,000 (U.S. \$600).

The government restricted access to the Internet indirectly by monopolizing service and keeping prices prohibitively high. As in previous years, mobile phones and pagers were rendered inoperable before major occasions like national holidays.

The media reported seventy-three executions for premeditated murder between March 2001 and mid-October 2001, compared to fifty-two from mid-1998 to early 2001. A large number of other offenses carried the death penalty, among them armed banditry, apostasy, rape, and treason.

Women continued to face discrimination in personal status law. Only a male guardian could contract marriage for women who had no way to give meaningful consent. In October 2001, the cabinet referred to the parliament an amendment to the Personal Status Law proposed by the governmental Women's National Committee to introduce a minimum age - eighteen years - for marriage. However, by November the proposal, which lacked effective safeguards to protect women from underage, forced and polygamous marriage, had not been passed by the parliament.

Defending Human Rights

Local human rights groups conducted training and awareness raising workshops and lobbied successfully to remove some of the restrictions in the draft law on associations. Local chapters of Amnesty International operated in the major cities. The government did not respond to reports of human rights violations monitored by local groups.

The Women's Affairs Support Center, a women's rights group, ran workshops on violence against women, media training and other issues and helped train local rights activists. The Human Rights Information and Training Center and the Arabic Sisters Forum also addressed issues related to the treatment of women by police and in prison.

Four governmental human rights bodies—the Ministry for Human Rights, the Supreme National Committee for Human Rights, and the human rights committees of the Consultative Council and parliament—continued to operate. In early October 2001, the parliamentary body, the Committee for General Liberties, published a report criticizing the use of pre-trial detention by the CID and prison overcrowding.

Role of the International Community

United States

Relations between Yemen and the United States remained strained in the aftermath of the October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in Aden harbor. The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reportedly wished to interview certain high-ranking Yemenis but President Salih told the Qatar-based *al-Jazeera* satellite television station on September 5 that "Yemen will not permit the Americans to interrogate any Yemeni citizens, whatever his capacity." The trial of eight persons arrested in connection with the Cole attack continued to be postponed, reportedly at Washington's request.

Following the September 11, 2001, attacks in New York and Washington, however, U.S. law enforcement sources reported that Yemen's cooperation with U.S. investigations had improved.

U.S. economic assistance to Yemen increased from none in fiscal year (FY) 2000 to almost U.S. \$4 million in FY 2001 and \$5 million in FY 2002. Expenditures on training programs for Yemeni military officers in the U.S. doubled to \$250,000 in FY 2002. In its presentation to Congress requesting these funds, the State Department characterized Yemen as "at the forefront of the Arab world in both democratic and economic reform" and said the country had "taken significant strides toward opening its multiparty political system to full public participation, including women." The State Department's annual human rights country reports for 2000 stated that Yemen's human rights record "continued to improve" but that problems such as torture and arbitrary detention remained. "There are significant limitations on citizens' ability to change their government," the report said.

Objectives of the U.S. War against Terror

(Part 8 of 10)



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

So many people wonder why the United States was so hasty in launching its war against Afghanistan while many of its allies, except Britain, were willing to thoroughly know more about terrorism and its breeding grounds. Political analysts confirm that the reason for the U.S. hastiness in its all-out war against Afghanistan was for psychologically comforting the Americans and assuring them that their government is capable of retaliating. The US administration wanted to demonstrate to its people, and the whole world that it is powerful and capable of defending and avenging itself.

Similarly, the US administration tried to promptly carry out its anti-terror campaign so as to divert the attention of its citizens from attempting to know what happened in New York and Washington. The US war against Afghanistan has unified the American people on a new target and nobody could demand the halt or investigating into the defects led to the Sep. 11 attacks. Some people think that the reasons for the hastiness in launching war against Afghanistan was to cut its allies short from discussing the legitimacy of this war. Besides, the US also tried not to give a chance to its allies to bargain for any political or strategic gains in the post-war period. Within the same context, the US

prompt campaign against terrorism came to preclude any attempt from Arab and Islamic countries to start negotiations with it. Thus, these countries have no choice but to fully cooperate with the US-led war against Afghanistan, otherwise, these countries will be labeled as terrorist states. It also aimed at preventing the Taliban and the pro-Taliban entities from proposing any peaceful solutions, including handing over al-Qaeda's leader, Osama bin Laden to the US authorities. Indeed, a solution of that sort would invalidate the US right to strike back against the Taliban regime and al-Qaeda organization.

The United States has been able to run the situation to its favor with regard to China, which could support the Taliban government as part of its anti-US strategy. Yet, the most important benefits gained by the US government was perplexing the countries sharing borders with Afghanistan and legitimizing the US military presence in the region with out the need for a bilateral agreement or a permission. The US war planners focused on intensifying their military presence in the Gulf region and the Arab Sea before the strikes, so as to strengthen the logistical capability of the US troops which were later sent to the neighboring countries of Afghanistan. Actually, this move was done by the US administration even without notifying the countries concerned. Amid this situation which has shocked the whole world, no country dared to oppose this campaign, particularly the Gulf countries. On its part the US government considered the Gulf countries permis-

sion for its forces during the second Gulf War as being still valid from the perspective that this war is identical to that of (1991).

This time both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan had to grant facilities to the US forces, however, Turkmenistan, which shares borders with Iran had not been requested facilities of that sort owing to the sensitivity of this issue.

The real objective of the US war against terror was far beyond eradicating the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and mobilizing that big number of military forces is just indicative of the far-reaching dimension of that war. What proves that the real objective was far beyond eradicating the Taliban is the reopening of the Indo-Pakistani conflict, as well as the conversion of the US ground forces command from the central-command headquarters to the Gulf-based command forces in a move to pave the way to strike Iraq and to direct the Arab-Israeli conflict in a new track. Based on some reports the new US military operations might involve Yemen, Sudan and Somalia and this may explain the mobilization of troops in the region. Besides, all the US maneuvers have been aiming at diverting the attention from what is happening in the post-Taliban Afghanistan.

If we can call this war as the "open-door war," Tommy Franky, commander-in-chief of the US military operations in the Middle East said there was no specific target and there was no place to rule out in the war against terrorism because the top presidential orders said the global terror network and the potential al-Qaeda-like organizations should be rooted out.

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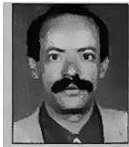
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Eight Sources to Generate Revenues



Mahyoub Al-Kamali

63,190,800,000 barrels in a yearly basis at the total cost of US\$ 1,133,434,000. The produced crude oil to be locally used is estimated at 33,526,816,000 barrels a day. While the quantity of gas is expected to amount to 564,000 metric ton and 975,000 metric ton at the rate of US\$ 129 per a ton and at the exchange rate of YR 129 per one US Dollar. The total cost is YR 12,25,000,000.

Customs

Customs is the second source of revenues of the Yemeni government as the estimations of the current year totals YR 32,594,000,000 against the last year estimations which amounted to YR 29,605,000,000 with an increase

rate of YR 2,989,000,000 (1.10%).

Taxes

Yemeni people are very concerned about the increase in taxes on individual income totaling YR 5,38,000,000 and the increase of taxes on the corporations' income by YR 4,350,000,000. The government has also imposed within this year other taxes on consumption such as oil derivatives rating at YR 200,000,000 and taxes on consumption of mineral waters and beverages totaling YR 137,000,000. The total revenues of the Tax Authority are expected to rise to YR 72,172,000,000 against 61,779,000,000 last year registering and an increase by 16.8%. Zakah Revenues: Government depends

on Zakah as a source for developing its general revenues. This year Zakah revenues are estimated at YR 3,289,000,000 against YR 2,991,000,000 last year (10% increase).

Benefit Surplus: The government has estimated its revenues from the surplus of benefits at YR 27,298,000,000 at an increase of YR 351 million to the estimations of the last year which mounted to YR 26,947,000,000. The increase of benefits are distributed as follows: (the General Corporation of Printing Textbooks which provides YR 371,000,000 million, the Cement Corporation (YR 107 million), (General Telecommunication Corporation YR 782 million),

(Yemenia - Yemen Airways YR 117 million), (General Road & Bridges Corporation YR 191 million), (Yemen Gas Corporation: YR 191 million). Some other corporations also contribute to the increase of YR 16,800,000 against YR 13,677,000,000 in the previous year.

Grants

Yemeni government expects foreign

grants and donations of YR 8,268,000,000 against 7,265,000,000 in the last year (an increase of 13.8%).

Foreign Loans

Yemen has not so far been able to do away with getting new loans which are used for covering the deficit in funding some projects. Loans for the current year have been estimated at YR 15,772,000,000

Yemen depends on 8 sources for its 5 year-plan, which indicates the weakness of such sources, especially as one of these sources (oil) is the prime provider of funds to the public budget.

Oil & Gas

Within the current year (2002), the Yemeni government expects the price of crude oil to be at US\$ 18 per barrel. It also expects to export



Brand or Price?

Mahyoub al-Kamali

Both manufacturers and consumers share different opinions with regard to quality, price or country of origin of manufactured goods. In a survey conducted on producers and consumers in the capital Sana'a, there have been different answers for the details of issues related to marketing and consumption. However, many people think that the quality of products is the final determinant and propaganda is just complementary.

Local manufacturers confirm that the products of their plants are licensed by big foreign trademarks which produce internationally renowned products. A retailer said the mark and the marketing company exchanged roles and complement each other in this respect. Local consumers pay more attention to the mark, however, the trade mark agent play a complementary role in propagating the product in local markets. Another retailer, said, "In Yemen people are not that attentive to the mark as the case in many other countries."

Electrical appliances technicians, said the warranty awarded by big companies, as well as the after-sale services play a key role in the demand for these kind of products. The availability of spare parts and workshops also contribute to the rise in demand for certain products like electrical appliances. A consumer said the reputation of big brand names attract him to buy its products even if they are expensive. New trade marks for this buyer are a matter of suspicion.

Traders in Yemen believe that women have a great role in deciding the house and family needs. They also believe that consumers focus on the mark when purchasing the nonessentials, but when buying consumables they are more concerned with their prices. In a tour inside trade centers in Sana'a, retailers gave us another reasons attracting buyers plus the aforementioned ones: color, brand name, and the novelty of the product.

Consumers undoubtedly have the final decision when buying their products, however, roughly 80% of consumers prefer having high quality products and internationally reputed names.

Yemen to Join WTO Soon

The national committee has concluded the first steps with regard to Yemen's access to the World Trade Organization. The committee has prepared the foreign trade regulatory memorandum to be offered to the general ministerial committee in order to negotiate with the WTO.

A working team was formed to support the committee in its negotiation with the WTO to accept Yemen as a member of the organization. The government has approved a number of trade laws and legislations which will pave the way for Yemen's acceptance. One of the important legislation is related to organizing all different forms of the trade relations between Yemen and other countries.

Yemen's access to the WTO has been objected by many trade and industrial sectors in a time when industrial sector is very weak. This can be attributed to a number of reasons such as production weakness, smuggling, and the dumping policy in our local markets.

Tourist agencies are afraid of Yemen's access to the WTO because it may negatively affect the tourist industry in Yemen within the framework of the unmatched competition with other tourist sectors of other countries. They think that Yemen's access to the WTO will lead to the bankruptcy of many agencies. They also think that it will lead to poverty, unemployment as a result of transferring foreign cadres to

work in the Yemeni markets.

Conditions

Yemen is among nine less developed countries to be accepted at the WTO. In order to join this organization, Yemen has to respond to a number of conditions among which are the relevant commitments to the privatizing provisions and investment law, and linking the private custom duties to exports. An agreement stipulated that the developing countries should be granted transitional period lasting for two years. At the same time, the trade intellectual property rights have specified five years as a condition to join the WTO.

The negotiations to accept Yemen as a member of the WTO point out that it is difficult for countries such as Yemen to make use of its access to the WTO. Yemen's access will exceed the stipulated conditions of the WTO.

Negotiations with the WTO include reaching an agreement with all member-states of the organization on a timetable demonstrating the commitments Yemen needs to meet. Above all, Yemen has to offer periodical reports to the WTO particularly those reports, which center on privatization and its economic reforms.

In this respect, Yemen's access to the WTO is considered to be an opportunity on the part of Yemen to schedule its requirements with regard to the agricultural products.

JOB OPPORTUNITY



Jannah Hunt is currently seeking an Operator to work in the Central Processing Facility near Marib. The successful candidate will be required to perform these tasks at the Jannah Hunt field facilities in Halewah. The job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Minimum requirement:

- At least 3 years experience in Oil and Gas or refinery environment.
- Possess good mechanical aptitude and willing to learn.
- Must have a minimum of a high school certificate.
- Should possess a good command of spoken and written English.
- Shouldn't exceed 40 years of age

Or

- A bachelor's degree in Petroleum Engineering from a recognized and reputable university.
- Should possess a good command of spoken and written English.
- Shouldn't exceed 40 years of age.
- Prior experience is not necessary.

If you happen to meet the above mentioned criteria and you find yourself capable and eligible for this challenging post, please send your CV to the following address as promptly as possible.

Jannah Hunt Oil Company
Attn: Human Resources Manager
P. O. Box 481
Or
Fax: 01-416 898
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

All candidates must be YEMENI NATIONALS
Deadline for the application: February 28, 2002.

Please do not phone us, we will call you for an interview if you are a successful candidate.

Economy in Brief

400 Companies to Invest in Aden

Local and foreign companies are competing to invest at Aden Free Zone, as more than 420 companies have applied for investment permits. Competent authorities are currently reviewing these applications for approval under Yemen's Investment Law. The applicants are mostly from the Gulf countries topped by Saudis, as well as some Tunisian investors who showed their interest in investing in tourism and fishing.

Yemen's Debts to Algeria to be Rescheduled

Yemen and Algeria signed two economic agreements for rescheduling Yemen's debts owed to Algeria within the period of 23 years. The second agreement is related to controlling double-taxation and tax evasion.

Russia Explores Oil in Yemen

Yemen's oil & Gas Corp. signed an agreement with RINGS of Russia to explore oil in Yemen. The Russian company will re-treat the seismic data and conduct a survey at block # 37 and 39 in Mahra.

Yemeni Turkish Economic Cooperation

Yemen and Turkey agreed to enhance their economic cooperation in different fields, including oil and gas exploration and vocational training. The two sides also agreed to coordinate their efforts with regard to their entry to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Issues related to antiquities protection, commercial banks and creation of the higher council of Yemeni-Turkish businessmen were also discussed.



A building consists of three floors, with lots of rooms. Suitable for companies, banks, etc.

For more details, please call: Adel al-Saydi, Tel. 605422, Pager: 5832442

عمارة مكونة من ثلاثة ادوار فيه وملحقاتها صالات مخصص لشركات او بنوك او غيرها.

للاستفسار: ٠١-٤١٦٨٩٨، بيجر: ٥٨٣٢٤٤٢ عادل الصيدي

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The State of the Union More Like the State of the Mind



This observer has always awaited to hear the State of the Union message of the President of the United States until dawn, considering that this is the President of the world's most powerful nation, and one would expect that what he says has an impact on everyone in the world. Such was the case when President Bill Clinton made his last State of the Union address, when this observer waited eagerly to hear what this phenomenal President had to say, especially after he has overcome the most difficult problem, which was the Lewinsky Affair triumphantly. However, to be honest that eagerness somehow faded as the date for Mr. George W. Bush's first State of the Union speech was to be given. Rather than wait eagerly till dawn to hear the speech, this observer felt that my dreaming could probably come out with something more worthwhile to see and listen to (if we do listen when we dream). It turned out that my expectations were not failing me again. Atop from lacking any major achievements to recount for the American people at the home front, Mr. Bush's speech was a scary bombshell. This is not to say that the words, which were picked up recorded here and there on the satellite channels, with each channel giving what seemed to interest them the most, were in themselves scary, but rather the kind of language and tone was enough to raise eyebrows and seemed to be out of league with what is expected from a US President in perhaps the most important speech of the year. One would surely expect that Mr. Bush would remember that he was speaking to all the people of the world, rather than a few truck drivers or rednecks, who probably do not have the faintest idea where Pyongyang is and who Ayatollah Khamenei is. Most likely they might know who Saddam Hussein is, for the simple reason that

he has been here a long time and he has been keeping himself in world headlines for over two decades now, that even a first grader would be able to recognize him and remember the gunshot firing trigger happy leader, who seems to add a lot of excitement to a lot of people's boring lives. What was troublesome about Mr. Bush's statement, atop of the poor diplomatic flare in the language, when discussing international affairs (This was even noted by one of America's most successful Secretary of State, Ms. Madeline Al-Bright, God bless her!). Surely Mr. Bush could have been a little bit more tasteful in his language than to come out with such titles as an 'Axis of Evil', among three nations that are as different from each other as night is different from day. As for his successful Middle East efforts, we can only say that, as far as most Arabs are concerned, they have written off any hope of seeing any meaningful strides over the next three years by the Bush Administration in the Middle East (Frankly speaking, we do not expect Mr. Bush to really make it for another term, even though he has successfully managed to placate the Jewish vote and the Zionist lobby behind him). On the other hand, pinpointing small organizations, such as Hizbullah (which is very big in our hearts of course) and Hamas as part of an international terrorist league seems to be a bit far fetched, when considering the context of their struggle and the challenge they pose to perhaps the world's most dangerous cancer since the Nazism of Adolph Hitler, namely the Zionism of Ariel Sharon. Of course, Mr. Bush has made it clear that Ariel Sharon seems to him like a God-sent gift amidst hostile barbarians, when the truth of the matter is that Ariel Sharon, is sinking the United States in an ugly swamp of hatred and ethnic conflict, which Mr. Bush should do well to avoid. In fact, Mr. Bush should

have learned from his predecessor that a world leader like the United States should seek to end ethnic conflict and dogmatism, as the latter did in the Balkans successfully and convincingly. Let us look at the track record of Mr. Bush on the international front. The awful tragedy in the City of New York, regrettably, may have been encouraged by Mr. Bush's lack of concern and proper attention to the Middle East situation, which gave an excuse to so called Moslem fundamentalists to satisfy their quest for sensationalism to 'hit back' against the US for seeming to be like a supporting pal to an oppressive Zionist monster that has unleashed its dangerous claws of hatred against an unarmed population seeking justice from a global superpower that has insisted to be the broker of a peaceful settlement of the seemingly unending conflict. This is assuming that, it was Al-Qaeda that sponsored the tragedy that befell peace loving New York on that fateful day, and if we can discount all the more logical thinking that the task was far bigger than what the minds of Bin Laden or Mulla Omer could ever conjure up given their limited culture and their lack of apparent sophistication, not to mention the awesome technical expertise that is needed to undertake such a calamity. As far as Iran is concerned, Mr. Bush is being railroaded into a bad track by the apparently successful Zionist lobby that has gained a strong foothold in the White House, since Mr. Bush would like to have a more convincing victory in the elections for the next term, which he feels the former can help him achieve. Iran has not been proven by any means to have incited, supported or even applauded any terrorist act. On the contrary, Mr. Bush has forgotten that it was the US that engineered an unsuccessful subversive intelligence attempt to overthrow the Khomeini regime in its early days, which turned

out to be one of the biggest CIA flops since the Bay of Pigs assault on Fidel Castro. Mr. Bush forgot the obvious role that the United States played in the First Gulf War, by setting up the atmosphere that led to that tragic war and the tireless effort to keep that war going on as long as possible, in the hope that it will destroy the Islamic Republic of Iran, sometimes by covertly switching support to this side or that, depending on how the battlefield was faring out. Mr. Bush forgot that it was an American rocket that downed an Iranian Civil Airliner killing 200 innocent people needlessly. But Iran's more vocal and sincere support for their Levantine brother is presenting a headache to Bush's Zionist pals. Without knowing it perhaps, Mr. Bush has put his stakes on a Zionist lobby that has proven to be more of menace than the few votes that Mr. Bush is counting on towards the next elections could ever prove to be. We hope that the Bush Administration will have some more worthwhile engineering work in foreign policy and that President Bush would develop more tasteful diplomatic language in his forthcoming State of the Unions. Otherwise, we will have to just resort to that God-sent gift of dreaming. One last word that one would like to hear is just what happened to Mullah Omer and Bin Laden? Apparently the US has toned down considerably on these two culprits, and for some reason or another they have come out of the most wanted list. For some reason, they are of no concern anymore to the US? About the only benefit of all this mess has been to Ariel Sharon and his demagogue pals, advisors and spokesmen, all of whom have labeled all Moslems as 'Bin Laden terrorists', as was done by an Israeli Embassy Spokesmen debating with the charming Hanan Ashrawy on the CNN last week, who refuses to be defeated by such nonsense, as always.

War between the Elephant and the Bees

Mohammed Mohammed Jama
Member of elders of Somalia
Community
Taiz

Nowadays, we hear from the world news that Somalia will be the next target of US War against terrorism. Really is it true that Somalia a tentacle of global terror? Can the Somali people which is barely being governed and wrecked by many years of civil war terrify America? Or is it true that the Qaeda network exist in Somalia? If the Americans like the truth, the answers are all negative. Our first time, we heard the word "Qaeda" was September 11, from the mouth of President Bush. So why for unfair and unequal war? Being a Somali intellectual, I could say: "As long as there is a way to solve problems, force should not be used. A conventional war would make the emaciated, poor and innocent people victims. In fact the problem of American administration is lack of

proper intelligence. I think the CIA gets the information concerning Somalia from two sources, which are both deluded null and void. The first source is Ethiopian. Here the Americans forgot the land dispute (Ogaden) between the two countries and the US directly relished the biased and far-sided Ethiopian reports, which does not want strong, united Somalia. The second reliable source is the immoral Somalia-war lords, who are trying to get rid of one another and giving self-serving reports. Nearly all the cabinets of the Transitional National Governments were professors of American universities but not terrorists. So why at least the Americans don't listen to their reports. What kind of leaders ia the US looking for? All and all before setting out on an operation to Somalia which seems as the war between the bee and the elephant; US needs specific and real information. Somalia needs help and reconciliation at this time, but not yellow bombardment. Somalia is ready for YS oil companies and America knows that Somalia is a virgin land.

National Industries between Negligence & Smuggling

Emad Al-Saqqaf

The progresses of the national industries is hindered by a lot of difficulties. Businessmen are unable to continue investing in industry as a result of the lack of economic laws, encouragement, facilities, exemption from custom duties and other kinds of privileges to guarantee the economic progress in our country. During my visit to the EXPO Exhibition in Jeddah, I was greatly baffled by measures that had been taken with regard to foreign goods' access. I really felt sad for our national industries. Similarly, there are some dangerous aspects that blocked the way in front of our national industries among which is smuggling which constitutes a headache for the national industry. Different kinds of products enter the Yemeni market. Our markets are flooded with so many imported goods. Some of these goods entered illegally without even paying custom duties and some are expired. The government seems to be unable to control smuggling. Factories are about to close down due to the spread of smuggling. The closure of factories means the destruction of thousand of families, it means also the spread of crime, corruption and economic deterioration. National industries in most countries of the world means identity and affiliation. In a country like Yemen, the government fails to do what is required to stop and prevent the foreign products from flowing into our local markets. In addition to this, investment process is lagging behind in our country. This can be ascribed to a number of reasons. Among these are instability and insecurity in the country, kidnapping incidents, long-term tribal clashes, favoritism, etc. I was greatly affected when one of the investors told me there was no future for tourism or investment in this country. You have no choice except to pay and pay till you lose and eventually fail. In this respect, are we going to be optimistic about the investment future and build a competitive national industry within the framework of the economic globalism? What I want to say is that the economic laws need to be studied, modified and then applied. We have to encourage the national industries by all means even if they are small.

Loss of Face

Mohammed Nooman Al-Hakimi
Mohhakimi@yahoo.com

Conspiracies hatched against Arab and Muslim world have been quite unreserved. Apart from the many-faced retrogression of lives dealt comprehensively or in part, we have unspeakably come to suffer a much more deadly decline, it is the loss of identity. At the time when enemies are going full stream to attain the highest degrees of power and efficiency, we still consent to scandals and cling to backwardness; and down the drain to ask for dignity at the caves of disgrace. Thus, we don't know reality with whom we associate and to whom we frankly belong and adhere!! As a matter of fact, most of the Arab countries along with their people have now made surrender to enemies, trying to content them the way they ask for. They have made many relinquish-

ments presented in creating real charges in all areas of their political and social lives. Such relinquishment indicates how we factually pine and peak. However, enemies are still poised to tarnish and gnaw even more at the Arab entity's heart. To add insult to injury, there have been recently fearful retrogressions of religious reinforcement in the manners and behavior of our generation as well. Lots just imitate the West and East in lots of things contrasted with our preaching. Further, there is no genuine planning towards apprehending and applying the Islamic preaching and commands perfectly. This has helped in sending away our great heritage and wiping off all specks of better morrow.

Whimpers
Completely scattered, we're made for surrender
Made to bow low for a lower pretender
Yielding up every thing we've been given
Living with the long odds of being forgiven

order to either discourage the enemy or mislead them. The bodies of the dead soldiers are being kept in Pakistan in special coffins. Here are the names of two Americans who died in Afghanistan during a bomb attack by Taliban elements: 1. Ronald Stephen Leigh, Houston, Texas & 2. Michael Simon Watkins, Los Angeles, California. On September 11, 2001, the attack on WTC triggered a war on Islam.

During the ongoing war with Islam, we will try to give you our version of the news. It is important to note that there were no Arabs or Muslims on any of the flights. Do not take our word for it. The list is still available at: <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2001/trade.center/victims/AA11.victims.html>
An Metet
Muslim News Watch

Letters to the Editor

Comment on Article: India and Pakistan: Between Wax and Wane
I came across your article titled India and Pakistan: Between Wax and Wane. No doubt the writer has commented very openly on the possible US role in diffusing tensions and also that why it is in USA's interest to continue preserving tensions between the two countries. What I would like to add here is that Pakistan is itself to share the blame to some extent of what is going on in the region. First of all Pakistan's foreign policies have always been in a sea-saw fashion, reflecting the frequent change in the governments in the past 10 years or so. Secondly the policies come into play only when a certain need arises otherwise Pakistan is often seen to lapse in periods of hibernation regarding improvement of its foreign relations with not only the USA, but its immediate neighbors. Right now Pakistan is relying too heavily on China. But if it had improvised and made the right moves, we would be witnessing good relationships with the likes of Iran, Uzbekistan, and most importantly Russia. The irresponsible attitude by Pakistan towards its immediate neighbors has given India the chance of extending its allies in the region. It can be noted here that a faction such as the "Northern Alliance" in Afghanistan which was and will remain a Muslim faction consisting of those fighters who had driven the Soviet Union out of its borders, enjoys good relations with India. On the other hand, Pakistan which is not only geographically closer but also shares religious and cultural ties with that community had almost cut off all relations with the "Alliance." That is why Pakistan is now facing a not so friendly neighbor on its western borders also. This is the era of diplomacy, and Pakistan on its diplomatic fronts has been lacking either on the improvisa-

tion and planning of its diplomatic relations or on the point method of application. The result is that Pakistan has limited support and the only meaningful support that it is getting is from a non-Muslim country, namely China. The Arab world and the OIC are just silent spectators watching the drama unfold. In fact, the OIC has only one thing to say about all this. That being: "Oh, I See!"
Mohammed Ather
atherizer@hotmail.com
Karachi, Pakistan
Attack against Yemen Unjustifiable
We observe with concern the vicious attack by the western media against our beloved country, YEMEN and its leadership, under the pretext of the so called 'war against terrorism.' I hope the western media realizes that His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh has been always against terrorism and continues to stand as a pioneer defender of peace and democracy in the region.
Mustapha Ahmed Abdulmoula
mujammals45@hotmail.com
Responding to another Letter to the Editor:
'The Yemen Times is not the New York Times'
A recent writer (Letters to the Editor, January 21-27, 2002) criticized the Yemen Times for concentrating on tribal problems and internal strife, while appearing to ignore problems in other countries - such as the U.S. - which he states have far greater crimes and problems. He further states that "Yemenis are shot without reason," apparently implying that Yemenis are targeted in the U.S.
There is no question that there are incidents where foreigners are targeted by isolated, deranged persons, in extremely rare situations; but I know of no one who has been specifically targeted for violence, because they were from Yemen. In fact, since

Letters to the Editor

September 11, I have been very sensitive to such targeting, and have questioned many of my foreign friends and associates as to whether they have felt any sense of discrimination. Happily, they have not. The same cannot be said for people such as the crusading al-Qaeda group and their sympathizers, whose goal appears to involve killing of non-Muslims in general, and Americans in particular. The writer seems to not understand that your publication is the Yemen Times, and as such, should report on incidents and problems, in Yemen. In the U.S., publications such as The New York Times and The Washington Post are filled with our own internal and very embarrassing difficulties. And we do have a greater number of problems than you, in Yemen; we also have a far greater population which, in part, accounts for the greater volume of difficulties. Finally, if your writer would read new American publications, he would realize that we do not hold ourselves up to "have all the morals," as he states. We are a very self-critical people, as a rule. We continually point out our own faults, in the hope that such reporting will allow us to learn from our mistakes, and become better than we are, over time.
Don Barrick
balto_db@yahoo.com
Response to Some Letters of Last Issue
I've been reading some letters to the editor published last week 'issue 5' and somehow I feel the urge to respond to some. To Khalil I say: You stand for the modern Muslim way of thinking. With guys like you, I doubt that we could ever lose the war about being we truly are. Please continue to stand up for the rights of our men. To Leyla I respond: We need not to know whether you are an American Yemeni or not. Be what you want but be fair and let the world know the

chaos in the USA. After all, isn't that the birth place of millions of Monica Lewinskis and Bill Clintons? To the guys urging us to learn English, I say learn the Quran first. It is the only way to be liberated from bondage and oppression.
Salem S.
sirsalem01@hotmail.com
Send Good News, Please!
It is unfortunate that it seems that your paper has nothing good to inform us (Yemenis abroad) from time to time. It is sad enough for us, Yemenis that we have to live away from home to earn a living and instead of expecting to hear the good things through your paper, all we get is the news of kidnapping. Please let us know something good, instead.
Khalil Alkathiri
sadj_99@gmx.de
Germany
Dear Khalil,
I understand your feelings, but the newspaper is obliged to communicate to you the most important breaking news items, but it is not obliged to create good news. The responsibility in that lies on our government!
—Editor
Introducing 'Muslim News Watch'
Through your publication, I would like to introduce our establishment 'Muslim News Watch' to your readers. Discourse can avoid conflicts. Muslim News Watch tries to inform you of more correct news and views on the world. The responsibility of any news media is to tell the truth. Since in a war, this truth varies according to which side you are, we thought we would give you news of the world from a Muslim perspective. To date more than 2,000 US soldiers have been killed in the Afghan war, as opposed to one (or seven) officially acknowledged in US. It is the current practice to hide news during a war in

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك المركزي اليمني

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2001

The Central Bank of Yemen has approved the Financial Statements of National Bank of Yemen (NBY) in its letter No. 004877 dated 02/02/2002.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO H. E. THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

We have audited the financial statements of the National Bank of Yemen set out on pages 2 to 24. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2001 and the results of its operations and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note (3) to the financial statements.

We also confirm that, in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Bank and the financial statements and the contents of the report of the Board of Directors relating to these financial statements are in agreement therewith. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purpose of our audit.

DAHMAN
Accountants & Auditors • Consultants

Dahman Awadh Dahman, FCCA
Registered Licensed Accountant
No. 384 of Dahman
A member firm of RSM International
28 January 2002
Aden, Republic of Yemen

P. O. Box 16146
17 Djibouti Street
Al Hal Assayal, Sana'a
Republic of Yemen
Tel: (967) 1-445091
Fax: (967) 1-445091
Email: dahmanco@y.net.ye
http://www.dahmanco.com

P. O. Box 6008
Suite 5, Building 4
Hawari Bu Median Street
Kharmaker, Aden
Republic of Yemen
Tel: (967) 1-231402
Fax: (967) 1-231402
Email: dahmanco@y.net.ye
http://www.dahmanco.com

Balance Sheet - 31 December 2001

	Note	2001 YR 000	2000 YR 000
ASSETS			
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	5	4,115,176	3,723,336
Due from banks	6	13,190,313	12,490,492
Treasury bills, net	7	12,310,411	15,190,739
Investments held for trading	8	4,800,000	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	9	1,566,384	1,091,434
Long term investments, net of provision	10	8,264	8,264
Debt balances and other assets	11	222,609	125,785
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	12	1,647,438	1,606,745
TOTAL ASSETS		37,860,595	34,236,795
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	13	74,046	66,277
Customers' deposits	14	33,847,232	30,558,425
Credit balances and other balances	15	832,192	538,583
Income tax payable	16	251,009	15,625
TOTAL LIABILITIES		35,004,479	31,579,910
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Capital	17	1,600,000	1,600,000
Surplus on revaluation of properties	17	639,762	637,993
Reserves	17	616,354	420,792
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY		2,856,116	2,657,885
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		37,860,595	34,236,795
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net			
	18	4,474,974	2,477,466

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Auditors' report attached

Abdulrahman Mohammed, Al-Kohali
Chairman and General Manager

Jawad Abdullah Al Alias
First Deputy General Manager

Sami Abdul Hamid Mackawi
Deputy General Manager

Statements of Income And Profit Appropriation For the year ended 31 December 2001

	Note	2001 YR 000	2000 YR 000
Statement of Income			
Interest on loans and due from banks	19	898,631	947,893
Interest on treasury bills and certificates of deposits	20	2,243,033	2,060,360
Less: Cost of deposits	21	(1,866,356)	(1,785,242)
Commissions and fee income on banking services	22	1,475,308	1,222,511
Profit/Loss on foreign currency transactions	23	20,078	(9,749)
Other operating income	24	26,716	17,050
NET OPERATING INCOME		1,715,273	1,388,598
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administration expenses	25	596,024	582,889
Provisions	26	86,365	108,303
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		682,389	691,192
NET PROFIT BEFORE ZAKAT AND TAXATION		1,032,884	697,406
Zakat	27	(30,000)	(25,000)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER ZAKAT AND BEFORE TAXATION		1,002,884	672,406
Provision for income tax	16	(351,009)	(235,342)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		651,875	437,064
Earnings per share	28	YR 407	YR 273
STATEMENT OF PROFIT APPROPRIATION			
Balance at 1 January		-	-
Net profit for the year		651,875	437,064
Balance at 31 December, before appropriation		651,875	437,064
Transfer to statutory reserve	17	(97,781)	(65,560)
Transfer to general reserve	17	(97,781)	(65,560)
Government's share in net profit for the year	10(D)	(423,719)	(284,091)
Employees' share in net profit for the year		(32,594)	(21,853)
Balance at 31 December, after appropriation		-	-

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement for Cash Flows for the Year ended 2001

	2001 YR 000	2000 YR 000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year before zakat and income tax	1,032,884	697,406
Adjustments for:		
Provision for investments	75,390	2,066
Provision for losses on loans and advances	(115,625)	(86,900)
Income tax paid	(30,000)	(25,000)
Zakat paid	(10,383)	-
Staff leave paid	33,447	28,790
Depreciation of property and equipment	33,447	28,790
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities (1)	985,713	702,867
CHANGES IN BANKING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	(353,475)	1,402,497
Due from banks	1,637,778	(2,109,688)
Treasury bills	173,071	3,030,080
Loans and advances to customers	(550,340)	(307,512)
Debit deposits and other assets	(96,824)	305,298
Net increase in Assets (2)	810,210	2,320,318
Due to banks	7,769	5,605
Customers' deposits	2,888,807	4,547,112
Credit balances and other liabilities	303,992	94,701
Net increase in Liabilities (3)	3,200,568	4,647,418
CASH FLOWS (USED IN) FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(73,331)	(55,987)
Surplus on revaluation of properties	2,669	-
Net disposal of assets and amount written off from investments	(809)	425
Net Cash flows (used in) from investing activities (4)	(71,471)	(55,562)
CASH FLOWS (USED IN) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Government share from profits	(423,719)	(284,091)
Government share from profit	(32,594)	(21,853)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities (5)	(456,313)	(305,944)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (1) - (6)	4,468,707	7,309,095
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	26,195,918	18,886,823
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	30,664,625	26,195,918

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Change in Owner's Equity For the year ended 2001

Movements in Owner's Funds	Capital		Statutory Reserve		General Reserve		Revaluation Reserve		Net profit for the year		Total
	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000	YR 000		
At 31 December 1999	1,600,000	102,285	187,387	637,883	-	-	-	-	-	2,527,555	
Disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	(800)	-	-	-	-	-	(800)	
Net profit for the year 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,064	437,064	
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	65,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65,560)	-	
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	65,560	-	-	-	-	-	(65,560)	-	
Government's share in net profit for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(284,091)	(284,091)	
Employees' share in net profit for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,853)	(21,853)	
At 31 December, 2000	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,083	-	-	-	-	-	2,657,885	
Additional land (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,669	2,669	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651,875	651,875	
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	97,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97,781)	-	
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	97,781	-	-	-	-	-	(97,781)	-	
Government's share in net profit for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(423,719)	(423,719)	
Employees' share in net profit for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,594)	(32,594)	
At 31 December 2001	1,600,000	265,626	350,728	639,762	-	-	-	-	-	2,856,116	

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to financial statements Year ended 2001

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

The National Bank of Yemen (The Bank), which was incorporated in Aden, in 1969, is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. The Bank has its head office in Aden and undertakes all banking activities through its head office and 28 branches spread all over the Southern and Eastern Governorates and with three branches in Sana'a, Mukalla and Hodeidah.

2. PREPARATION BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and current prevailing local laws and regulations as well as rules and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Yemen.

There are no significant differences between International Accounting Standards and the provisions of the prevailing local laws and regulations except for the accounting treatment of the following:

- The adoption of minimum fixed percentages for losses on loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular No. 6 of 1996.
- The treatment of general provision on performing loans as part of equity.
- The postponement of adoption of IAS (39) - financial instruments - recognition and measurement as a result of the meeting held between the Central Bank of Yemen and the external auditors of banks operating in Yemen for further study.

The effect of these deviations is immaterial on

the financial statements of the Bank in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied on a consistent basis are as follows:

a) Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention adjusted for the revaluation of land and buildings.

b) Foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Riyals. Transactions in other currencies are recorded at the value dates of the transactions. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies at the balance sheet date are revalued at the prevailing exchange rates on that date. Gains or losses resulting from revaluation are taken to the income statement.

c) Exchange recognition

Revenues are recognized on the accrual basis. However, in order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1996 and its amendments, the Bank does not accrue interest on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is treated as non-performing, all uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income

and recorded as uncollected interest. Income from investments is recognised when received.

d) Treasury bills

Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yemen on behalf of the Ministry of Finance are stated at their nominal value, adjusted for any unamortised discount.

e) Valuation of long-term investments

Long-term investments are valued at historical cost. For permanent decline in their market or computed values based on the study of the latest audited financial statements of the issuing companies of these securities, their book values are adjusted for the decline, which is charged to the income statement for each investment on an individual basis.

f) Provision for losses on loan and contingent liabilities

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circulars No. 6 of 1996 and No. 5 of 1998, provision is made for specific loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and banks' guarantees. Provision is determined based on periodic comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accordingly, provision is made in accordance with the following rates:

Performing loans and contingencies including watch loans	2%
Non-performing loans:	
Substandard debts	15%
Doubtful debts	45%
Bad debts	100%

Loans and advances are written off by debiting the provision, if procedures taken towards their collection prove useless, or if directed by the Central Bank of Yemen upon review of the portfolio. Proceeds from loans and advances previously written off in prior years are credited to the provision. Loans and advances to customers are presented in the balance sheet net, of provision and uncollected interest.

g) Property and equipment, depreciation and amortization

Property comprising land and buildings are recorded at their revalued amounts. Equipment are recorded at cost on the date of purchase. Cost includes purchase price and related expenses. Freehold land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment items are stated at cost or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all property and equipment, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition, of each asset over its expected useful life using the straight line method at the rates shown below:

Buildings on freehold land	2%
Vehicles	20%
Furniture and equipment	10%
Computers	20%
Security vaults	2%
Improvements to leasehold property	Year of lease or estimated useful life whichever is lower.

Expected future cash flows are not discounted to their present values in determining the recoverable amount of items of property and equipment.

h) Real estate properties acquired from customers

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen, assets acquired from customers in settlement of loans are included in the balance sheet under "debt balances and other assets".

i) Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bank is a party, are presented off-balance sheet under "contingent liabilities and commitments" as they do not represent actual assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

j) Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consist of cash in hand, cash balances with the Central Bank of Yemen other than statutory reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks and investments in treasury bills which are due within three months from the issuance date and certificate of deposits.

i) Taxation

Taxation for the year is provided for in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the Republic of Yemen

k) Zakat

The Bank pays zakat, in accordance with the relevant laws, to the government which decides on its allocation.

l) Related party transactions

Disclosures are made in the financial statements of loans and advances and contingent liabilities to related parties and in particular members of the board of directors and companies in which they own more than 25% of the capital.

m) Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGING THEIR RELATED RISKS

a) Financial instruments

The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, current accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bills, investments, and loans and advances to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in contingent liabilities and commitments.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

Based on the valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities stated in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments do not differ fundamentally from their fair values at the balance sheet date, except for long term investments, the fair values of which are disclosed in note (10).

c) Forward contracts

The Bank does not enter into forward foreign currency buy or sale contracts.

4.2 Management related risks

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. The Bank performs a number of procedures to limit the effect of such risk to the minimum level by:

- correlating interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending;
- considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates;
- controlling the matching of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.

b) Credit risk

Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inability of these parties to meet their obligations when they fall due. In order to comply with Central Bank of Yemen circular No. 10 of 1997 pertaining to the management of credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to certain minimum standards in order to properly manage its credit risk. In addition to the standards stated in the mentioned circular, additional procedures applied by the Bank to minimize the credit risk exposure are:

- preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates;
- obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks;
- follow-up and year reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans;
- distributing credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of credit risk.

4.2. Management related risks

c) Exchange rate risk

Due to the nature of the Bank's activity, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies; hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk. The Bank attempts to maintain a balanced foreign currencies position in compliance with the Central Bank of Yemen instructions and the requirements of Central Bank of Yemen circular No. 6 of 1998 which specifies that individual foreign currency positions shall not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate open position for all currencies shall not exceed 25% of the Bank's

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

Financial Statements - 31 December 2001 (continued)

18 CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net

At 31 December, 2001	Gross Commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	1,564,820	584,167	980,653
Letters of guarantees - customers	1,106,900	364,296	742,604
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	2,300,991	-	2,300,991
Customers' acceptances	350,729	-	350,729
Travelers' cheques	96,632	-	96,632
Credit cards	1,733	866	867
Other contingent liabilities	2,498	-	2,498
Total contra accounts and other commitments	5,424,303	949,329	4,474,974

At 31 December, 2000	Gross Commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	1,452,939	629,721	823,218
Letters of guarantees - customers	1,057,719	266,713	791,006
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	670,732	-	670,732
Customers' acceptances	70,054	-	70,054
Travelers' cheques	99,187	-	99,187
Other contingent liabilities	23,269	-	23,269
Total contra accounts and other commitments	3,373,900	896,434	2,477,466

Letters of guarantee included shipping guarantees of YR5,982 thousand (31 December 2000 - YR102,484 thousand) issued by the Bank on behalf of its customers are included in the above amounts. The management is of the opinion that the legal period of validity of the guarantees has elapsed and therefore these will not be called upon.

19. INTEREST ON LOANS AND DUE FROM BANKS

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Interest on loans and advances to customers		
Interest on loans and advances	205,660	132,277
Interest on other facilities	776	818
Total interest on loans and advances to customers	206,436	133,095
Interest on deposits with foreign banks		
Interest on loans	6,374	7,239
Interest on current accounts	44,548	48,123
Interest on deposits	373,316	427,272
Interest on call accounts	26,025	24,448
Investments income	1,010	939
Total interest on deposits with foreign banks	451,273	508,021
Interest on deposits with local banks		
Interest on statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen	240,922	306,277
Total interest on deposits with local banks	240,922	306,277
Total interest on loans and advances and deposits with banks	898,631	947,393

20. INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Interest on treasury bills	1,810,222	2,060,360
Interest on certificates of deposits	432,811	-
Total interest on treasury bills and certificates of deposits	2,243,033	2,060,360

21. COST OF DEPOSITS

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Interest on savings accounts	918,876	973,425
Interest on time deposits	735,803	800,602
Total interest on customers' deposits	1,654,679	1,774,027
Interest on balances due to banks	11,677	11,215
Total cost of deposits	1,666,356	1,785,242

22. COMMISSIONS AND FEES INCOME ON BANKING SERVICES

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Commissions on documentary letters of credits	27,270	20,459
Commissions on letters of guarantee	51,087	26,334
Commissions on transfer of funds	18,837	16,927
Commissions on acceptances	3,095	2,001
Commissions on cheques	62,469	61,897
Banking services fees	15,142	16,081
Other service fees	15,271	15,087
Total commission and fee income on banking services	193,171	158,786

23. PROFIT / (LOSS) ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Revaluation differences on foreign currency transactions	15,830	(15,919)
Gain on foreign exchange trading transactions	4,248	6,170
Net profit / (loss) on foreign exchange transactions	20,078	(9,749)

24. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required	18,141	-
Provision for staff leave pay no longer required	2,868	-
Provision for loan losses no longer required	-	13,575
Sundry income	5,707	3,475
Total other operating income	26,716	17,050

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Salaries, wages and related costs	392,706	409,413
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 12)	33,447	28,790
Rents	23,563	22,262
Water and electricity	18,861	13,837
Repairs and maintenance	11,632	12,371
Telephone, telexes and postage	20,528	16,762
Transportation and communication	16,420	15,685
Computer maintenance expenses	13,258	12,833
Training	10,127	6,829
Taxes and fees	985	1,439
Donations	3,252	4,233
Stationery and printing supplies	11,274	10,849
Other general and administration expenses	39,971	27,786
Total general and administration expenses	596,024	582,889

The number of employees as at 31 December 2001 was 608 (31 December 2000 - 620).

26. PROVISIONS

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Loans and advances		
Provision for losses on loans and advances (note 9)	84,157	88,122
Provision for outstanding items with Central Bank of Yemen	-	18,115
Provision for diminution in value of long term investments	-	2,066
Provision for off balance sheet items	2,208	-
Total provisions	86,365	108,303

27. ZAKAT

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Zakat expense for the current year - paid	30,000	25,000

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Net profit for the year	651,875	437,064
Weighted average of number of shares	1,600,000	1,600,000
Earnings per share	YR 407	YR 273

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These represent transactions with certain related parties (owner for government entities, directors and officers of the Bank, their families and companies of which they are principal owners) who were customers of the Bank during the year. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management.

The year end balances included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2001 YR'000	2000 YR'000
Government owned entities		
Loans and advances to customers, gross	45,247	28,603
Customer deposit	477,893	80,000
Board members and parties related to them		
Loans and advances	1,309	1,213
Customers' deposit	2,708	550
Interest income for the year	144	59
Interest expense for the year	214	223

30. MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) 31 December 2001

ASSETS	Total YR'000	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	4,115,176	4,115,176	-	-	-
Due from banks	13,190,313	12,718,403	471,910	-	-
Treasury bills and certificates of deposits	17,110,411	17,110,411	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	1,566,384	80,468	233,680	270,773	981,463
Investments, net of provision	8,264	-	-	-	8,264
TOTAL ASSETS	35,990,548	34,024,458	705,590	270,773	989,727
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	74,046	74,046	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	33,847,232	19,406,203	4,820,147	9,568,607	52,275
TOTAL LIABILITIES	33,921,278	19,480,249	4,820,147	9,568,607	52,275

b) 31 December 2000

ASSETS	Total YR'000	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	3,723,336	3,723,336	-	-	-
Due from banks	12,490,492	10,380,804	454,388	1,655,300	-
Treasury bills	15,190,739	15,017,668	161,961	11,110	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	1,091,434	96,361	98,955	807,064	89,054
Investments, net of provision	8,264	-	-	-	8,264
TOTAL ASSETS	32,504,265	29,218,169	715,304	2,473,474	97,318
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	66,277	66,277	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	30,958,425	17,628,425	4,024,000	9,275,000	31,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,024,702	17,694,702	4,024,000	9,275,000	31,000

The above reflects the contractual maturities of assets and liabilities which have been determined on the basis of the remaining year at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. In the case of assets and liabilities that do not have contractual maturity date, the year in which these are amounted to mature is taken as the expected date of maturity.

31. AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 2001 were as follows:

Assets	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche Mark %	Sterling Pound %	EURO %
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	13.00	-	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	2.69	4.35	3.19	4.35
Time deposits	-	4.51	-	5.00	-
Due to banks:					
Treasury bills	14.00	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers	19.00	8.00	-	-	-
LIABILITIES					
Time deposits - customers	13.00	2.62	-	3.07	-

b) The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 2000 were as follows:

Assets	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche Mark %	Sterling Pound %	EURO %
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	15.33	-	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	5.76	4.10	3.74	4.06
Time deposits	-	6.41	4.24	5.95	-
Due to banks:					
Treasury bills	18.21	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers:	17.00	8.20	-	-	-
LIABILITIES					
Time deposits - customers	14.25	3.83	-	3.72	-

32. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December 2001 were as follows:

	Manufacturing YR'000	Agriculture YR'000	Trade YR'000	Service YR'000	Finance YR'000	Personal YR'000
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	-	-	-	-	4,115,176	-
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	13,190,313	-
Treasury bills + C.D	-	-	-	-	17,110,411	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	330,219	3,552	462,148	41,229	450,302	278,934
Long term investments, net	-	-	-	-	8,264	-
Total Assets	330,219	3,552	462,148	41,229	34,874,466	278,934
LIABILITIES						
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	74,046	-
Customers' deposits	407,040	90,269	2,414,729	893,496	-	30,041,698
Total Liabilities	407,040	90,269	2,414,729	893,496	74,046	30,041,698
Contra accounts and other commitments	246,301	-	1,540,565	640,046	2,181,388	816,003

b) The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December, 2000 were as follows:

	Manufacturing YR'000	Agriculture YR'000	Trade YR'000	Service YR'000	Finance YR'000	Personal YR'000
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	-	-	-	-	3,723,336	-
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	12,490,492	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	15,190,739	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	171,700	10,754	680,175	-	-	228,805
Long term investments	-	-	-	-	8,264	-
Total Assets	171,700	10,754	680,175	-	31,412,831	228,805
LIABILITIES						
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	66,277	-
Customers' deposits	418,606	148,210	1,998,193	954,295	236	27,438,886
Total Liabilities	418,606	148,210	1,998,193	954,295	66,513	27,438,886
Contra accounts and other commitments	97,848	1,800	2,386,348	472,448	321,149	94,307

33 TRUST ACTIVITIES

The Bank does not hold and manage assets for or on behalf of other parties.

34 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Bank has filed a number of legal cases with the Public Fund Court and the Commercial Preliminary Court against former employees and customers of the Bank relating to irregularities and default in settlements of amounts due respectively. Although the ultimate outcome of these cases cannot presently be determined, management has fully provided for these assets in the financial statements.

35 SIGNIFICANT

Improve Your English

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

I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (2):
Birthday, Wedding Anniversary

Informal:

- I'm having my birthday party tomorrow/ on You're a special invitee. Don't forget!
- Pinky is celebrating her birthday. Please come along with your family.
- Remember my birthday falls on I'll be expecting you.
- Hey, don't forget Mona's birthday tomorrow. She'll not spare you if you miss it.
- Hey, my birthday is tomorrow. Don't be your usual self and forget to come.
- I know you are always busy. But tomorrow is my wedding anniversary. Your wife and you are joining us for dinner at Hotel ...
- Hey, tomorrow is a special occasion. Guess what! My wedding anniversary. Come for lunch. Make it a point to come to our house without fail.

Formal:

- My son is going to get married on Thursday next week, the 15th November. We shall deem it a great pleasure to have your company on the occasion.
- We request the pleasure of your company with family and friends on the auspicious occasion of marriage of our eldest son... at our residence on Friday, 5 November at 10 A.M.
- We are happy to announce the wedding of our daughter Wedad which is going to take place at 7 P.M. on next Thursday, 15 August at our residence in Al-Rabat street. Kindly make it convenient to come to our house and bless the newly weds.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences.

- The police have taken into custody the car which caused the accident.
- If justice is made, he will be severely punished.
- He delivered a really good lesson.
- I have been writing a diary since I first went to college.
- He asked permission to raise a discussion on this matter without delay.

Answers to last week's questions

- It is a **well-established** convention for the Dean to address the students on the first day.
- Success in this venture will depend upon the **full (whole hearted)** cooperation of the public.
- There should be a **thorough** inquiry into the accident.
- Your behavior **caused** him a great deal of sorrow.
- Efforts should be made at once to **deal with (resolve)** the crisis of inflation.

III. How to express it in one word

- Secret plans with others to do something wrong.
- Quality of being firm and unchanging.
- Named group of fixed stars.
- Persons living in town or district that sends a

representative to the parliament.

- Laws and principles according to which a state is governed.

Answers to last week's questions

- To make solid or strong: **Consolidate (V trans. & intrans.)**
- Speech sounds produced by a stoppage or partial stoppage of breath: **Consonant (n.)**
- Temporary cooperation of a number of countries for a common purpose: **Consortium (n.)**
- General view of a subject, scene, etc. **Conspicuous (n.)**
- Something that is remarkable: **Conspicuous (adj.)**

IV Do as directed

a) Make sentences with Let's and How about You want to:

- Watch TV
- Play football
- Ride your bicycles
- Read the newspaper
- Have a picnic

b) Use the following prepositional phrases in sentences come across, come about, come back, come along, come off

c) Distinguish between the use of

- altar, alter
- abroad, aboard
- ascent, accent, assent

Answers to last week's questions

- It **takes** five hours to fly to Bombay.
- We are going to **spend** a month in Aden.
- A letter **takes** a week to reach India.
- How much does this parcel **weigh**? – Ten kilos.
- How much does this parcel **cost**? – Two hundred riyals.

b) Account for (explain).

You have to **account for** your misbehavior
Bear with (tolerate, have patience with).
You should **bear with** him when he is sick.
Call in (invite a doctor for the purpose of treatment).
He is sick. **Call in** a doctor.
Call for (need, require).
Your achievement **calls for** celebration.
Call on (visit a person).
Let's **call on** our friend.
Call up (telephone to).
I'll **call you up** this evening.

c) avenge (v.t) (take revenge).

He **avenged** himself of his father's death
revenge (n) (do something to get satisfaction for an injustice done)
He took **revenge** on the murder of his father.

V. Words of Wisdom

“Man becomes great exactly in the degree in which he works for the welfare of his fellowmen.”

—Mahatma Gandhi

English Spelling: “Fishy” and “Funny”



T. Gibreel Sadeq
Al-Aghbary
Taiz University
Language Center

Natural languages use two modes as vehicles for communication – speaking and writing. Natural languages are, in fact, primarily spoken. Writing is a way of recording speech by means of visual symbols. Natural languages are known to have three kinds of writing systems. Some systems, like Cherokee, use one symbol for each syllable. In others, like Chinese, symbols represent individual lexical and grammatical items. But most languages use a phonemic system wherein letters stand for phonemes. English is one such. An ideal writing system has one letter for each meaningful sound of a language, and one sound for each letter. English is far removed from the ideal writing system. It is well known as a

language wherein spelling and pronunciation are far apart, the same sound sequences may be spelled in several different ways and the same series of letters may represent several different sound sequences. A perfect two-way one-to-one correspondence between sounds and letters does not exist in English. A few illustrations will reveal this inadequacy of letter-sound and sound-letter correspondences. The first letter of the alphabet, a, represents no less than five distinctive phonemes as shown by the series: **pan, father, ball, village and opera**. To take another example, consider the e's in: **“Greet the great bear and get him some new earth”**. To take a third example, say the following sentence aloud and notice the ways **“ough”** can be pronounced: **“though the rough cough and hiccough plough me through, I ought to cross the lough”**. (Lough is pronounced like ‘lock’ as an Irish word for ‘lake’). If we go the other way, from sound to letter, we find that nearly all phonemes have from two to over a dozen spellings. The [j] phoneme, for

example, can have the spellings: **ee, e, ae, oe, ea, ei, oe, ie, I, ey and ay** as in **feet, me, Caesar, people, beat, deceive, amoeba, relieve, ravine, key and quay**, respectively. Similar illustrative examples can be multiplied. Not all English words have an exact correspondence between the number of sounds and the number of letters. This lack of correspondence presents problems. George Bernard Shaw, a keen advocate of spelling reform, pointed out the problem in establishing correspondences between sounds and spelling in English when he maintained that “ghoti” could be pronounced as “fish”: the ‘gh’ being pronounced as in cough, the ‘o’ as in women and the ‘ti’ as in nation. Is not English spelling FISHY then? Can't we, in a like manner, pronounce “kphogne” as “funny”, the ‘k’ as in know, the ‘ph’ as in phone, the ‘o’ as in come, the ‘gn’ as in gnaw and the ‘e’ as in pretty. Is not English spelling FUNNY, as well? Can you make your own FISHY and FUNNY spellings?

LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES (6)

Learning Skills



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

Every student wants to make his/her study time more valuable and to get maximum benefit out of it. But learning outcome varies from student to student depending on the efficiency of applying learning skills. This brings to focus the saliency of learning skills. As a student you are free to choose the method that is appropriate for your study habits and suits your needs. The set of skills I'm going to discuss here are popularly known as SQ3R which symbolize Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review. Although these are often recommended in foreign language reading, it can be adapted for studying in general. Let's take these one by one.

Survey: The first element in the formula is ‘survey’. This step would enable you to be familiar with the text organization. You'll need to apply your Text Attack skills to survey quickly (i) Titles (ii) Illustration, photos, charts, graphs (iii) chapter headings and chapter summaries (iv) self-check questions. That would give you a broad idea about what the book is about as well as how information has been distributed along the different parts of the text book. Then you'll need to exercise your skimming and scanning

sub strategies to decide which topics you're going to study.

Question: The next step for you is to generate questions about what information you expect to find in the chapter under the headings and subheadings. If you are able to ask the right kind of questions, you'll have the benefit of not only directing your reading and your thinking, but be able to look for the answers to those questions. It will also develop your analytical abilities which are an essential factor for being a good student.

Read: In this stage you'll try to find answers to the questions that arose in your mind. Read carefully and highlight the things that you want to remember. Make notes in the margin, and look up any words you don't understand. Try to connect the incoming information with the already existing information in your mind and allow them to form networks. You should have a clear idea of the information you're required to learn and be able to read with clearer intent. In other words you should bear in mind the purpose or goal of your reading, i.e why you're reading a section and what to focus on.

While reading, your mind should be active. Use a highlighter or a ball point pen to mark important points. If you use a highlighter. Choose a color that is not too strong for the eyes. If you choose a pencil, it shouldn't have a sharp point, nor should you have a dull pencil point that might fade away.

Underline or highlight only important words or phrases. Try to avoid marking the whole sentences. The reason is that if you highlight too many things, you'll find it difficult to review and remember. You should know the things to highlight. These include definitions, examples, names, dates and events, principles, rules, and characteristics as well as the words in bold face or italics which the author is emphasizing and wants you to remember.

Recite: ‘Recite’ means to repeat silently or aloud. When you come to a new heading in the text, stop and repeat, either silently or aloud, the main points of what you've just read. You may recite it from your memory or simply refer to the notes you have written on the margin or the information you have highlighted. If you recite the main points of a lesson in a spaced manner, it will be easy for you to remember them.

Review: If you revise the material as soon as you can after you have read, it keeps the information fresh in your mind. It helps in reinforcement and facilitates the information to pass from the short term memory to the long term memory ensuring its retention.

Being a good learner implies that you develop a systematic study habit. Once you are used to it, it becomes a part of your being as a learner. Then you don't have to make any extra effort to follow the practice. Remember, consistency is the real key to success.

YOUTH FORUM

Dear sir,
I am a student in the English department and am very interested in English, especially in Grammar. Moreover, I am interested in your lessons that you publish in Yemen Times (Improve your English). I would like you to inform me how I can find the previous issues, lessons No. 1 “Greetings” to No. 31 “Lodging a complaint” as seen in the index, as well as the lessons from No. 108 to 114. I await your reply with interest. Yours sincerely
Mohammad Bawashkah

Assuring us that in life eternal we shall be united.
The dear departed is at peace and forbids us to mourn
Our little one is by God's side
Though he's away from our sights
Yet forever he is in our hearts
And in eternity never do we part.

The world changes year after year
Friends come and go day after day
But never will the one I love
From memory shall fade
Forever he's imprinted in my heart
Samira Al-Snhanie
Faculty of Education, Al-Mahweet

Dear Mohammad,
Thank you for your keen interest to improve your proficiency in English. We are happy to know that the column **Improve your English** is helping you to achieve your aim. As regards the back issues of the lessons you have mentioned, I wish to inform that we are planning to bring out all the lessons in the form of a book soon. Please wait until they are published in a revised and enlarged form with more points about grammar and usage. Meanwhile, keep following up the current lessons in right earnest. Best wishes
Ramakanta Sahu

Take it easy
Be not surprised, Baby
Take everything easy
Alert and understanding you have to be
You know, life is an uphill journey
We've to be ready for all odds
And take things as they come to pass
Beware of your self-worth
You're stronger than the rest
Polite and wise you're unique in more ways than one
Self-confidence – you're the very image of the same
A bright beckon light – that's what you're to me
You are indeed incomparable
May Allah's blessings be on you
Mohammad Saeed Al-Makhlafi,
Aden University,
Faculty of Education.

Do you still remember?
Do you still remember that wonderful

sight,
When we sat together in that memorable night,
On the beach under the moonlight
When the sky was clear and the sea was quiet
Do you still remember that memorable night?
When I wore green and you wore white
When peace was on our left and Bliss was on our right
Do you still remember that happy flight?
When we made our love come right
When our hearts were so full of delight
If you still remember that, please to me write
To instill in me the elixir of life
To bless me with the joy of paradise.
Fuad Qid Saeed
Aden University
Faculty of education

Dear Reader,
We have changed and enlarged the format of our lessons keeping in view your needs. We shall be glad to have a feed back from you about its usefulness. Awaiting your response.
Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

Poetry



Dr. Anil Prasad
Department of English
Ibb University

They have been singing

Since the Time was seen breaking the ice
Since the winds set the forests on flames
Since the sun charmed the buds to blossom
Since the moon fascinated the mortal men
Since the stars from the up often came below
Since the infinite space gazed at the glorious earth
With his rainbow smile and thrilled laughter
And bestowed possessions to enrich their souls
Relieving their pain and obsession
When their lips twitched to tune their passion

Before they could believe in the world
Of letters but they engraved
On the enduring hearts of all
The undying beauty and smiled at
Death's powerlessness
Over poesy's singing pulse.

Your powers, Time, decompose things
To dust yet, the valleys resound with their songs
And the walls of vision vibrate in unison
They leave bequeathing a treasure
To be loved by those living.

You are immortal poesy!
You do not struggle for life,
The emotional universals stay alive
In every chime, in any clime.

TIMES QUIZ (16)

Questions

- Myopia (short sightedness) can be corrected by wearing**
a) Concave lens
b) cylindrical lens
c) convex lens
d) both convex and concave lenses
- What is caustic soda chemically known as?**
a) Ammonium hydroxide
b) Sodium Hydroxide
c) Calcium hydroxide
d) Aluminum hydroxide
- Depletion of ozone in stratosphere will lead to**
a) global warming
b) nuclear winter
c) increased cases of skin cancer
d) increased cases of respiratory disorders
- Who discovered the law of gravitation?**
a) Einstein
b) Bohr

- Rutherford
- Newton

5. ‘Genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety nine percent perspiration’ is a famous quote by

- I. Newton
- T. Edison
- T. Jefferson
- A. Einstein

Solutions to times Quiz (15)

- A cold coke bottle is left open on the pan of a balance and its weight is observed from time to time. The weight increases, reaches a maximum and then decreases.
- When a boatman pushes the bank with the pole, the boat moves. This can be explained on the basis of **third law of motion**.
- Steam engine was invented by Watt** by observing a boiling tea-kettle.
- Diamond** is the hardest known mineral.
- Binary code arithmetic** is used by a computer.

Abdul-Weli's short story: The Last Lesson

Translated by:
Sa'ad Sharif Taher
Revised by:
Dr. R. V. Anand
Nadira - libb

The class was quiet. Thirty pupils were breathing quietly, looking at the door with anxious eyes, for the teacher would enter in minutes to present his last lesson. During the ordinary days and in such moments, the class would be completely disturbed: pupils would throw pieces of chalk at one another and shout with bad words. You could find one of them in a corner filling his mouth with remains of bread while gluttonous eyes were following the movements of his hands and mouth. Another pupil would hold a chair to stand on to write on the board something in mind in a small weak hand writing while another one would laugh while correcting the mistakes and if the teacher entered suddenly the noise would come down and the pupils would push each other on their way to their places. Calmness would prevail and the eyes would be perplexed, anxious and terrified, other eyes would feel guilty but they would start again soon after the teacher's leaving. But today the matter is different. All pupils are sitting quietly in deep silence and their small eyes which always look forward are looking perplexedly at the door, the black board and the empty chair of the teacher. All pupils of sixth class are sharing one feeling of real anxiety and awe against this last lesson. A year ago a twenty-six-year old ele-

gant teacher entered the class with a small mustache and glasses behind which young daring strong eyes appeared and little baldness was creeping quietly to dominate the black-haired head. To the pupils he was a strange teacher but later on he became beloved and came near their hearts. They didn't expect that some day they would sit quietly in that silence of funerals to say goodbye to their teacher. Why and why should he leave? They loved him more than school. His lesson was the only one that no one missed. His words came from the heart in a quiet, serious and deep voice to settle in those young hearts which were full of love for life, the hearts that were opened by the teacher to overlook a wide world as they heard from his mouth new words for the first time "people, nation and homeland" and how they should love others. It was true that they heard the same words from other teachers or from their fathers while reading newspapers but they heard them differently from him with new beautiful meanings. The eyes are fixed on the door but the teacher hasn't come yet. The pupils feel for the first time that they are in need of him, his speech and sad voice. Why has he delayed? They haven't wished to miss him even for one time, or never believed that he would leave them specially this day because they may not see him or hear his voice in their class forever. The door was opened quietly but no one felt when the teacher entered and he himself didn't feel when the pupils stood to offer him Yemeni salutation. He came in quietly and looked at them attentively with a sad smile on his face

and eyes. Moments passed as the teacher's eyes met all pupils eyes in silent greetings.

- Sit down, sit down. But the pupils kept standing up. Then the teacher smiled and they sat down after he had sat down on his chair. The pupils remembered the first day when the teacher entered the class. They had heard much about him before he became their teacher. They had heard and read his writings before they saw him. How much happy they were when they knew that he would be their teacher to teach them history. That day he entered with a smile on his lips not similar to that of this day. They remember well how he started the first day and talked to them as a brother. An elder brother who didn't impose them to respect him. But they found themselves respect him while he started writing the title of the first day with elegant letters "History of Yemen". He didn't talk to them about what was written in school books but told them new things about ancient civilizations and the roots of a population that made civilizations, built dams and erected a small paradise in its homeland - Happy Yemen. Then he shifted from ancient history to the present and talked quietly more and more about their homeland which was divided into north and south.

Here they are meeting today in the last lesson in their small class of old walls and wide windows with memories of a complete year waving in his mind and every pupil's with the hanged fan in the middle of the class moving quietly.

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

Yemeni Proverbs for All Occasions

Sa'ad Sharif Taher

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

سعي كسلة، زادت حيلت، تطل المخفل ماتت بالاكل

Sitti kesleh, zadet hiblet. Tul ilmunkhil matet bileki

Meaning: in addition to her laziness, my wife got pregnant then she died of eating

Comment: A lazy woman becomes lazier if she gets pregnant. As a result she does nothing but eating which leads to death.

Situation: Blaming lazy pregnant women.

على قدر فراشك مد رجليك

Ala geder frashek mid rijliek

Meaning: release your legs as long as your cot

Comment: you shouldn't ask more than you deserve and never look forward to what you are incapable of doing or beyond your capacity.

Situation: advising others not to dream extravagantly. It is similar to the English proverb "Don't bite off more than you can chew."

لك الله من صلاة العزاب عين بالطاقة وعين بالباب

Lek Alla min selat il izzab. Ein bil tageh wein bil bab.

Meaning: unmarried young men's prayers are worthless because they keep eyes on the door and window peeping for girls.

Comment: when a single performs prayers he doesn't concentrate on it because his heart is busy thinking of girls. So he keeps an eye on doors and windows waiting for girls to appear.

Situation: describing single's work which is inaccurate or commenting on happy-go-lucky young men.

ياويل ناشد اللبن بالخص لايدوه

Ya weil nashid il leben bil khes la redooh

Meaning: woe to the one who asks for sour milk specially so when he is rejected.

Comment: it is a shock for those who are ambitious to do something but fail to do it after much trying.

Situation: warning others not to be over ambitious.

بيتي ملان جن وزادوا شقروا بجني

Beiti melan jin, wzadu shegeru bjinee

Meaning: my house is full of jinines, they add another one to them.

Comment: jinies here is a metaphor which symbolizes naughty children. If a troublesome kid visits a family with such children, it will be hell.

Situation: it is said by an annoyed father when receiving a devilish boy visitor.

ما من دخيل فائدة لو جاء بزاده وماه وشركته ناجحة

Ma min dkheel faideh lau jaa bzadeh wماه wshirkiteh

Meaning: a stranger is useless (worthless) even if he bring his food, water and successful partnership.

Comment: natives suspect strangers or foreigners specially in trade because they may leave unexpectedly.

إذا كثرين بثرين

Itha kithreen bithreen

Meaning: if something increases too much it will spoil.

Comment: the more in number and amount, the more you neglect, e.g. you can't control or teach your kids well if they are many compared with a one. Or in market if there is too much of goods it will be very cheap.

Situation: too much of anything is good for nothing.

من اين لي غني وايزيد ولا حراف اكسر ايده

Min ein li gheni wazideh wil ahraf aksr iydeh

Meaning: if I see a rich man, I hope the riches will increase and if I see a poor man, I wish I could break his arm.

Comment: people think that poverty is like plague which should be fought because it will bring problems. Imam Ali bin abi Talib, the fourth guiding Caliph after prophet Mohammed "p.b.u.f" once said, "If poverty were a man I would kill him."

Situation: scorning poverty.

NRI Day at Indian Embassy

The government of India has decided to observe 9th January every year as the Pravasi Bharatiya Dibas (Non-Resident Indians Day). The significance of the occasion is that on this day the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa and led the country's freedom movement which culminated in the independence of India in 1947 from the shackles of centuries-old British domination. In order to commemorate this momentous occasion a ceremony was held at the Indian Embassy Auditorium on 9 January 2002. The function began with patriotic songs. H. E. M. S. Suman, Ambassador of India and Professor Damodar Thakur, President of Indian embassy club lauded NRIs' valued contributions and called upon them to rededicate themselves for ushering in a glorious era of peace, prosperity and progress in modern India. The function concluded with refreshments to all guests. More than 300 NRIs attended the function.

Republic Day Celebrations at Indian Embassy

The 52nd Republic Day was celebrated at the Indian Embassy on 26 January at 8 A. M. with enthusiasm and patriotic fervor. On this day in 1950 the Constitution of India was adopted and India became a sovereign democratic Republic. The function to mark this occasion began with recital of national anthem. His Excellency M. S. Suman, Ambassador of India unfurled the national flag and read out the address to the nation by President of India K. R. Narayanan. This was followed by a colorful cultural program presented by the students of Indian Embassy School. At the end of the function refreshments were served to all guests. More than 500 Indian nationals in Yemen attended the glittering ceremony.

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

United Nations Information Centre Vacancy Announcement

The United Nations Information Centre, would like to call qualified candidates to apply for the vacancy of "Library Assistant" within its office in Sana'a.

Duties and responsibilities, shall include, inter alia,:

- Maintaining UNIC Library and bookstore in a methodological and accessible manner.
- Assisting and providing library visitors with UN related information from the library, Internet, UN database, UN agencies and other sources as applicable.
- Translate essential UN documents.
- Attend to inquiries and requests for UN documents from UN system, government bodies, NGOs, civil society, public and others.

Qualifications:

- Bachelor Degree in Library Sciences with a good command of English language and Arabic as a mother tongue; or
- Bachelor Degree in English Studies with librarian background.
- At least five years experience, preferably with an international organization.
- Computer literate, Word/Excel, Internet and library related software. Knowledge of designing or publishing software is an asset.
- Ready to work at tight hours and overtime to meet certain UNIC obligations.

Applications from qualified female candidates are welcomed. All applicants shall be of Yemeni nationality.

Interested candidates may submit their application letter with detailed Curriculum Vitae ONLY to the following address:

Mailing address:

**UN Information Centre
P. O. Box 237, Sana'a
Republic of Yemen**

Or hand delivery to:

5, off Al-Bonyah Street, behind Universal Travel and Tourism and beside Handhal Mosque, Al-Bonyah Zone.

Deadline: 12 noon of 16 February 2002.



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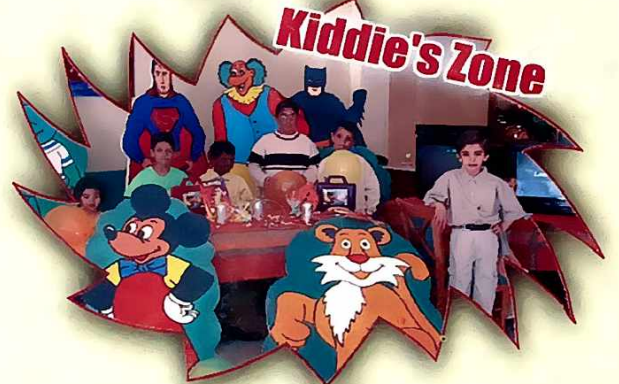
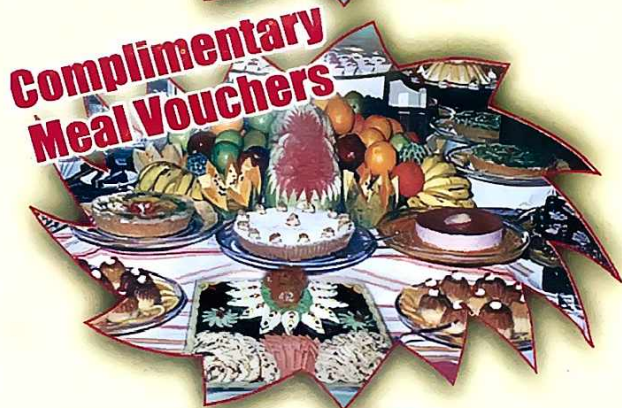
Candidates meeting all above requirements should send their detailed resume with address, telephone number and a recent photograph to:

**NPEC Yemen
PO Box 16388
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
or
Fax to 01-440202
Call 01-440408**

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality

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لا يسري هذا العرض مع أي عرض آخر.



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



Al-Wahdawi weekly,
organ of People's
Nasserite Unionist
Organization
(PNUO) 29 Jan.
2002.

Main headlines capturing the front page of the newspaper:

- Influential Personalities Behind Aborting TOTAL's Gas Project
- Ambiguity Shrouds Circumstances of a Kuwaiti citizen Arrested in Sa'ada,
- American Blacks Kill Four Yemeni Immigrants in the U.S.
- PNUO Secretary-General: American Confrontation with Movements Shifted to Confront Islam

Columnist Abdulla AL-Dahshami says in his article if the Palestinian people and their national authority are under a daily war and siege, the Arab people of Iraq is demanded, in addition to the daily aggression and the deadly blockade, to accept allowing the American spying inspection teams back to their sites. The other option is to face wider and tougher hostilities.

The death train, equipped with the most sophisticated technology of destruction and weapons, is running between Iraq and Palestine. Every Arab country is put in the defendants box and an object of aggression under ready-made reasons. The anti-terror hit list contains countries of the Arab world from Mauritania to Riyadh and from Khartoum to Sana'a.

The brutality stipulated in the American politics address towards the Arab nation since the September 11, discloses an Arab reality threatened by dangers of annihilation at the American-Zionist hands, using all instruments of killing and direct destruction of Arab life constituents, political and economic. The matter has reached to include security and education areas under American demands that would ultimately change Arab governments into police stations affiliated to the U.S. administration. Their task is keeping and protecting the American and Zionist security against the Arabs, the direct victims of the American-Zionist aggressions.

Concerning Iraq there is an American policy regarding as too much the right of the Iraqi people to food and threatens them by war and seeks to change the memorandum of oil-for-food to a state imposing more restrictions on the Iraqis right to buy

food and medicines they are in dire need of. And in Palestine the policy is threatening the Palestinian president with severing American relations with him for failing to put an end to "terrorism". As for other Arab countries there are policies containing long lists of demands, in addition to navy fleets taking bases in Arab territorial waters. The situation has reached an extent that chairman of the Palestinian authority is put under a Zionist siege in Ramallah using American weapons. Chairman Arafat is thus a "terrorist" not deserving confidence of Bush and Powell.



Al-Wahda weekly 30
Jan. 2002.

Main Headlines:

- New Results on Security Campaign Against Terrorism
- Parliament Refuses Lifting an MP's Immunity
- Elections Supreme Committee Accused of Violating the Law
- Important Archaeological Site Unearthed
- Saudi Arabia Praises Yemeni Media

Columnist Said Al-Janahi writes in an article that next May Yemen would have completed 12 years of its march of pluralist democratic regime following the first full electoral session that include parliamentary elections, local elections and presidential elections. This means there is a full conviction regarding the multi-party democratic system as an agreed upon approach chosen as a regime of united Yemeni republic. That has decided the political and legal participation that remained for long a topic of controversy taking various forms, especially violence as means of assuming power.

It is certain that the Yemeni experiment is still suffering from many failures not because of crises resulting from the change process to the multi-party system but rather due to absence of understanding the rules and bases of that process. Political conflict among political parties in particular has taken a stamp of antagonistic conflict instead of competitive one based on rules of modernization and development process, and knowing factors of backwardness that prevail the country. The most important of such factors are the existing gap between the countryside and the town and the gap

between the south-eastern provinces and the north-western provinces that have been deepened following the situations of 1994 war. Depending on studies of political development the basic constituents of political development concept the society is supposed to endeavor for are:

- Equality, meaning that legal rules and systems should prevail and applied to all individuals,
- Distinguishing, meaning the specialization and division between roles and also between institutions,
- As for capability it means the necessity of availability of certain potentials for the political system, such as removing and treatment of tensions inside the society and also responding to popular demands for participation and fairness in distribution related to equality.



Al-Mithaq weekly,
organ of the
People's General
Congress party, 28
Jan. 2002.

Main headlines:

- General Secretariat Reviews Draft General Budget, Prepares for Holding 2nd Ordinary Session of 6th Congress
- Iryani meets Head of Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation
- Discussion Seminar on Yemen-GCC: Emphasis on Cementing Partnership & Cooperation.

Abdulmalik al-Marouni says in an article we believe that international cooperation on fighting terror is a very important issue but there the world must come to an agreement first on the meaning of terrorism, define its sources and find a clear identity of its meaning so that terror would really express its meaning whether resulted in attacking New York tower or depriving Iraqi or Cuban or Vietnamese or Palestinian children of food and medicine.

The point is that looking for the suspects and the wanted by the U.S. administration necessitates that the suspect should be condemned criminally and politically for a certain act based on evidence and indications.

We are fully aware of the extremely deep pain of America and the volume of losses it sustained because of it. We do also support every effort founded on searching for the perpetrator and responsible for 11 September events. But that absolutely does not mean approving of the

American messages aimed at horrifying peoples and waving the possibility of dealing strikes to this country or that whenever possibilities of capturing a sheikh or mulla or even a school child becomes very far.



RAY weekly, organ
of Sons of Yemen
League party, 29
Jan. 2002.

Main headlines:

- 116 False Work Contracts for Jobs in Saudi Arabia, Discovered
- Hadhramaut Governor Calls for Studying Ways of Arranging Yemen Situations in Its Relations with the Gulf
- Ten Political Parties Approve Principles on Trade Unionist Work

A RAY article discusses dimensions of the American campaign for toppling Arafat this new step is in favor of Sharon's terrorist policy and reflects hegemony of the Hawks over the American administration. The U.S. president George Bush has decided to openly stand by Israel's prime minister Sharon and supported tightening the military siege clamped on the Palestinian president Yasser Arafat inside his office in Ramallah city. Bush has on Friday paved the way for his stand when he accused Arafat of supporting terrorism and assisting the organizations that carry out commando operations against the Zionist occupation. Earlier the American administration has accused Arafat of having links to the alleged arms smuggling drama. What draws the attention is that Washington's position is coinciding with the Israeli escalating attack on Arafat as an introduction to ousting him and bringing a new leadership meeting the Israeli desires and goals.

This scheme is rejected by the Palestinians and they consider Arafat as a historical symbol and he is supported by all Palestinian organizations even those that disagree with Arafat's way of running affairs of the authority and dealing with activists of Hamas, Jihad and the Popular Front.



Ath-Thawri weekly,
organ of the YSP, 31
Jan. 2002.

Main headlines:

- Two German Fishermen Take Part in Monitoring Red Sea Coasts, Aden Gulf
- American Military men Visit Tribes Areas
- On 8 February, A group of Abyan, Dhaliye Activists on Trial
- Collective Trial of Al-Thawri newspaper Editors, Writers.

The political editor of the newspaper says in an article that it is certain that

Sharon has been trying to ride the wave and exploit international and regional situations and variables following 11 September events and Afghanistan war, the international campaign against terror and the growing enmity tendency towards the Arabs in order to reshuffle cards and place the Arabs and Palestinians in the circle of terror. His objective is to implement his reckless schemes. Sharon is assisted by the official stand of the United States that is biased to Israel in following this policy. Other factors in this regard failure of the European, Russian and the UN Security council role to raise to the level of the dangerous development of events, despite their expressed support and sympathy towards the Palestinian cause. Sharon is also exploiting the confused Arab official and popular stand that is suffering a state of bewilderment since the events of 11 September. To abort Sharon's hostile designs and maintaining the peace process necessitates the unity of Palestinian people ranks behind Chairman Yasser Arafat, achievement of an active and effective Arab and Islamic solidarity action. The situation also dictates an active role by the United Nations, security council, European Union, Russia, China and a more responsible and neutral role by the United States the sponsor No. one of the peace process.



Ash-Shoura weekly,
organ of the Yemeni
Union of Popular
Forces, 27 Jan.
2002.

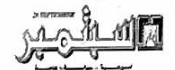
Main headlines:

- Britain Refuses Anew to Handover Abu Al-Hamza Despite His Son's Release
- Some Political Parties Sign Agreement of Principles for Securing Trade Unions Independence
- Call for Pardoning Al-Biedh
- Financial, Administrative Corruption in Accounts of Expatriates Ministry

Alli Hussein al-Dailami says in an article that discussion and differences heated up about woman and her role in the society. Discussion centered on whether her role is restricted to household affairs and raising children or whether she is free to choose the shape of her life and consequently she has the right to rise up against what happens to her of bad treatment.

After we confirm the humanitarian status of the human and his rights it is necessary to ask first what are the human rights. Is confining woman at home and restricting her movement part of the legal requisites? Or are they derived from habits and traditions reflected on our daily behavior?

The queries I have already made need to be answered but before that we should think about them and discuss them with open minds.



26 September weekly,
organ of Yemeni
Armed Forces, 31
Jan. 2002.

Main headlines:

- President Saleh: Israel The Biggest Terrorist State in the World
- The U.S. Siding with Israel Encouraged it to Step up its Aggression on the Palestinians
- Interior Minister Conduct Bilateral Talks with his GCC Counterparts
- Turkish Delegation Visits Defense Complex, Command and Staff Academy.

In its editorial the newspaper confirms that if America wants to play the role of honest mediator it has to change its current policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and stops its blind bias to Israel because this will make it lose many of its friends and perhaps its interests in the region.

The latest version of the American bias to Israel are the tough statements made by president Bush considering the Palestinian legitimate struggle in self-defense and for gaining independence as terrorism and even supporting the siege against Arafat in Ramallah in addition to repeating the same Israeli accusations. This would normally encourage committing terrorist acts to make by that a parity between the victim and executioner.



Annas weekly,
28 Jan. 2002.

Main headlines:

- Private Cars to Protect Judges from Kidnapping
- Closure of 67 Health Installations in Sana'a, Taiz

Mohammed AS-Sabri writes on the relationship between Yemen and the GCC saying we are neither among the optimists nor the pessimists about what would come out of after the Muscat 22nd summit that approved Yemen's participation in some of the GCC bodies. The reason is that experiment has proved that relations between Arab governments change mostly so suddenly without being dependent on reasonable or clear vision. It seems that the limited step that was realized recently has a long and thorny way to run on the relation between Yemen and the GCC countries if Yemenis' and Gulf people intentions proved actually to be good and decided to go shoulder by shoulder on the same road.

VACANCY AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY

The American Embassy announces for an immediate opening "Telephone Operator" position within its organization.

The position is located in the American Embassy under the general supervision of the IPC-IMO.

Major Duties and Responsibilities:

- * Acts as main switchboard operator, answering telephone, transfer of calls, taking messages between shifts.
- * Receives incoming calls and transfers them to the appropriate office.
- Places outgoing calls for Embassy offices, recording them for payment.
- Answer caller inquiries for routine questions, such as hours, who provides what service, etc. Handles other telephone related matters and keeps the IMO informed of their status.
- * Assists IMO with billing, updating directories, and other duties as needed.

Qualifications:

Education: High school graduate, some secondary school is desirable.

Prior Work Experience: One year or more of telephone switchboard or work in the telephone field is required.

Language Proficiency: Level III English ability (speaking and reading) is required.

Ability: Must have a pleasant voice, be able to work under pressure yet be firm when it comes to dealing with switchboard calls. Must be able to work with others on telephone work.

Whom and How to apply:

All Yemeni Nationals should submit a complete OF-612 form (Application for Federal Employment) and/or resume to the Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sana'a, no later than 02/16/2002. For clarification, contact the Personnel Office at telephone number 303-155, Ext. 183 no later than deadline.

Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for the full performance level for this position is YR763,975 of which 40% paid in US Dollars.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Invitation to Reserve Spaces at the Telecommunication & Information Technologies Township

In accordance with the cabinet decree No. 4 of 2002 (January 8, 2002) concerning the Telecommunication & Information Technologies Township, to be supervised and managed by the Ministry of Telecommunication (MOT).

The Ministry of Telecommunication has the pleasure to inform companies, offices, agencies and centers specialized in telecommunication and information technologies about the approach of the inauguration of phase I of the Telecommunication & Information Township project (during May 2002). The project will have exhibition halls and labs for practical application. Water, electricity, telephone, Internet, information network, visual-conference as well as mailing and banking services will also be available at the township. It will also have branches in other cities in Yemen in the near future.

On this occasion the Ministry of Telecommunication is pleased to announce for companies willing to have their own offices and centers at the township to quickly contact the project coordinator based at the General Telecommunication Institute for reserving their spaces at the township which will include the following departments in its first phase:

- Electronic Riyal
- Data Transmission Network
- Yemen Internet Gateway
- Internet Services Center
- Internet Club
- General Telecommunication Institute
- Creative Development Center
- Software Development and Upgrading
- Electronic Library
- Telecom & Information Technologies Magazine
- Marketing & Sales Department

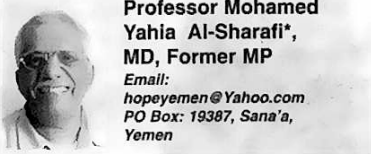
Deadline for receiving applications is Wednesday March 13, 2002.

Tel: 331016

Fax: 331272

HOPE is the Only Way to Peace (Part VII)

HOPE, Peace, and Beauty are the Ultimate Future of Humanity



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

A summarized summation of what we have been trying to explain in our previous articles:

- I. Biological life is the ability to resist all death forces, trying to invade the organism from the external environment. It is the continuous ability for adaptation.
- II. Life is best at the degree of *Optimality* of the internal environment. Optimality is a necessity for live to continue.
- III. Optimality is attained and maintained by the active process of dynamic equilibrium or, Homeostasis.
- IV. All the systems of the living entity are coordinated and goal-directed to participate in the fulfillment of the process of Homeostasis. We shall try to apply our methodology of: *Cybernetics as per the three dimensional readings in time and place*, to compare that simple animal life with the highly sophisticated human life in an attempt to understand and affect it.

What is HOPE

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

The enlightened, Nobel laureate Sir John Eccles once said: "The Human brain is a machine designed for a phantom to work in it". It seems that we both are converging towards similar understandings. If we go back referring to our previous diagram and hypothesis of the functional structure of the human entity (article No III, Jan. 7th, 2002) we remind the reader by the fact that the human entity possess four components, *the Spirit, the Psyche, the Physical body and the Personality* (which could be multiple).

Accordingly each one component of these possesses its own internal and external environment. Each of them needs *Optimality and Homeostatic mechanisms* to attain it. No doubt of that because each one of them faces special challenges. This *in vitro* (outside the whole entity) suppositions are necessary only for explanation. But the real *in vivo* situation is that the combination of all these elements and their obligatory needs and percussions is the real driver of all the human conditions (disease and health) and behavioral motives, (conscious and unconscious). For that, the only way, in my opinion, for studying the nature of the human being and all branches and consequences of that is by having a proper informative scene of each of these

components separately and of all of them wholisically. That is the real dilemma of humanity. This is where all apparently diverging epistemology should be recalled to converge and give opinion so as to reach a reasonable, accepted and practical insight that can help Man and solving his age-long mystery. Science, religion, parapsychology, cosmology, logic, history, sociology, archeology, psychology, medicine, etc. Even magic and myth should be excluded not.

Is there a Hope for HOPE

I have been stricken by the California University Professor of History, Dr. Russel Jacoby. In his famous book: "*The end of Utopia*", Jacoby has put forward an important question to humanity. He raised the question: *could the future be something different from the present? And are there people who still believe in that?* He tried to answer this question through out the six fascinating chapters of his book. Yes fascinating, by just looking at the titles: **The end of ideology; the myth of multi culturalism; popular culture and anarchy; the intellectuals from utopia to visionary failure; thick beauty and thin Nationalism; and lastly Wisdom in Partitioning and madness in whole.**

Dr. Jacoby has lead healthy thorough discussions for the works of many scholars, such as the lectures of Samuel Colridge and Raymonds Aron's "*The Opium of the Intellectuals*" and Aron's writings since the forties. He has reached very interesting suggestions which could be sought in his good book.

Actually I have passed through many similar works by Arab and Western writers that have formulated a new branch of human sciences called the cultural studies where study of history is mixed with studying all particulars of cultures.

My answer to the questions of Dr. Russel Jacoby is: Yes the future could be something very much better than the past and the present. And yes there are believers in that. One of them is my very simple humble self. I do believe that global peace, security and happiness is definitely going to be the pre-

vailing values at the ultimate end of humanity. I believe, and this might sound strange, that I have some of the basic knowledge about how could that be achieved. I am going to present it as the late Arab Islamic scholar and martyr of free thinking ustaz Mahmud Mohammed Taha, the teacher, put it while speaking about the creation of beauty:

We are heralds of glad tidings for a new world and we call for its fulfillment. And we think that we knew the practical way towards it. That new world shall be inhabited by free men and women whose hearts are purified from hatred and grudge, and their minds are free from ridicule and myth.

They are from all regions of this planet fraternally love each others in peaceful cooperation and coexistence. They have devoted themselves and their environment for the creation of beauty. For that they became the masters of this planet. Through them life gradually ascends up step by step till it becomes a foliage green garden gloriously giving new blossoms and new fruits everyday.

The Mobiles of HOPE

This precious high human peak could be reached by every human being only if he is capable of achieving the Human Optimum Psyche (HOPE). HOPE is the free individual who thinks as he wants, speaks as he thinks, and behaves as he speaks. A true united ideal proper human who has attained the degree of the human being optimality. A state of harmony and peace which is conceived as the highest integrity of psychobiological functions stabilized by ready continuous wide homeostatic mechanisms, spiritual, psychological, physical and social. Marked by serenity, tranquility, security, satisfaction and stability. Purified from the four negative psychological feelings:

Fear (anxiety); Depression (sadness), Aggression (enmity), and Paranoia (pathological delusional doubts). Healthily preoccupied by love and free from hatred. Radiating love, peace and constructive behavior to the external environment: all his human brethren, living and static creatures. The models

of this HOPE are all prophets of God, Mohammed, Jesus, Moses, Abraham, Noah, etc (peace upon them).

Optimality is the degree of equilibrium or the zero point between two different antagonizing values. It is actually a range representing the medium. All monotheistic Abraham religion calls for its attainment. We, Moslems call for it. Actually we are supposed to be models of the medium range for all the people. Our model is considered to be the Apostle Mohammed (peace upon him)

وكنذك جعلناكم امة وسطا لتكونوا شهداء على الناس ويكون الرسول عليكم شهيدا المقرب: ٧٤

By properly imitating Mohammed and honestly following his path we shall reach this degree of harmony, security and peace. This degree (which is actually a range) is the best for all the seven high human functions (revise article No II, 31 Dec. 2001). Prophet Mohammed has prophced fourteen centuries ago that his brothers are coming in a late epoch. They are going to revive his righteous pathway despite the time-distance between him and them. He said "O, I'm deeply longing for my brothers, his disciples followers, the companions (*Al-Sahabah*) said: 'are we not your brothers, O Apostle of God?' He said 'No, you're my companions.' They said: 'who are your brothers then?' He said: 'they are people coming at the end of time, reviving my proper righteous Sunnah pathway, the profits (from God) of each active one of them is like the sum profits of seventy of you; because you find support for the good-doing while they do not find that.'"

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم: واشوقاه لإخواني قالوا أولسنا أخوانك يا رسول الله قال بل انتم اصحابي قالوا ومن اخوانك قال قوم ياتون آخر الزمان يجيئون سنتي لأجر العامل منهم أجر سبعين منكم لأنكم تجدون على الخير أعوانا ولا يجنون.

These are the models needed today by our hungry international human society. I do believe that there will emerge very soon. This could only be done by reviving

Islam in its innate (*fitra*) initial form, and presenting it peacefully in a scientific language acceptable to the modern civilized human society of our contemporary era. In this way Islam is going to be the psychological remedy for all individuals and the social balsam for all societies. No doubt, Islam in its new form of understanding is the religion of the enlightened future of the ideal human being.

How can we build the human optimum psyche (HOPE)

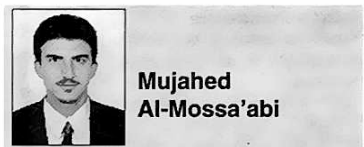
This question and all the particulars of our HOPE Theory will be discussed in our book and series of articles that will appear very soon in both Arabic and English languages, in sha'a Allah.

By this 7th part, I have come to the end of my introductory series of articles about my HOPE modern personality theory. I think we have covered some basic knowledge needed to understand the deeper particulars of the theory. We have also raised some topics for public panel discussions. I call for all my noble readers to send me their opinions and questions if any. I feel this interaction is necessary for continuation and further development. I am very hopeful that my beloved patient readers will find it important and pardon me. I am proud of them all. Especially my dear honest friend and brother Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanem who has been following this work weekly with a very cautious knowledgeable yet critical eye. I have benefited greatly from his enlightened criticism and important advices. To him, Faraj Bin Ghanem, to my father late sheikh Yahia Hussein Al-Sharafi, and to their patriotic fellow and comrade late Ustaz Mohammad Mahmud Al-Zubairi, the martyr of freedom. I devote this introductory series of HOPE. It is presented for all the people of our human family whom I sincerely call to join the HOPE trend and school of thought if they are looking for real peace, security and happiness.

And our last call is praise be to Allah, the God of all cosmos

وأخر دعوانا ان الحمد لله رب العالمين

Technology Transfer in Regard to Climate Change, Workshop



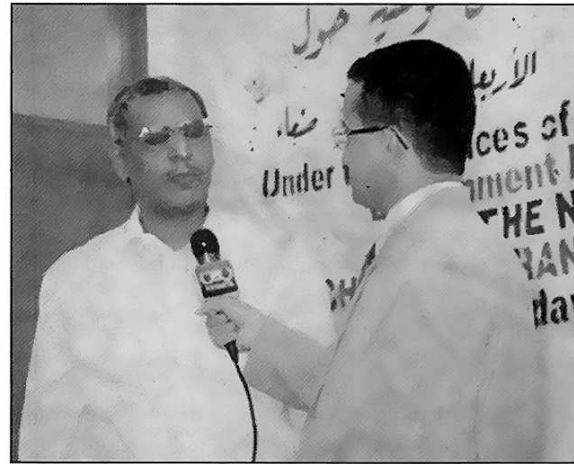
Mujahed Al-Mossa'abi

Sponsored by the Minister of Tourism and Environment, the Environment Protection Authority organized workshop on 'Technology Transfer in Regard to Climate Change' on Wednesday January 30, 2002 at the Authority's office. Recognizing the importance of involvement and co-operation of all the relevant stakeholders including key ministries, NGOs, academic institution and private sector, the workshop was made to insure that their inputs have been fully taken into account in finalizing the expert technical reports. The workshop, presided over by Dr. M. al-Mashjari, chairman of EPA, and Dr. A. Bamatraf, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, provided an opportunity to discuss the final draft technical reports (executed through climate change enabling activity phase II) of national consultants on technology transfer of climate change related issues.

The workshop aimed to identify the applicable technology needs to be transferred to yemen in the different sectors (renewable energy, water, and agriculture) and to enhance public awareness activities on climate change related issues.

Five papers were discussed by five participants. Dr. Bamatraf's paper centered on the possible technologies in the agricultural sector. "Agriculture production depends on farm natural resources, which are subjected to effects of climate change. This climate change may cause decrease in rainfall and increase in temperature; hence includes change in crop phenology. These effects would affect socio-economic conditions in vulnerable countries, particularly developing countries," he said. Dr. Hussein al Tawaie, participated by a case study (solar cookers). The idea of the solar cookers, was a revolutionary attack on the traditional means which causes pollution to the environment and increases earth temperature. This idea was represented in the manufacturing of large numbers of solar cookers (SK14) and their distribution to families who basically depend on firewood with encouraging prices. These solar cookers will obtain

many goals, socio-environmental goals. In regard to the social goals, they are to improve rural women's situation who suffered very much from collecting and using firewood for cooking. Also the project aims to provide people with more job opportunities. Dr. al-Tawaie called on all sectors in the country to support this project to enable people to benefit from solar energy by using solar cookers. It is worth mentioning that, about 60,000 of these solar cookers are used all over the world. Similarly, Dr. Ali. M. al-Ashwal, professor of Electrical Engineering at Sana'a University, contributed with a paper on the solar energy (photo voltage). "It is well-known that many studies and proposals concerning this subject have been performed and all these studies proved the feasibility to use photo voltaic (pv) technologies for rural electrification. Further, it was shown that the most economical way for some remote areas to be electrified is to use (PV) technologies," he said. "The recent political developments, such as The local Authority Law, give the Local Authority more power and independence to undertake such project. Also the new cabinet included a new min-



istry of environment which should help and support more projects concerning environmental protection," he added. On the other side, Dr. M. al-Kadasi, Sana'a University, enriched the workshop with his research on the potential GIO-thermal Energy. His paper concentrated on the importance of the GIO-thermal Energy that can produce the geothermal power from the hydrothermal reservoir in Yemen. Dr. M. al-Mashjari, the chairman of the EPA, spoke to Yemen Times about the nature of the workshop and it's objectives. "The participants came here to

discuss their papers, exchange ideas, get feed back and benefit from one another. Their findings will be added to their papers in order to represent them to the donors such as (UNDP), the World Bank and others who are willing to support these projects," he said. As

for the objectives, he said "we suffered from pollution so we are looking for

more developed technologies which can benefit from the natural resources such as solar, water, wind and other natural energies. He concentrated on the remote areas which are deprived of electricity and clean water and other facilities. He added that we are looking for developed technologies which can serve people without harming the environment. He concluded that the mass media should activate its role in enhancing public's awareness towards such issues and people should know the alternative energies and the problems of the existed energies which cause pollution. We should minimize this pollution by using the alternative energies at least in the remote areas, he said.

البقاء لله

«يا أيها النبي (صلى الله عليه وسلم) ربي وربك رقيباً نادوا في حياوي (ولو علمي جنتي)»

صدق الله العظيم

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره تلقينا نبأ وفاة المغفور له بإذن الله

الحاج / قاسم عون الأديمي

ويهدنا المصاب الجليل نتقدم بأحر التعازي وعميق المواساة للمهندس

محمد قاسم عون الأديمي

سائلين المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد

بواسع رحمته ويولم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان

وإنا لله وإن إليه راجعون،،،

الأسيفون

أحمد عبدالله طه السقايف، طه محمد عوض الأديمي،

عماد أحمد السقايف، يسام أحمد السقايف.



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Now... all Yemenia flights are
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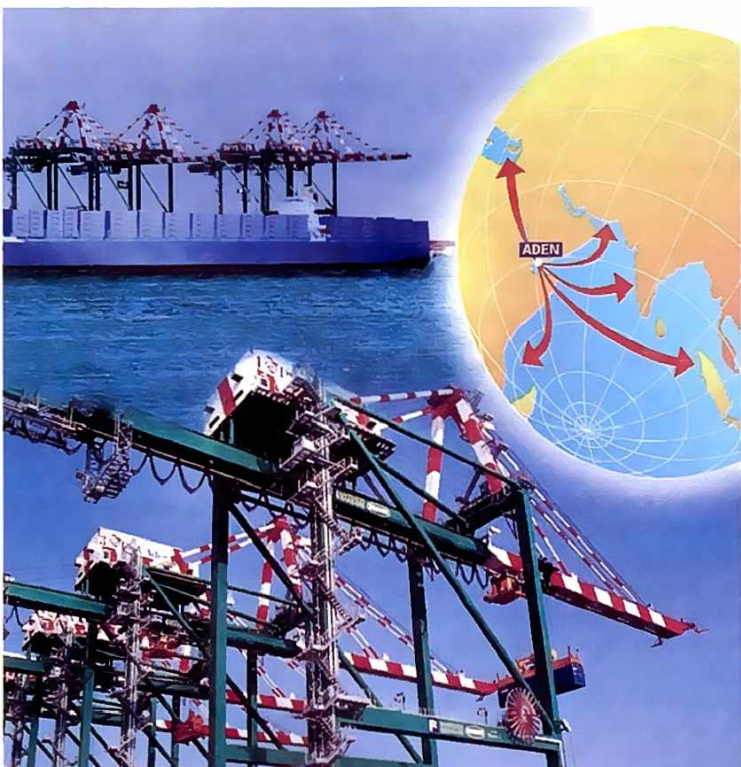
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Aden Container Terminal Achieves Remarkable Growth in 2001

PSA Corporation's Aden Container Terminal in Yemen surged 52% to 377,400 TEUs (twenty-foot Equivalent units) in its business volumes for 2001. The rapid growth of the corporation can be attributed to its rising popularity among the international shipping lines as a hub-port and its ability to attract transshipment traffic. Aden Container Terminal started operations in 1999. Mr. Richard Cheong, Chief Executive Officer, Yeminvest, said "We would like to thank our customers and the Yemen authorities for their unwavering support for ACT in the past few years. ACT will continue to be very customer-focused, tailoring its services to

meet the unique needs of each of the shipping lines and provide them with fast and cost-effective services. PSA will also work hand-in-hand with the Yemen authorities to make ACT a world-class regional transshipment hub." Mr. Dirham Abduh Noman, Vice-President, Yemen Free Zones Public Authority, Chairman, Aden Free Zone said: "Since ACT started operations in March 1999. It has seen steady growth in business volumes and customers. This is a testimony of the good work put in by Yeminvest in collaboration with the Aden Free Zone. Over the past three years, we have enjoyed an amicable and productive working relationship with Yeminvest and PSA. We are committed to working with the Yeminvest to attract more multi-national cooperation to locate and establish their businesses here." The Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanem; said: "The continued increase in throughput at the Aden Container Terminal is testimony of the confidence and trust international and local shipping companies have in Aden and Yemen. The potential business



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opportunities Aden offers are tremendous. Yemen is committed to encourage the growth and development of its economy and assures that it is safe and conducive to do business here." "Aden will regain its past glories," said Mr. Ali Mokhadri, Deputy Chairman of the Aden Shipping Conference and Deputy General Manager of the Middle East Shipping Co, Ltd. "In my many years in the shipping trade, never have I seen the progress made in shipping and cargo volumes as in the last three years. I am confident that ACT will continue to bring in more throughput in the coming years." Yeminvest is also working actively to

develop Aden into an integrated transport and distribution hub. Yeminvest has completed work on the Start-Up Phase I at the Aden Distripark at the end of 2001. Aden Distripark has been developed to encourage local warehousing, light/medium manufacturing industries and regional distribution. ACT offers good and frequent connections through major shipping lines such as, APL (5 weekly services), PIL (4 weekly services), Uniglor/ COSCO, HTM, P&O Nedlloyd and ICFS. Other shipping lines that call regularly on ACT includes BST, H. Stinnes, Maersk-Sealand, and WEC Beaco line. Aden Container Terminal is a Greenfield project developed by Yeminvest- a joint venture between PSA Corporation Ltd. and Yemen Holdings Ltd. PSA Corporation holds a 6% equity stake in Yeminvest with Yemen Holdings Ltd. retaining 40%. It is also the first port project that was developed with foreign participation. Under a Terminal Management Contract signed in October 1997, PSA will manage and operate ACT for a period of 20 years and perform the marketing, and staff recruitment and training functions. PSA Corporation operates the world's largest container transshipment hub in Singapore. It provides every shipper with an unrivaled choice of 250 shipping lines with connection to 600 ports in 123 countries. Besides its operations in Singapore, the PSA Group participates in 13 port projects in eight countries around the world in Belgium, Brunei, China, India, Italy, Korea, Portugal and Yemen.

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Bush 'Suggests' Sharon Comment on Arafat Not Helpful



WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Bush suggested on Friday that Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's statement that Israel should have killed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat 20 years ago was not helpful to the effort to pursue peace in the Middle East. "I think the best way to peace is for us all to keep the focus on what derails peace, and what derails peace is terror," Bush told reporters when asked about Sharon's comment.

"And the more quickly we eliminate terror, the more likely it is we'll have a peaceful resolution in the region, and that's all I want to comment on the situation," Bush said as he met Jordan's King Abdullah. Sharon said in an interview on Thursday that Israel should have killed Arafat when Israeli forces had him under siege in Beirut in 1982. Under a negotiated end to the siege, Arafat

and his forces left by sea for Tunisia. The State Department on Thursday gave a mild rebuke of Sharon, saying "remarks like these can be unhelpful." In a subsequent interview on Friday, Sharon said he had no intention of harming Arafat or dismantling the Palestinian Authority. He is expected to meet Bush in Washington next week.

Jazeera TV Condemns Airing of Bin Laden Tape

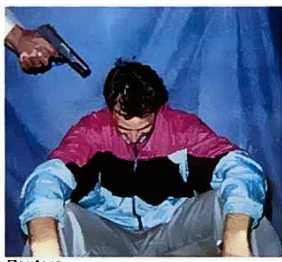


NEW YORK (Reuters) - Al-Jazeera TV criticized CNN on Friday for broadcasting a three-month-old interview with Osama bin Laden which the Arabic-language satellite network described as propaganda for the al Qaeda leader. The editor-in-chief of Qatar-based al-Jazeera, Ibrahim Helal, said the Saudi-born militant had imposed unacceptable conditions on the Jazeera reporter who conducted the interview. "He wasn't allowed to challenge bin Laden ... he was told to run it in full. It was not professional," Helal told the World Economic Forum in New York. He said the reporter had not been allowed to ask questions freely and bin Laden, had sought to dictate what should and should not be broadcast.

Helal was responding to questions at a media forum after CNN broadcast the Oct. 21 interview on Thursday. CNN, which ran the tape despite protests from Jazeera, said it had obtained the interview from a "non-government source" and described the tape as "extremely newsworthy." In it, bin Laden said "the battle has moved inside America." Jazeera said it was severing its relationship with CNN and taking "the necessary action to punish the organizations and individuals who stole this video and distributed it illegally." A journalist for the Arabic station, who asked not to be identified, said Jazeera had not wanted to appear to be a mouthpiece for bin Laden and added: "The interview was not that mouthworthy. It was full of preaching and looked like a (Muslim) Friday sermon." Jazeera has won popularity among Arab audiences by exploring political subjects considered taboo by other stations in the Arab world, which are mostly state-run. Gulf Arab sources said Jazeera may have decided against airing the tape because in it bin Laden attacks Qatar for backing the U.S. war in Afghanistan. Jazeera said in a statement: "Al-Jazeera denounces the fact that CNN resorts to such illegal ways to obtain this tape. Al-Jazeera would have expected CNN to use its judgement and respect its special relationship with al-Jazeera by not airing material that al-Jazeera itself chose not to broadcast."

Fate of Kidnapped Reporter Unclear

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) - The fate of a U.S. journalist believed kidnapped by Muslim militants in Pakistan was unclear on Saturday after one message said he had been killed, but another demanded the release of a top Taliban prisoner and \$2 million. Pakistani police in the southern port city of Karachi, where Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl was abducted on January 23, said they had mounted a hunt but had yet to find him or determine the authenticity of the conflicting claims. The search was concentrated on graveyards in Karachi after an email message sent to news



organizations said the reporter had been executed and his body dumped in a city cemetery. "We've searched most of the graveyards in the city throughout the night but nothing was found," said a police official. "We cannot ignore any threat or information, even if it's a hoax," said the police official who declined to be identified. A group claiming to hold Pearl has sent a number of emails threatening to kill him and demanding the release of Pakistani prisoners captured by U.S. forces during the Afghan

war. Washington has ruled out meeting the demands. Top Pakistani and U.S. security officials handling the investigation huddled in a meeting in the capital Islamabad on Saturday, while Interior Minister Moinuddin Haider traveled south to Karachi. "The investigations are going on...there are several leads," Foreign Ministry spokesman Aziz Ahmed Khan told a news briefing in Islamabad. Pearl, 38, disappeared in Karachi while working on a story about alleged shoe-bomber Richard Reid and trying to contact radical Islamic groups.

Jordan's King Abdullah Warns Against Possible US Move on Iraq

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Jordan's King Abdullah, a key U.S. ally in the Middle East, warned on Thursday it would cause "immense instability" in the Middle East if Washington moved against Iraq next in its anti-terror campaign. Appearing on the CBS "The Early Show" program before he was to meet with Secretary of State Colin Powell, King Abdullah also said it would be difficult for a terrorist organization to execute another attack on the West similar in scope to the Sept. 11 hijack airliner attacks that killed around 3,000 people. Jordan, which signed a peace treaty



with Israel in 1996, has joined Arab allies of the United States in warning the Bush administration against severing ties with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority. The king said Bush was "working and has been working with the international community behind the scenes to try and get Arafat into a position where

America can play a much stronger hand." Asked about the U.S. president's threats against Iraq, a nation with which Jordan maintains close ties, King Abdullah said the region had already "taken some tremendous shocks" in the wake of the attacks on Washington and New York. "And I think that it would be very difficult, especially with the continuing violence between the Palestinians and the Israelis and the frustration (the Arab world)...feels with that, if Iraq is targeted I think it would create immense instability in the whole region," he said. In his State of the Union address on Tuesday Bush singled out Iraq, Iran and North Korea, saying they form an "axis of evil" developing weapons of mass destruction to threaten America and the world. His comment fueled fears in the region that the United States was laying the groundwork for another U.S. assault on Iraq, whose troops were driven from Kuwait in 1991 by a coalition led by his father, former President George Bush. Bush aides said he singled out Iraq, Iran and North Korea because they are the most advanced in developing weapons of mass destruction, not because they are the next targets.

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Saudi Leader Reaffirms U.S. Ties, but Is Critical

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah said U.S.-Saudi relations emerged as strong as ever from the Sept. 11 attacks, but he took issue in an interview published on Tuesday with what he called Washington's indefensible position on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.



In a rare interview granted to the New York Times and Washington Post, the de facto Saudi ruler dismissed reports of rising tensions between the United States and his oil-rich kingdom. Abdullah also told the newspapers that there were no talks underway over the future of U.S. troops based in Saudi Arabia.

"I don't believe there is a change in the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia," Abdullah said, according to a transcript of the interview published by both newspapers. "Our relationship has been very strong for over six decades, and I don't see any reason why there should be a change."

Abdullah said during the nearly hour-

long interview in the Saudi capital Riyadh that while Saudi Arabia remains on good terms with Washington, the United States has angered many Arabs by turning its back on Palestinian civilian casualties in the uprising against Israel.

"As your friends and as your allies, we are very proud of our relationship with you," he told the newspapers. "In the current environment, we find it very difficult to defend America, and so we keep our silence. Because, to be very frank with you, how can we defend America?"

According to the Post's account, Abdullah grew passionate as he spoke about the plight of the Palestinians and listed grievances against Israel and the United States. "We see children being shot at, buildings being destroyed, trees uprooted, people encircled, territories closed and women killed, unborn babies delivered at checkpoints," Abdullah said. "These are very painful images, and when we worry about the future and we worry about the causes that lead people to become violent, the reasons that lead people to become suicide bombers, these are the reasons they do so."

Abdullah said the United States "has a duty to follow its conscience to reject repression" of Palestinians. "It must reject oppression. It must reject humiliation."

Kuwait Oil Minister Offers to Quit Over Blast

KUWAIT (Reuters) - Kuwaiti Oil Minister Adel al-Subaih offered to resign on Saturday after a fatal explosion on Thursday night that slashed Kuwait's crude output by a third and drove up world oil prices.

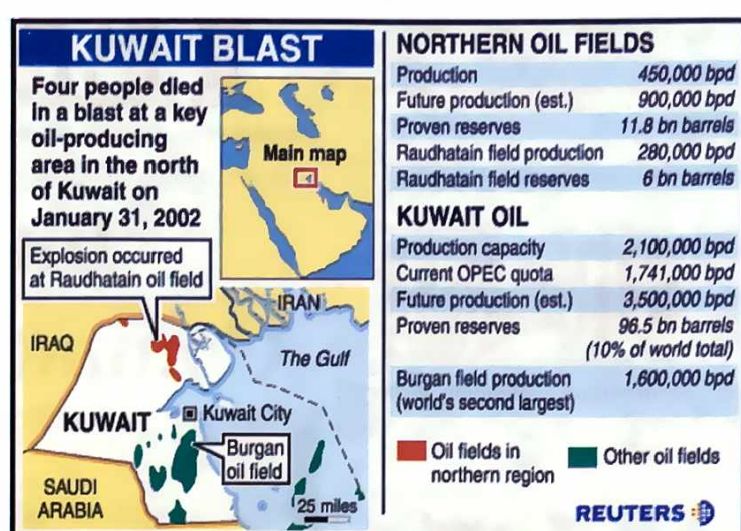
Denying suggestions that the offer was a staged maneuver, Subaih told a news conference he was waiting to meet the prime minister, Crown Prince Sheikh Saad al-Abdulla al-Sabah, and expected the premier accept it.

"I personally expect the resignation to be accepted," he said.

Subaih said measures were being taken to maintain the level of oil exports by selling stocks and increasing output from fields not affected by the blast, which killed four people.

The Kuwaiti cabinet holds weekly meetings on Sundays, while the opposition-dominated parliament is due to meet on Monday. The state-run oil sector is expected to face attacks in parliament after the third deadly explosion in as many years.

A firefighter was among the four killed in Thursday night's blast and fire at an oil complex near the Iraqi border that



has forced Kuwait, the world's eighth biggest oil exporter, to halt the entire output from its northern fields. Subaih had said there were no signs of sabotage and described the incident as a technical fault. The loss of the northern region's daily output of 600,000 barrels has cut Kuwait's total crude output by about a third of its OPEC quota of 1.741 million

barrels per day (bpd). Subaih, 49, is a U.S.-educated engineer who has held several cabinet posts since October 1997. He replaced Sheikh Saud Nasser al-Sabah in a new government a year ago, taking on the key post of oil minister overseeing the Gulf state's main revenue earner.

Hizbollah Fires on Israeli Jets Over South Lebanon

KFAR SHOUBA, Lebanon (Reuters) - Hizbollah guerrillas fired anti-aircraft guns at Israeli jets over south Lebanon on Thursday, drawing shells and machinegun fire along the frontier with Israel, the group and witnesses said.

"The air defense unit of the Islamic resistance... challenged Israeli war-

planes that violated Lebanese airspace over the western end of south Lebanon," Hizbollah said in a statement. It later said it had resumed fire slightly further east. Witnesses in the village of Teir Dibba near the coastal city of Tyre heard anti-aircraft fire as the planes swooped overhead and saw a shell smash into the ground near a cluster of houses, sending shrapnel and earth flying. There were no

immediate reports of injuries. It was not immediately clear whether the projectile had been fired from the air or ground. Witnesses in the Lebanese border town of Kfar Shouba said Israeli troops fired machineguns at the edges of the town and shelled a hilltop near the Shebaa Farms border zone, where Hizbollah fighters and Israeli troops have clashed since Israel's pullout from south Lebanon in May 2000.

Iranians Urged to Unite Against U.S. Threats

TEHRAN (Reuters) - Iranian clerics and politicians blasted President Bush on Friday for his "axis of evil" comments against their country and urged rival reformists and conservatives to close ranks against the United States.

In a rare show of unity, Iranian politicians from both camps took a break from long-running, bitter disputes to heap scorn on Bush over his "arrogant" remarks.

"One of America's aims in raising the recent accusations is to sow division among Iranian rulers,"

said Hassan Rowhani, secretary of the Supreme National Security Council, Iran's top decision-making body on security and military issues.

Bush said on Tuesday that Iran, Iraq and North Korea were trying to develop weapons of mass destruction and singled them out as an "axis of evil." But he said that did not mean abandonment of dialogue with Iran.

Rowhani, a moderate conservative, was defiant: "Bush's accusations will have no bearing on our policies. If America is out

to scare Iran, our people and officials are not afraid of these threats."

Another influential cleric, Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, called Bush a "blood-thirsty maniac" in his own sermon at the Tehran prayers.

"America thinks it can threaten and attack other countries by making terrorism charges.

He thinks he can do what he did in Afghanistan to other countries," the hard-line ayatollah said.

Even leading reformers denounced Bush, but they held their rival conservatives to blame for "rising" foreign threats.

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ولم تكن وزارة الدفاع الأمريكية الوحيدة التي تعرضت لهذا الكم من عمليات الختراق للحكومة اليابانية تفكر حالياً في تطوير أسلحة الإنترنت شرسة بصورة تكفي لتدمير أجهزة الكمبيوتر التي تحاول الدخول على المواقع الحكومية على شبكة الإنترنت في اليابان، وأكد مسئول في وزارة الدفاع اليابانية لصحيفة ليويموري شيمبون أنه سيتم إنشاء فرقة إنترنت لشن الهجمات المضادة للقرصنة وفيروسات الكمبيوتر خاصة بعد تعرض العديد من المواقع الحكومية لخمس غارات اختراق في الشهر الخمسة الأخيرة من عام ٢٠٠٠ الأمر الذي أثار حرج الحكومة لعدم قدرتها على الحفاظ على أمن أنظمة الكمبيوتر. وأشارت الدراسات الحديثة إلى وجود مخاوف بين الأفراد والشركات المستخدمة لشبكة الإنترنت من انتشار الفيروسات على الشبكة، وأن معدل الهجمات الفيروسية على الشبكة يتصاعد سنة بعد أخرى حيث بلغ عام ١٩٩٩ (٩١) فيروسا لكل ١٠ ألف كمبيوتر، وأشارت الدراسات أن المخاوف زادت بعد إجراء مسح شامل لـ ٢٠٠٠ من شركات التكنولوجيا والحكومات والمصنعين والمؤسسات حيث أصيبت ٤١٪ من تلك الشركات بفيروس الحب الذي انتشر عبر شبكة الإنترنت.

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YEMEN TIMES

4 February 2002

Issue No. (6)

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■ Hussain Mokhtar: Translator, commercial correspondence, Tel. 71123403

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مطعم ومخبزة
الشياباني الحديث
 لصاحبه: عبد القوي رومان الشياباني
 صنعاء، ش. حدة أمام معرض
 فور، ت: ٢٤١١٢١، فاكس: ٥٠٥٥٧٧
 بيجر: ٥٨٧٢٢٥ ص.ب: ١٨٠٧

مطعم ومخبزة
الشياباني
 سوبر دي لوكس
 ش. حدة، امام مركز الكمبي التجاري
 ت: ٢٢٣٧١١، فاكس: ٥١٤٥٠٠
 باسم محمد
 عبده الشياباني

مطعم ومخبزة
الشياباني
 سوبر دي لوكس
 ش. حدة، امام مركز الكمبي التجاري
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 بريد الكتروني:
 Filily2002@yahoo.com
 ص.ب: ١٨٣٢٨ - صنعاء

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 بالكمبيوتر
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 صنعاء، شارع الزبيري، مقابل
 البنك المركزي، ت: ٢٤٢٣٩٤

معهد A.M.S للكمبيوتر واللغات
يقدم تخفيضات كبرى لمختلف المستويات
 (كمبيوتر، تصاميم، انجليزي فرنسي، محاسبة، انترنت، دروس تقوية)
 يوجد تطبيق حروبياً في فترة الصباح بشكل إضافي مجاني للملتحقين
 صنعاء، جولة تعز، خلف مطعم الشروق، ت: ٧١١٩٤٣٨ بيجر: ٥٨٠٦٠١٦
 ص.ب: ١١٢٥٥، بريد الكتروني: A.M.S@Y.NET.YE

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

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

مركز عالمي
 للسفر والشحن
 خدمات سفر عامة، شحن من
 والى جميع انحاء العالم، أسعار
 خاصة، مركز تغليف، تأجير
 طائرات، ضمانات كافية.
 صنعاء، شارع الزبيري، هاتف: 71110067
 285211-71766084

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 للسفر والشحن
 خدمات سفر عامة، شحن من
 والى جميع انحاء العالم، أسعار
 خاصة، مركز تغليف، تأجير
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صنعاء: شارع جمال، جوار وزارة التربية والتعليم، ت: ٢٨٠٤٩٥/٢٧١٨٩٣
شارع القصر: ٢٧٢٣٢٢ وفروعه في عدن وتعز والمكلا

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الجمهورية اليمنية
الجديدة ت: ٢٢١٢٤١/٢
مبيعات: ٢٢٤٥٠٧، فاكس: ٢١١٥٢٢

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صنعاء، شارع جمال، جوار وزارة التربية والتعليم، ت: ٢٨٠٤١٥ / ٢٧١٨٢٣
شارع النصر، ٢٧٢٢٢٢ وفروعه في عدن وتعز والمكلا

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المكتب الرئيسي: صنعاء كمنو ١٧١، ت: ٢١٩٩١٥ - ٢١٩٨٧٢، فاكس: ٢٢٢٢٤٤
صنعاء: ٢٠٨٢٥٠، عدن: ٢٤٢١٧٢، تعز: ٢٤١٠٢٤، حضار: ٢١٠٢٥٢، اب: ٤٠٨٨٧٧

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صنعاء: ت: ٢١٥٢٢٤، عدن: ٢٤١٢٧١، الجديدة: ٢١٢٩١٢، المكلا: ٢٠٤٢٢٢

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الإدارة العامة: تعز، شارع جمال، العقبة
ص.ب: ٥٧٤٨، ت: ٢١٠٥٢٦، فاكس: ٢٢١٥١١ (٠٤)

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صنعاء: شارع جمال، جوار وزارة التربية والتعليم، ت: ٢٨٠٤١٥/٢٧١٨٢٢
شارع النصر: ٢٧٢٢٨٢ وفروعه في عدن وتعز والمكلا

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