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The French tanker Limburg has been pulled from Yemen into waters in the UAE, where the remainder of its oil will be taken, and the ship will be inspected. This photo is of the ship being towed after its Oct. 6 blast. (News service file photo)

20 arrests over Limburg

BY YEMEN TIMES NEWS SERVICES
AND YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A — Authorities have detained a total of 20 people in connection with an

attack last month on the French oil tanker Limburg, security officials said Wednesday.

Those detained included two watchmen from the house rented by the suspected perpetrators of the attack on the Limburg, the

officials said on condition of anonymity.

Other detainees included three people who transported a boat used in the attack from the house to the shore.

Continued on page 4

GPC member last seen in Egypt Sept. 20

Official 'kidnapped'

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF
AND NEWS SERVICES

An official of Yemen's ruling GPC party, and former intelligence official, is being held in Egypt after being "kidnapped" with the help of Egypt's ambassador to Yemen, according to the victim's brother.

Abdul Wahab Ali Abdul Rahman, brother of Abdul Salaam Ali Abdul Rahman, a member

of the Central Committee of the ruling General People's Congress in Yemen, said that Egypt's ambassador to Yemen Khaled al-Koumi "dragged his brother into a trap installed by the Egyptian intelligence."

Rahman has also accused Egyptian intelligence of the kidnapping his brother, who disappeared in Egypt September 20

This week Saba, the Yemeni official news agency, confirmed the GPC official

is being held by Egyptian authorities.

Rahman, who is a businessman involved with bidding contracts, said he believes his brother is being held by Egyptian intelligence for information about Afghani Arabs in Yemen.

Continued on page 4

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Yemeni man killed in Sana'a

Al Qaeda blamed for attack

BY YEMEN TIMES NEWS SERVICES

A Yemeni was killed after unidentified armed tribesmen launched an attack on the house of a well-known tribal sheikh here early yesterday.

The Gulf News reported this week that the "gunmen bombarded the upper part of the two-storey house with rocket-propelled grenade projectile late at night. The sheikh's bodyguards chased the attackers and killed one of them."

The house is located in the heart of a residential complex belonging to Sheikh Abdul Azeez Al Shaif in the northern suburb of Sanaa.

Sheikh Al Shaif, chief of the Bakil tribe, the second largest tribe in Yemen, told reporters after the attack that Al Qaeda was behind the assault.

"Terrorist elements affiliated to Al Qaeda Organization targeted my house because of my cooperation with the authorities in pursuing them," he said.

However, officials ruled out Al

Qaeda was behind the attack, saying that it was only an act of revenge act between the Al Shaif tribe and another from Barat district.

Tribal sources told Gulf News that the supporters of Sheikh Al Shaif were blockading the tribe of Al Ashabi in Barat district, the tribe of the attackers.

Two weeks earlier, armed men attacked Al Shaif's other house in Al Jawf province, 170km east of Sanaa. Windows of the targeted house were broken and a gaping hole left in the wall of one bedroom, an AFP correspondent reported.

The family of the Sheikh's son Mohammad, an MP and chairman of parliament's human rights committee, occupies the building in the compound.

U.S. military personnel have been deployed in Yemen to help Sanaa crack down on suspected militants of the Al Qaeda terror network in the wake of the September 11, 2001, suicide hijackings in the United States.

The family of Saud-born Al Qaeda chief Osama bin Laden hails from Yemen.

Clashes involving tribes are common and often bloody in Yemen, where the number of firearms in civilian hands is officially estimated at more than 60 million, or more than three per inhabitant.

Meanwhile, a tribal source told The Yemen Times that al-Qaeda members are not behind the attack. "The attackers belong to the al-Qasemi and Ashaef tribes where the Sheikh belongs to," the source added.

Ashaef told The Yemen Times earlier that the attackers are of al-Qaeda members. The Sheikh cooperated with the authorities to hand over al-Qaeda suspects such as Abu Abdurahman al-Jazaeri.

Official source at the interior ministry said that the reason behind the attack was due to criminal motives and that the al-Qaeda members have no links with such attacks.

As many as 300 Africans

Refugees land on shore

BY YT NEWS BY NEWS SERVICES
AND YEMEN TIMES STAFF

As many as 300 refugees from Africa have been arrested by Yemeni authorities after they attempted to land on Yemen's shores this week.

"Security forces arrested the infiltrators at the coasts of Shabwa governorate upon their arrival from the

African Horn aboard boats owned by unknown people," said deputy minister of interior Mutahar Al Mesri to the Gulf News.

"This falls within the framework of the continuous collective displacement of the citizens from some African Horn countries to the Yemeni beaches," the deputy minister added. He said the arrested immigrants

were taken to Kharaz camp for refugees in Lahej governorate, 320km south of Sanaa.

Refugees from the African Horn to Yemen are estimated at 150,000 with most of them from Somalia.

The ministry of interior has imposed new security procedures on the boat owners operating in Yemeni harbors.

Eritrea apologizes to Yemen

The Modern Eritrea Magazine apologized Friday for an item published in its column "opinion" in the last Thursday issue under the title "Background of the Political Regime in Yemen."

The writer of the article referred impolitely to the president of the republic. The magazine said that the article did not represent the magazine opinion or any official Eritrean view, and it apologizes on this technical error which resulted in passing such phrases which should be filtered.

"Such phrases do not reflect the respect and estimation of the Eritrean people and government of Yemen leader and nation" the magazine said.

The Yemeni government had filed a protest note for Eritrea delivered by the Yemeni foreign deputy minister, Mr. Abdullah Al Radi last Thursday through the Eritrean ambassador to Yemen Mohammed Othman Rido.

The protest note condemned what

has been published in the Eritrean media of "offense to the Yemeni government and leader and the Eritrean accusation of Yemen of being in league with Khartoum, Addis Ababa against Asmara and toppling the Issyas Aforgi regime."

The Saba News agency said that the Yemeni protest concentrated on the fact that what has been published represents a serious indication of disrespect and would damage the historical relation between the two neighboring countries and at odds with all the international norms specially in indicating to the presidents and political figures.

Meanwhile, the Eritrean foreign ministry, in statement published in Modern Eritrea on Friday, called on the international community to condemn what it called "the conspiracy of Sudan, Ethiopia and Yemen against Eritrea"

The Eritrean statement indicated that "such conspiracy against an inde-

pendent country is an evident violation for the international laws and UN impacts".

It said, "The irresponsible practices of these three regimes, regardless their potentials, must be condemned as it threatening peace and stability in the region, specially in the time Ethiopia is confronting starvation and dryness, and it seriously damage the nations of the regions," also said the Eritrean foreign ministry, in a press statement issued in Thursday.

The tri-Sana'a summit held October 13-14 called in its final proclamation on Eritrea for being responsible in dealing with the neighboring countries and to avoid interfering in others affairs and repeating the past mistakes.

The countries called Eritrea to be an active member in its regional area in order to obtain the security and stability in the region.

National Cultural Youth Center for youths organizes event

Training for human rights

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

TAIZ — Students at Yemeni universities have taken part in the first training course for human rights and political participation.

The Oct. 26 to 31 event was organized by the National Cultural Center for Youths.

The training course was sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the British Cultural Council, and the Women's Forum for Researches and Studies.

In this regard, Ameen Addoba'ee, the Program Manager said the program was to teach participants about basic notions and principles of human rights.

"A number of lectures revolved around the historical development of human rights and the setback resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks, including its resulting economical, social, and political impacts," Addoba'ee said.

Abdullah Abdul Elah, Manager of the



National Cultural Center for Youths, told The Yemen Times that about 40 students from Yemeni universities took part. "This training course is considered to be a beginning towards establishing a very strong base of youth capable of participating in the democratic process and development," the manager said.

Manal Abdussalam, a female participant at the National Cultural Youth Center for raising legal awareness, said she had made use of such training courses

as they relate to rights guaranteed by the constitution and law.

Ibraheem A. Ashara'abi, a university student said, "During this course I have learnt many things including the basic notions of the human rights."

"This has of course broadened my horizons for knowing all there is to know about the basic

rights. Life without real practice rights is not life," he added.

The National Cultural Youth Center is a non-governmental organization founded in Taiz in 1997 and spares no efforts for raising awareness among youths.

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German airliner making good profits

Lufthansa is back over Sana'a

"Ushering in a strong comeback to the Yemeni aviation market, Lufthansa has decided to resume its flights Sana'a by operating two weekly frequencies to the Yemeni capital as of December 5, via Cairo", declared Werner Heesen, general manager for Lufthansa Egypt and director for Northeast Africa and Yemen.

Addressing a press conference Oct. 31, Heesen attributed this decision to the Lufthansa's commitment to the Yemeni market.

From December 6 2002 to March 28,



2003, Lufthansa will operate two weekly flights on the Sana'a-Cairo-Frankfurt route. The aircraft will be a state-of-the-art Airbus A 340 offering First, Business and Economy Class with a total seat capacity of 247. Departures from Sana'a will be on Wednesdays and Fridays at 02:10 and arrivals in Frankfurt at 09:15.

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Opposition fuming over election 'violations'



HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemen's opposition parties met Oct. 27 for a press conference to discuss what they call election registration violations of the government.

The statement issued by the MPs focused on violations committed by the ruling party and SEC and some government officials in the central and local authorities. They say the violations show Yemen's ruling GPC party wants to win the 2003 election by all means.

They say there has been distortion of new registration records in electoral constituencies, forcing security forces to register voters outside their constituencies.

They also say security has attacked opposition representatives in many constituencies, and that the GPC has used public money, public officials and media for their own gain.

Yemen's President Saleh has been



Abdulghani
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Abdulkareem
Al Khaiwani

requested to use his powers to deal with the violations.

The opposition statement also warns of legal and political action they may take in response to broken rules.

At the same time, the opposition said it believes the parties can deal with their differences, if both sides are committed

to the country.

Abdulwahab Al Anesi, Islah representative, confirmed that his party had no private talks with the ruling party. He called all parties to work together using all means to guarantee correct data is used in the electoral register. Al Anesi suggested an election boycott.

Abdulghani Abdulqader, the Chairman of the Political Division of the Yemeni Socialist Party, stressed the importance of dialogue.

"There is no boycotting whenever there is a chance to negotiate," said Abdulqader. He said that his party came to fruitful results with the ruling party in the previous talks. He also rejects any misuse of democracy.

Abdulmalik Al Mekhlafi, secretary general of the Nasser Party, said the ruling party avoids dialogue for the time being. He complained the ruling party is practicing all kinds of pressure over opposition parties through the media and other means.

Al Mekhlafi also noted the importance of exchanging information and suggests a meeting between any of the JMPs and the GPC to a void any misunderstandings and accusations. He said the ruling party is pushing some opposition parties into boycotting.

Abdulkareem Al Khaiwani, of Al Haq party and editor-in-chief of Al Uma newspaper, said it is important for the JMPs to have a specific criteria. He stat-

ed that JMPs should know the how to overcome bargaining in the political arena.

Regarding violations, he said it is not enough to denounce it, rather the opposition needs to take a serious position toward it. He suspects the opposition parties position against the ruling party is a "decoration or a mask".

Mohammed Al Mekhlafi, a lawyer, said that there are two kinds of violations. The first occurred during the registration phase and can be noted to registration committees or turned to the judiciary.

"The other kind is more serious and we first have to recognize those who violated the law and constitution. We are confronting serious political strategies dedicated to violating law and order," said Al Mekhlafi.

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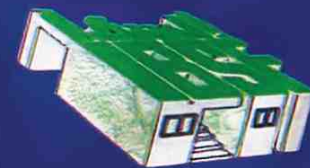
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EnCana celebrates official launch

New Canadian oil company in Yemen

BY MUJAHED AL MUSSA'ABI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A new Canadian oil company is working in Yemen.

EnCana celebrated the opening of its office in Yemen Oct. 27 at the Taj Sheba Hotel.

The opening ceremony hosted businessmen, diplomats, ambassadors and investors to discuss their views and exchange ideas regarding oil business in Yemen.

The Canadian ambassador to Yemen, Nelcyn MacDonald, said "We are very excited about the future of oil and gas relations between Canada and Yemen."

He said the company is happy to be another Canadian oil firm in Yemen, and a meeting with president Saleh was very positive. "He was very encouraging to EnCana and to Canada in general. We discussed many issues related to the investments opportunities," said MacDonald.

General manager of the EnCana, Paul S. Carr, said EnCana operates two blocks in Yemen at this time and its hopes to grow up business.

"There is no impact of the Limburg incident on our business in Yemen," he said.

Gerry Macey, president of Offshore & New Ventures Exploration, said "We are celebrating the opening of the office and we are thankful to the authorities in

Yemen for offering all the facilities and a good reception."

About the plans of the company said Macey, "We already have two blocks and we will do seismic surveys by the border with Saudi Arabia. Block 60 against the frontier. Our program is about 25 % underway."

"We already drilled a well in Block 47 in Hadramout and by February of this year it will be ready. Sometime in 2003 we will have a well results."

He also said the company needs a "stable environment as much as possible and the environment here is very supportive."

Danna Coffield, vice-president of Middle East Exploration, said while the Limburg blast increases risks, "the inci-



Canadian Ambassador with EnCana Staff



dent has no specific impacts on our business.

"We were very excited to have the opportunity to meet with the Yemeni president yesterday. We discussed our ambitions in the country. We have two blocks and we hope getting more opportunities in the future."

"The president was very supportive and in general it was very positive meeting," Coffield added.

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Yemeni Insurance celebrates Silver Jubilee

The Yemeni General Insurance Company celebrated on Oct. 26 its 25th anniversary Silver Jubilee at Hadda Hotel in Sana'a.

The celebration was attended by many Yemeni officials, press and the company staff.

Abdul Jabbar Thabet, chairman of the company board of directors, delivered a welcoming speech indicating to the conditions in which the company was established in 1977, the changes which were witnessed, big successes, and the insurance cadre.

"We trained a Yemeni cadre and we brought the company cadre outside the country for this purpose in Britain, Swiss, Germany and Iraq in order to replace the foreign cadre," said Abdul Jabbar.

We have many ambitions to put the Yemeni Insurance company among the international ones to cover the insurance of all the economic activities and



Abduljabbar Thabet

Abdulwahab Thabet

to be the safest establishment in insurance business in Yemen," he added.

Abdul Jabbar, honored company employees who had spent 20 years of services. Attendants expressed their admiration of the company services and the technical experiences of its cadre.

Continued from page 1

20 arrests over Limburg

The officials said the main suspects in the attack were still at large.

Meanwhile, the bulk of the official investigation into the Limburg blast is over, and the ship has been pulled to waters in Fujairah, United Arab Emirates. It was attacked by a small explosives-laden boat off Yemen's coast on Oct. 6. One Bulgarian crewman died and about 90,000 barrels of crude oil spilled into the Arabian Sea.

Earlier this month, Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul-Kader Bajammal said the attack was similar to the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole and might have been carried out by the same group.

The United States blames Osama bin Laden's al-Qaida for the suicide attack on

the Cole while the ship was refueling in the southern port of Aden. Yemen is yet to set a date for the trial of at least six people arrested in the Cole investigation, and so far hasn't directly linked the attack to al-Qaida.

A U.S. intelligence official in Washington has said U.S. experts believed the Limburg attack was carried out by people linked to al-Qaida.

Two statements last week attributed to bin Laden and al-Qaida hailed the attack on the Limburg but didn't claim responsibility.

Officials have said the boat used in the attack was bought from outside Yemen and transported by land into the country.

Official 'kidnapped'

An unidentified source close to the Yemeni government said the missing man has had been active agent for the Yemeni intelligence and helped Yemeni government to extradite thousands of Arab Afghans from Yemen including Egyptians.

Saba News Agency said the Yemeni cabinet agreed in a meeting this week to follow up on the disappearance of the Yemeni citizen.

There are conflicting reports of where he may be at this time.

His brother, Abdulwahab, accuses not only the Egyptian ambassador to Yemen, but also Consolidated Arab Contractors Company (CCC) of presenting him to the Egyptian intelligence, by inviting him to Cairo.

But the Egyptian ambassador denied such allegations and said the Yemeni citizen left Cairo for another country.

And the news agency Saba has also quoted the Yemeni interior and foreign minister office of the interior and the foreign minister as saying Rahman left Cairo on board of a private plane to Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, four days after his arrival in Cairo.

Some sources said the missing Yemen man might have been extradited to the US but this has not been confirmed.

Political observers have not dismissed the idea that he might have been a victim of a political bargain among Yemen, Egypt and the US.

Abdul Salaam is believed to have important information on Arab Afghans who have been extradited from Yemen which should be useful for the US in its war on terrorism.

Abdul Wahab, 28, says his elder brother Abdul Salaam, 34, is married and the father of four children.

He says that he has met with the Egyptian ambassador and the Egyptian consul in Sana'a in search for his brother for several times, and Egyptian officials maintain his brother Abdul Salaam has left Cairo just and was "heading for Baku."

Sources from the Abdulrahman family, however, say that he is still in

Egypt.

Yemen's government has stressed that security and judicial agreements signed with Egypt should be respected.

Abdulwahab accused the office of the CCC in Sana'a of being involved in the arrest of his brother in Cairo.

He said he and his tribe will sue the CCC employees of Egyptian nationality, and he's asked the General Prosecutor not to let them leave Yemen until his brother's whereabouts is known.

He said he received a call from the consultant of the CCC in Cairo, Mustafa Khaleel who told him his brother is safe but he will not be able to talk to his family at the moment.

He said his brother is one of the stakeholders of the company branch in Yemen and that a misunderstanding between him and other people in the company took place some time ago but the difference was sorted out.

The tribe Bani Hushaish appealed in a press statement last Thursday to the government of Yemen and all human rights organization to exert more efforts to get their man back.

They said any harm against him would be a violation against Yemen's sovereignty and all its people.

Close sources from his family said when al-Hilah left Yemen for Cairo; he already booked for his return to Yemen, having no plan to go to any other country.

He informed his family after his arrival in Cairo that he met the CCC chief and his talks with him were positive.

The sources said he was received at Cairo airport by Mustafa Khaleel and other three people who were said later they were members of the Egyptian intelligence.

They are Husam Khawrasheed, Hasan Duwaidat, and another one named in part, Lashtin, who has been said to have visited Yemen several times as a businessman. He met some Yemeni businessmen with the purpose of bringing some Egyptian companies to carry out some projects.

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Global politics since 9/11 discussed in a seminar on:

War in times of peace (Part 1 of 2)

By Mohammed al-Qadhi
Yemen Times Staff

A two-day "War in Times of Peace: International Relations after September 11th" seminar wound up Oct. 31.

Participants from seven countries including Yemen, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, and Japan took part in the event.

In his speech to the audience, Dr. Abdulkareem al-Iryani said that the September 11 incidents have raised a number of questions on how the international relations should be. He said Arabs and Muslims should not feel hesitant in condemning such heinous acts, focusing on the importance of dialogue in relations between all peoples.

However, he said Arabs have the right to get free of the oppressions posed on Palestinians for over half a century. He said history stands a witness that tyranny and oppressions breed violence and extremism.

Prince Turki al-Faisal, Head of the Kind Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, highlighted the impacts of these incidents on the Arabian Peninsula.

He said the title of the event should be "peace in times of war" as the region has been living in war for a long time, adding that this issue has to be debated with open-mindedness and frankness.

He said these incidents have imposed greater impacts on the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab world at large.

He pointed out the differences and misunderstanding that has affected the US-Saudi relations after the September 11.

He said the region needs now reform, needs democracy and human rights.

He highly praised the Yemeni democratization, pluralism and open-

Here are some abstracts of the research papers presented in the event.

Dr Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh,
Coexistence of cultures ... or a guardianship that leads to disaster?

This paper aims to welcome all the participants to this seminar and attempts to set out two issues that differ in initial stages but overlap in consequences. These two issues are - the coexistence of cultures or struggle of cultures? and waging war against terror or rather studying the causes of terror?

Civilization is not urbanism or architectural and technical advancement. It is by far deeper than that. It is the set of human, ethical and behavioral characteristics that human beings, from all races and lands, have

"..terrorism can not be overcome by force but by studying its roots and reasons."

achieved. The struggle is not between civilizations, as it is alleged, nor between religions. The present and potential struggle is a political one based on economic greed to appropriate earth resources and to control world's politics.

Regarding the second issue of terrorism, it is to be observed that this issue is witnessing unjustifiable confusion when legitimate struggle of peoples against oppression has turned to be terrorism. It is a deliberate confusion that aims at exploiting instinctive human avoidance of terror in order to strengthen domination and to settle historical or current accounts with some peoples. This will only lead to cover up real terrorism and to brand it as legitimate as resistance. It is to be noticed in this regard that the use of force in deal-



Part of the international panel

Japan after September 11th

For a long time, Japanese foreign policy was formed with two major objectives: keeping good relationship with U.S., the biggest customer of Japanese products, and building friendly relations with Muslim countries to secure a supply of oil. Since these two

power-war" against terrorism did not materialise, on the contrary. Instead of a "multilateral" strategy the U.S. preferred a *ad hoc*-coalition (coined internationalism *à la carte*) with an only limited role of international organisations. And with the announcement of the Iraq-war transatlantic divergences

objectives sometimes led counter each other, Japan took the different line from the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, such as her consistent support for Palestinians and maintaining her diplomatic relationship with Iran even after the Islamic revolution.

However, 9/11 obliged Japan, even if temporarily, to give up this relatively independent policy. As a matter of fact, without any consideration of Muslim countries, Japanese government immediately decided to join the US-led "global war against terrorism".

And to justify this decision, hot discussion in Japanese media was completely neglected. The government adopted the US understanding of September 11th as her own, that is, attacks against "freedom and democracy". Furthermore, to get the support of public opinion, she suddenly began to condemn the Taliban government for its infringement upon human rights, and promised of her own initiative to contribute financially the reconstruction of Afghanistan after the defeat of it. In my paper, I will present first the hot debates in Japan after September 11th and its unexpected results. Then I will move to analyze why Japan, though not being directly targeted by Al Qaeda, participated in "anti-terrorist war" so quickly.

In addition to the consideration of U.S. economic importance, there were several reasons for Japan's decision. For example, Japanese government seemed very afraid that U.S. retreats from East Asia as a result of Japanese hesitation to join the war. Unlike NATO in Europe, East Asia has failed to establish any security institution so far. Therefore Japanese government thinks the U.S. presence in this region is more important than elsewhere.

Dr Michael Ehrke, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Germany

American and European Foreign Policies : Common Grounds and Tensions

Tension between the U.S. and the EU have intensified. These tensions are not an "atmospherical" distortion of an otherwise well working partnership but "structural": A result of a new global constellation after the end of the Cold War. Underlying the current tensions there is a fundamental difference about the way in which the post-Cold War world should be governed.

The ("Kantian") external policy approach of the EU is fundamentally opposed to the ("Hobbesian") American approach. Therefore, several policy divergences (regarding the UN, non-military international aid, international treaties, the Middle East, so-called rogue states etc.) did emerge even before September 11th.

The terror attacks of New York caused a great wave of solidarity within the whole of Europe. Moreover, the "War against terror", announced by president Bush, seemed to provide an optimal formula to overcome the old divergences and lay the groundwork for new transatlantic cooperation. In reality, European hopes for a "soft

Dr Masato Iizuka, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

".. the war on terrorism has been associated with some misinterpretations considering the fight of people for independence & dignity as acts of sabotage"

ing of public participation.

He also highlighted some changes that have taken place in Saudi Arabia, starting with the establishment of the Shura Council in 1993 and the criticisms of the Saudi shortcomings in the press.

He claimed such a step is good. He said one of the main issues that should be discussed is the US bias towards Israel, adding that agitates the anger of all Arab and Muslim people.

Dr. Abdulaziz al-Makaleh, Head of the Yemeni Center for Research and Studies said that the next conflict is not that of civilizations or religions, rather it is political based on economic interests, adding that religion is used as an instrument in this conflict.

He pointed out that the war on terrorism has been associated with some misinterpretations considering the fight of peoples for independence and dignity as acts of sabotage.

He said that terrorism can not be overcome by force but by studying its roots and reasons. He said it is easy to destroy villages and cities but it is difficult to uproot ideas and views in minds. He said dealing with terrorism from the point of view of the US has put the world into a fix.

Mr. François Burgat, director of the French Center for Archeology and Social Sciences pointed out in his speech that what are needed now are joint efforts to find out solutions for upcoming problems rather bringing closer peoples and religions or cultures, adding that the world needs some kind of international justice

ing with terrorism is illogical and unacceptable.

Dr. Paul Dresh, Oxford University, Britain

Sorcerers, States and Empires : Patterns of World Power

Events since the attack on New York have raised questions about the nature of United States power as well as of short-term policy. Oddly, all the old voices of thirty years ago are heard again. More recent work, by comparison, is of little use, since the distinguishing feature of for instance "globalisation" literature is that it leaves out states and empires.

By comparison with older, European systems, domination by the US is usually invisible both at the centre of power and at the periphery. An equivalent to older third world nationalism is hard to conceptualise in these conditions, let alone to actualise. The sorcerers and magicians who formed a more "exotic" part of resistance to European power, but politically were impotent, become a normal part of world affairs.

The paper examines the contrast between current forms of power and those before World War II, the continuity of certain US views of the world, and the implications for other states of a system that, while not "imperialist" necessarily, is imperial in its scope and logic. Within that framework I shall touch on current actions and likely actions in the Middle East.

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but it has also to accept that this zone will, albeit incrementally.

Dr Tomoko Yamagishi, Japan
Non-Japanese Muslims after the

bombing on Afghanistan in the November 2001, and the arrest of some Pakistanis in last March. Those are little known domestic affairs even in

"Civilization is not urbanism or architectural & technical advancement."

September 11th, Self-Reliance victimized in Japanese Inconsistency

This paper shows two incidents of non-Japanese Muslims in Japan after the 11th of September : the multinational Muslims appeal against the

Japan inconsistency and the well find that those affairs illustrate the Japanese inconsistency and the impromptu response without a long-term vision to cope with the US policy.

Part 2 to be published next week.



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The Government of Yemen is applying for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD/IDA) towards the cost of the Port Cities Development Program currently under preparation. The Program main's objective is to help in boosting the country's overall economic growth and in creating jobs for the growing urban population in the three Yemeni major port cities; Aden, Hodeidah, and Mukallah. The Program will be implemented under three Phases starting in the first phase with Aden and joined later on by Al-Hodeidah and Mukallah.

The Program Coordination Unit which has been established under an Inter-Ministerial Committee seeks applications from qualified and experienced candidates of Yemeni national for the following positions:

- Financial management Specialist
- Financial management System specialist (Or Firm)
- Local Economic Development Specialist
- Procurement Specialist

Minimum Qualifications

- Graduate degree from accredited university.
- 5 years experience in development projects.
- Good working knowledge in English reading and writing.
- Familiarity with computer skills as working with different programs.

Each position has specific TOR, which will be provided by the program for those whom interested.

Applications are required to be submitted not later than 20 November 2002

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

Application is required to be submitted to the following address:

Attention: Mohamed Zeman
Program manager
Khormaksar Adan
Tel. No. 02-234867/8
Fax No. 02-232027
Email: portcities@y.net.ye



The SOCOTRA CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SCDP) COORDINATION UNIT Sana'a, is recruiting: a Young and Well Qualified Yemeni National for the post of



National Program Assistant (NPA)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The SCDP Coordination Unit, based in the Ministry of Planning and Development in Sana'a, will guide, oversee and support the implementation of all conservation and development initiatives of the Government of Yemen and international donors in the Socotra Archipelago. The NPA will be based in Sana'a at the SCDP - Coordination Unit office and will report directly to the National Program Manager (NPM).

Tasks:

- Provide secretarial, typing and clerical work for the office including Translation form Arabic to English and vice versa, preparing brochures and pamphlets, helping in the production of the SCDP Newsletter.
- Assist the SCDP team in setting up and updating an electronic database for all information & contacts for all programs, projects and activities related to Conservation and Development of Socotra Archipelago.
- Assist SCDP team in establishing a library and keeping up and updating a bibliography of all literature about Socotra.
- Under the guidance of the NPM, liaise with UNDP Country Office, EPA, MOTE, MOPD, YIPDA, the local authority in Socotra and Hadramout and all other relevant ministries as and when required.
- Carry out any other relevant work that is required by the activities of the SCDP and requested by the NPM and International PM.

Qualifications Required:

- Demonstrated relevant professional experience in the above fields/activities
- Excellent English and Arabic language skills
- Excellent computer skills (MS Word, Excel/Access, Power Point, Adobe Page Maker)
- Valid driver license
- Demonstrated knowledge and understanding of Socotra and of the UNDP Socotra Programme is a distinct advantage

Duty Station: Sana'a, Yemen, within SCDP premises – with occasional short-term travel to Socotra

Working Hours: Government

Salary: According to UNDP scale and commensurate with qualifications and experience

Duration of the Assignment: 6 months probationary period, extendable to one year.

Application (including CV, full contacts, and a cover letter in English) should be submitted only electronically by email to the following address: SCDP@y.net.ye or by fax to (01) 256077. No personal visits or personal delivery.

Deadline for Application: 20 November 2002 Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for an interview

For more information on the SCDP see : www.socotraisland.org

The Social Fund for Development: Achievements and Ambitions



The allocation of SFD resources is demand-driven and characterized by:

- Targeting the poor and the vulnerable
- Community participation
- Transparency of policies and procedures
- Ensuring the sustainability of interventions

By the end of 2001, the SFD had contracted financing for 1,990 projects. Investment commitments totaled \$137.8 million, with \$76 million disbursed. Since the SFD's inception, its projects have reached more than 4 million direct beneficiaries, evenly split between women and men, and have generated more than 5 million person-days of employment.

Social Fund Policies, Strategies, and Mechanisms

Basic principles guide SFD activities and investments. A variety of social, economic, and demographic data are used to identify areas and groups requiring assistance. Support is then targeted to the poorest and neediest of these groups. To promote sustainability, SFD projects are carefully assessed and monitored at every phase. In addition, the participation of local communities is strongly encouraged. Finally, the Social Fund has implemented numerous mechanisms to build its monitoring, evaluation, and organizational capacity.

Using Data and Information

Since its creation the SFD has compiled a state-of-the-art database of social, economic, and population indicators. These indicators help SFD units, and branch offices understand and address issues related to income; poverty and its various manifestations; and social, economic, and living conditions. The SFD maintains this database in both its headquarters and branch offices, incorporating data from the 1994 Census, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 Educational Surveys, 1998 Health Survey, 1999 national Poverty Survey, and 2000 Survey of Small and Micro-enterprises.

1994 Census

The December 1994 Census provided information for all geographic levels-national, governorate, district, subdistrict, and village. Based on this information, the SFD prepared databases for each level covering basic indicators such as literacy, enrollments, access to health services, and access to clean water.

1998/99 and 1999/2000 Education Surveys

The SFD prepared a school database using data from the Comprehensive Education Surveys of basic and secondary schools in 1998/99 and 1999/2000. These data provide details on all school structures, with geographic data down to the village level in rural areas and to the lowest administrative strata in cities.

1998 Health Survey

The SFD also prepared a health database using indicators from the 1998 Health Survey, which covered 2,150 health installations. Special efforts were made to gather the raw data and to record raw demographic data organized by region down to the lowest administrative strata (village or city). These data were then updated based on new administrative divisions (governorates and districts) and analyzed. This database was augmented with information on

about 350 health installations established between 1998 and 2001.

1999 national Poverty Survey

Data from the 1999 National Poverty Survey were used in determining the SFD's second phase (2001-2005) allocations to governorates and districts, with the goal of distribution of resources in compatibility with SFD goals and policies.

- The ratio of families below the poverty line in each governorate and district, as indicated by the share of household income spent on basic needs such as food, education, health, clothing, and transportation.
- The availability of basic public services, including education, health, clean water, electricity, roads, and sanitation.

The Baseline Survey of Small and Micro Enterprises

When it created its Small and Micro Enterprise Development Unit, SFD had little information on small and micro-enterprises in Yemen. Thus in 2000 the SFD sponsored a baseline survey to provide a statistically valid profile of these enterprises. The collected survey information on 5000 enterprises in 120 areas across the country, including their sizes, problems, and needs. The results of the survey are being used to develop SFD interventions and are useful for others working in this sector.

Geographic information system

In early 2001 the SFD began developing a geographic information system (GIS) to produce maps that combine data on living conditions, poverty, education, and other human development indicators with geographic characteristics at different levels.

Ensuring Effective Targeting

The SFD's resource allocations are focused on efforts that contribute to its primary goal: reducing poverty. Thus SFD support is targeted to poor and deprived communities and areas lacking basic services.

Geographic targeting

Yemen's population is scattered over 100,000 settlements contained within 20 governorates and 320 districts. Poverty and need are also scattered over governorates and districts. The SFD distributes nearly 70 percent of its resources at the governorate and district levels, based on poverty line and access to basic services.

Special programs

A portion of SFD resources are used for special programs that target needs within particular sector such as rainwater harvesting and overcrowding in schools. In addition, the SFD has developed an Integrated Interventions Program for Yemen's poorest areas, with efforts involving a range of sectors to meet basic development needs. This program focuses on developing human and social capital and increasing community participation in development efforts.

Social targeting

SFD projects for groups with special needs focus on Yemen's poorest, socially marginalized groups – reflecting and complementing increased attention to and concern for their well being.

Since 1998 the SFD has helped these groups to integrate with society and gain access to services that help them become functional members of society rather than mere receivers of charity.

The disabled

The SFD's approach in its work for people with special needs puts emphasis on children and is in harmony with the international

agreement on the right of the child. That agreement calls for every handicapped child to receive, to the greatest extent possible, education and training, preparation for practicing an occupation, and opportunities for social integration and personal growth, including cultural and spiritual growth.

Children at risk

SFD approaches in its interventions for orphans, children in conflict with the law, and children on the street are to promote their physical and emotional development and social reintegration. This development and reintegration are to be done in ways that promote the health, self-respect, and dignity of the child. The SFD is active in supporting homes and centers for the care of these children and equipping them with what they need to live in suitable health and emotional conditions.

The elderly and the mentally ill

The SFD supports facilities for the elderly and the mentally ill by improving the buildings and their sanitation networks and by supplying them with essential equipment, such as wheelchairs. In addition, the SFD helps management offer better service and trains staff who look after the elderly and mentally ill patients.

Shanty dwellers

The integration of shanty dwellers with society is supported through training and qualification, by empowering and supporting such communities and responding to their needs for education, water, and health. The SFD has constructed schools and water connection close to these communities and is working to strengthen the NGOs representing them.

Returnees

In 1997 the SFD established Al-Hodeidah Micro-finance Program to target the returnees from the Second Gulf War residing in selected neighborhoods in Al-Hodeidah City. The SFD also executed several other projects targeting this group.

Prisoners

In congruence with the need to provide care for pregnant prisoners before and after birth, child care in prison, and treatment of prisoners as still being part of society, the SFD supports health care for women prisoners during pregnancy and for their children in prison.

Integrating women into the development process

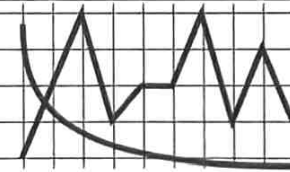
The Social Fund follows an approach aimed at ensuring the optimal benefits of participation by both male and female members of society in selecting, designing, and implementing development projects financed by the SFD.

Third phase and future achievements

The Social Fund is in the process of developing a third phase of its operations starting 2004 through the end of 2008 at a cost of \$400 million. SFD's third phase will benefit significantly from the experience gained during earlier phases. During the third phase SFD will continue its quality interventions focusing on raising human development resources and expanding its partnership with various governmental agencies, local councils, non-governmental organizations and community groups. A further strength of the Social Fund in entering its third phase is its high quality internal data management systems, which have yielded a wealth of experience in developing databases. These databases are used for targeting and programming. This expertise is now ready to be transferred to SFD partners within the government and local councils.



YT Business



Arabs hold marine conference in Sana'a

Fishing for more revenue

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Third Arab Conference on Sea Fishery was held in Sana'a Oct. 28 to 30 to find ways to protect fish wealth, exchange expertise and experiment in new ways of marketing Arab fish.

The conference comes at a time when the coasts of the governorate of Hadramout are seeing ecological catastrophe caused by oil slicks leaked from the French oil tanker Limburg, attacked on October 6. The conference has represented an opportunity for the participating delegations to be acquainted with what Yemeni waters preserve of fish reservoirs and investment opportunities available for the private sector. What has been eye-catching is the interest shown by the UN organization FAW in the conference through its regional bureau in Morocco and the centre of marketing information and consultative services for fish products in the Arab region (infosamak).

The Yemen Times has got a copy of the Commercial Bulletin issued by infosamak centre. The bulletin contains a valuable report on fish sector in Yemen that possesses more than 150 islands, some of which are populated.

Yemeni coasts length is about 2112 aerial km. Slopes and mountainous and sand terrain as well as slopes of valleys heading for the sea reach to 20% of the coast length. Thus the length of the coastal strip is more than 2500 km.

The number of villages and fishermen groupings along the shores and islands amounts to more than 90 villages and centers. The number of fishermen reaches to 41 thousand and the member of their families is estimated at 243 thousand people. The fishermen own more than 15 thousand fishing boats of various sizes and types.

Statistics point out that the total amounts of fish and marine life caught in 2000 amounted to 147 thousand tons, 92 thousand tons caught by traditional fishermen (79%), and about 23 thousand tons by using industrial fishing boats.

Infosamak report has indicated that the fish sector in Yemen is one of income making sector for its contribution to domestic product and an essential source for creating revenues, as it has occupied the second place on the list containing 30 more important exported Yemeni commodities. The fish sector is also a source of income for more than 350 thousand persons benefiting from job opportunities in this field and also for realizing the value added through activities related to services, production and marketing.

Fish wealth exploitation in Yemen is managed by two main sectors, namely, that of traditional fishermen grouped within fish societies, whose production constitutes about 79% of total annual fishing. The second sector is managed by local and foreign fishing companies for industrial and commercial fishing using big fishing boats, and this constitutes 21% of total annual fishing. A research centre for sea sciences and resources has been found in 1983 to conduct studies on fish reservoir, sea sciences and sea ecology in Yemeni regional waters. The centre

researches and studies serve to help increase local production and exports. The centre conducts the following activities:

- drawing up short and long-term policies for setting up executive programs for studies and surveys,
- preparation of researches on breeding and culture of fish from selected species,
- preparation of studies on different ecological circumstances surrounding fish and marine life reproduction,
- conducting studies on sea pollution both concerning kinds and sources.

Studies have confirmed that there are more than 350 species of fish and marine life in Yemeni waters, around 60 types are being utilized. Also, there is a possibility of catching about 320 tons of bottom and surface fish and marine life.

The Yemeni government has adopted a fourth project for developing fish and most important of its phases is the building of ice factories, stores for preservation, fish auction sale halls,

warehouses, offices, power generators in the cities of Hadramout and Mahrah. In addition, there is a project for improving quality of fish products and modernizing the central laboratory for watching quality of fish. The program on watching quality pays much heed for good quality of fish products and preserves their reputation abroad according to world specifications and standards. The program conducts this through the central laboratory and its affiliate centers in other governorates.

Recommendations

The conference came out with significant recommendations calling for Arab cooperation in sea fishery and working for the increase in exchange of information and expertise, besides enhancement of private sector role for investments in this vital sector. The conference also stressed the importance of developing means of fish culture and exchange of information in this respect. It urged supporting Yemen in its effort for cleaning Hadramout coasts from pollution resulted from the Limburg incident on 6 October.



Yemeni fishers bring in a haul of fish near Hadramout. Improving fishing for them, and others, was the theme of a recent conference.

City and rural residents celebrate differently

Ramadhan enjoyed by everyone

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Despite tight household budgets, Yemeni families are happily welcoming the Holy Month of Ramadhan, a time known for people's generosity and tolerance.

Worship and its spiritual values are deeply rooted in the Yemeni people's ideology, as is the case with all Arab and Muslim peoples.

Amid the process of welcoming the month of Ramadhan, the people of cities and villages, as it is customary every year, rushed to markets to buy foods, spices, deserts and various kinds of frankincense, and all necessities for evening entertainment and lighting equipment, especially in the countryside where a big portion of the population experiences shortage of electricity.

For tradesmen, Ramadhan is the season of annual profits. In the final week of the month of Sha'aban, which precedes Ramadhan, tradesmen introduce a high-pricing process to their goods as they perceive it's an opportune time for gaining profits to compensate for the economic depression prevailing local markets throughout most of the year.

Big businessmen and tradesmen use the time of Ramadhan to increase their profits. They hold consumer exhibitions for domestic and imported products under pretext of reducing their prices for the sake of poor families.

The consumer, in fact, realizes well that those exhibitions are meant for strengthening business activities aimed at securing high rates of profits at the expense of values of this sacred month.

In the case of small businesses, there are different methods to follow for marketing their goods in consumer markets. Beside fixed businesses, they would

establish branch businesses in open air marketplaces with the aim of promoting their goods. This is accompanied with raising prices of their retail sale goods.

During the month of Ramadhan, some people in banking prefer to take vacations from their offices for business activities, thinking that will help them get higher profits than banking activity, which usually slows down during this month.

People in the countryside are usually not affected as much by rise of consumer goods because they breed sheep, cattle and poultry that provide them with meat and dairy products they need for Ramadhan.

In urban areas, people exercise their official jobs, except for judiciary, because they have electrical service and other facilities. People in urban area spend time watching TV. programs, including competitions usually held during the month of Ramadhan.

New water treatment plant in Aden

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A new water treatment plant costing DM 75 million is being built in al-Areesh, Aden.

Cost of the project is being paid by the government of Germany.

This amount represents 85% of the total cost.

Wastewater treatment is currently underway in many of Yemeni cities with the purpose of overcoming the problem of water shortages.

Treatment of wastewater is sought as one of the solutions for water shortages in places like al-Areesh area in Aden.

The Al-Areesh project is aimed to improve and replace parts of the old sewage system in four districts of the governorate of Aden and to support the network with new gathering lines to accommodate future expansions.

The sewage system has been connected directly to a modern pumping

system for drainage to reservoirs of treatment built in al-Areesh area, 10 km to the northeast of Aden International airport.

Al-Areesh project for wastewater treatment, built on an area of one square kilometer, consists four major pumping stations with a treatment capacity of 70,000 cubic meters of wastewater.

Product from the treatment station has been drained to sea. The general direction now is to use that product for irrigation and fight desertification, planting certain plants that can grow with wastewater.

The project also includes oxidation of lakes that are part of the biological treatment. They are shallow lakes where wastewater is gathered, to absorb oxygen used in oxidation lakes.

Inside the treatment station there is a facility for operation. The utility includes rooms for administration, laboratory and training.

The Road Ahead

Thinking outside the box

BY RAIDAN A. AL-SAQQA
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Everyday businesses carry out their daily routines and operations following the same old patterns. But a business organization, in order to break through, needs to be creative, not only with its advertising, packaging and product development, but in every single issue. All things discussed and handled in the organization need to have a fair amount of creativity and innovation. Otherwise there will be no progress and harmful patterns will repeat forever. This is why managers should include thinking out of the box, or creative thinking, everyday.

To be creative, first you need to adopt three key factors to help in the process. They are motivation, attitude and focus. Motivation in the sense of curiosity and looking for new alternatives that work, alternatives that go far beyond the obvious ones. Attitude should be based on the belief that creative thinking can make a difference, and that includes the willingness to make an effort to create new possibilities. And then focus on the task of creativity.

Focus need not be limited to issues that are not problems, but also areas of improvements. For example a different sector of the organization can help in generating ideas for a problem elsewhere if enough focus and attention is given to the problem. Consider you are a music producer who is facing harsh competition. This is a problem. Now try looking at different departments in your organization and try to relate how improving them can help improve sales.

The archives for example. Now focus on the problem "tough competition" and the sector "archives" and try to relate. You might think of a creative solution for your problem; select a number of your best, all-times classics and out of these create and sell a favored collectors pack, and in turn create a competitive advantage for your company.

There are also a few tips that help in creative thinking, such as keeping a separate idea notebook to jot down any new or creative ideas that might occur in your mind anytime. Or the random-word technique that means selecting a random word and try to make use of it. For example: coffee! Coffee mug? Coffee's smell? Coffee maker? And morning coffee? This to making use of words to create a new concept. Doesn't the coffee's smell remind you about coffee-drink? Then how about inventing a new alarm clock that along with ringing produces the coffee's fragrance to remind you to make your coffee? This is what thinking out of the box is all about.

Endnote: Thinking out of the box requires one to train: through motivating oneself, having the right attitude and focusing on the issue. A few techniques can also help in the process.

Words of Wisdom



Violations of human rights in Yemen continue to occur. But they happen mainly because of lack of adequate understanding on the part of the law enforcement agencies. It is due to socio-cultural backwardness of the general public. Of course, there are some politically driven violations, but the bulk of the transgression is non-political. In other words, if there is more training for law enforcement agencies, and more awareness among the public, there would be less violations. While we speak about human rights violations in general, special efforts must be exerted to protect vulnerable groups - black Yemenis, children, the handicapped, muwalladeen, women, and generally the poor.

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



OUR OPINION

Action, not words

The phrase "emphasized the need to..." is among the most widely read phrases on Yemeni TV and radio. It usually comes as follows a name of an official such as "During the (meeting, conference, seminar, etc.) the (minister, president, official, etc.) emphasized the need to..."

Yemenis have become so accustomed to this phrase that they no longer believe the seriousness of those excerpts. The "need to progress, develop, improve, build, etc." usually resembles the fact that officials are on many occasions are mere talkers who know what is needed but do not fulfill their duty to have this needed thing become a reality.

How many times have we heard that this or that official has expressed the need to do something, but that something is never done?

It is so unfortunate that the official media has presented an image that could potentially deceive the viewers because saying that we need something could temporarily have the public relieved that the official saying this knows what is needed. But are those needs met in reality?

Our country's decision makers have talked for far too long about the need to have security, the need to reduce poverty, the need to facilitate investment, the need to eradicate illiteracy, the need to provide better education and health services, yet none of those needs are met.

In a time we are preparing for elections, those officials currently in key positions should evaluate what they have done for the public besides talk. They should see if what they have done was indeed satisfactory to have the public trust in them for another term.

Today the public is so frustrated that not much of what is said is implemented on the ground, especially those concerning the economy. They hear about numbers in millions of US dollars and projects worth billions of Yemeni rials, yet fail to see how they have improved their lives.

Those coming months should be a time for self-assessment by the government and ruling party to correct its wrong-doings and start all over again.

People want tangible results that improve their lives. They are fed up with optimistic sentences and phrases describing our needs.

They want their needs to be met.

The Editor



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What is 'terrorism'?

Know your enemy before fighting it



By DR. ABDULRAHMAN
AL-MURADI AL-BAIDANI

The world has suddenly been struck by a wind called terrorism fighting, but up to now there is no international agreement over the definition of 'terrorism.' Just what is it?

Consequently, the terrorism fighters have not started by trying to look at the reasons behind terrorism. Terrorists are criminals and condemned by all the religious and moral values. But fighting terrorism without knowing its reasons are leading the whole world around a circle of violence and counter-violence.

This is one of the reasons terrorism is incurable, and why violence will continue and thousands of innocent people will be victims.

In my opinion, terrorism has two main causes: a lack of social justice and lack of international justice.

As for the despair due to the lack of social justice, no one can deny that high unemployment increases poverty and illness and widens the gap between social classes. Thus, there will be no middle class and with corruption spreading, rich classes which feed on poor people will be hated by the society.

As a result, they transfer their money outside the country, away from the public eyes. Then the national economy declines and there are no more chances for

employment. Further, unemployment rates will rise more, and poverty and despair will follow.

Attempts to stop social suffering will lead to violence and people will join violence movements as a type of profession.

There is no doubt that the some of these people may work for their own interest, like spying for other countries. So, people who suffer from the social aggression have no stability and they don't want to do. They are already their own victims.

Unemployment, poverty, hunger, refusal and so on are the main causes for despair which leads some people to kill, kidnap, set blasts, and seek revenge in any way possible.

The treatment of this phenomenon cannot be obtained through counter violence under the name of terrorism fighting, because it appears due to the bad economic system which lead to a reject social system.

The logical cure is to eradicate its causes and have a political will for economic development designed by qualified experts, not by agreeable employees.

Economic prosperity is subject to a government's willingness, as shown by the international economist Arthur Lewis, who notes in his book Economic Greatness that:

"The behavior of the governments plays an important role in stimulating or discouraging economic activities. No country has made economic progress without positive stimulus from intelligent governments, least of all England, the foundation of whose greatness as an

industrial power were laid by a series of intelligent rulers from Edward III onwards."

So when a country suffers from terrorism, it should reshape the political wills to start reforming its economic conditions, reject corruption and accept the right view and adapt it.

Therefore, to conduct such reform, the government of that country should adopt a series of political, administrative, educational, informative and judicial reforms to achieve the economic prosperity needed to increase low incomes which will result in narrowing the gap between classes.

This government may ask for economists and experts in all the above-mentioned fields to reform the conditions of its country.

Assistance for the less-developed countries should not be limited to weapons and training for fighting terrorism. It is an assistance to increase more the reasons of terrorism, like economic depression and financial administrative corruption.

In addition, there is a lack of proper investment of loans in specific fields, so coming generations will be charged debts and get inherited benefits from it.

These are the duties of a country which looks for stability, and fights terrorism.

In brief, Yemen's local terrorism is a result of economic problems and social aggression. To fight it, we need to know the reasons behind it, and to have the will to cure these reasons.

The next part of the solution will be discussed in later articles.

American rage is real, and growing

Paula Coviello
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Regarding "Has America learned a lesson" I would like to say that, other than President George Bush, I have never heard one American ask "Why do they hate us?"

Muslim extremists have been killing and kidnapping our civilians for 30 years, so no one here was surprised on September 11 that Muslims were behind it. Europeans have been trying to put together a rival superpower for some time so again, no surprises there that we have received almost total opposition from them.

I will shed some light on the way most Americans I know are feeling right now: Our government gives more humanitarian aid to developing countries than any other in the world: \$10.9 billion dollars, \$1.3 billion of which goes to the Middle East.

Americans contribute roughly \$34 billion of their own money to foreign charities each year and perform an aver-

age of six hours per week in unpaid, charitable service.

We are constantly being called upon by the world to send our sons and daughters to die in UN mandated "peace-keeping" missions and often have to pay the bill.

We are then expected to spend more of our money to help re-build the nation we have defeated. In addition, the US provides 27 per cent of the UN budget. All for the privilege of seeing Egyptians and Palestinians dance in the streets when the World Trade Center came down on US citizens.

Our tax dollars supply \$800 million a year to feed Egypt's poor.

The question has never been "Why do they hate us?" the question is "Why do we keep sending them money?"

The Bush administration is submitting a budget for Fiscal 2003 which drastically reduces the amount of humanitarian aid to developing countries in order to fund Homeland Defense. It has received overwhelming popular support.

Yes, I would say the Americans have

learned many valuable lessons. We have learned that some people will never be your friends no matter what you do.

We have learned that we are the only people that no one is obliged to respect or understand, but we are expected to bow always to the feelings of others. We have learned that we are the only nation that is not allowed to act in its own self-interest without being criticized, insulted, robbed and even killed.

We have learned that whenever we make any move that is critical of any Muslim group or nation the so-called "Arab street" can simply fall back on its fabled "Muslim rage" as its knee-jerk reaction.

Muslims are not the only ones who feel rage, Americans feel it too. It is a quiet, simmering rage that has been building for years and is expressing itself in burgeoning support for Israel, for war in Iraq, for stricter immigration laws, for decreased humanitarian aid in favor of military spending.

American rage is real and it is growing and it is no less lethal for its restrained nature.

Letters to the Editor

This is why Yemen always denies

In response to the viewpoint on issue 43 entitled "Why Deny" I would like to say that this is just a face saving action by the government. It is common in Yemeni society to act this way. It is not lying but a way to divert attention.

Since all the evidence is not available there can be nothing absolutely true. There is no way for sure to firmly assign blame this works well for Yemeni society.

Tom Richard
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War of crooks

Climate in the so-called Arab World or the "Middle-East" is so foggy! Brains are full of chaos because of the different political ingredients that spit in our region every bit of a second!

No one knows who is the real terrorist and who is the real victim! The US administration is demonstrating its muscles every day and US President George Bush is displaying his speech every now and then leaving no room for peace.

The war drums he is beating is reach the highest peak in the solar system as he is insisting to strike Iraq and commit a mass killing of the Iraqi people.

After this, will that be the end of the American democracy?

Whose War is this? Is it the war for the American people and their security or a war on behalf of the tycoons, i.e. a number of oil companies?

If this war is in the favor of the overwhelming number of US citizens then we all shall join, but if it is in the favor of a number of crooks who are daily stealing the wealth of the US citizens, then we all are against it.

Syed Hashim Hasson Ali
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You pay or else ...

Having read your last editorial "Disappointed journalist", I was not surprised.

The thing you should know is that here in your country, any Arab or foreign person who is suspected of being paid in dollars cannot get his business on the move unless he pays.

If you are doubtful, just give a good look at what it is happening behind the curtains in the Ministry of Education.

It is virtually impossible for any Arab teacher to renew his contract that has been cancelled intentionally unless he pays.

The amount of money he pays could sometimes reach as high as \$200. This is of course if he is lucky to find a

friend at the Ministry. Otherwise this amount may rise to \$400.

The game of "you pay or else ..." might sometimes turn very dangerous when the good guys at the ministry decide to assign the father of the family a school that lies in the west and the mother a school in the east (while it is very possible in most cases to have them in one school). This is to force the poor father to pay if he wants his wife with him at the same work site.

In this case they evaluate with the help of one of those lovely calculators how much this favor of "family reunion" may cost. Let alone the deliberate delay they cause to the teacher in every New Year and this again is to deduct part of his salary.

Poor teachers! It is indeed a very tough situation.

But still, I lately learned that the situation is getting better thanks to some officials who took heed of what is happening there.

You have said it at the end of your article "the change is coming, but very slow." I would like to add two sentences to your viewpoint. I wonder if the day on which all of these bad practices will be uprooted will ever come. Only time could tell.

Tom N. Soliman
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COMMON SENSE



Hassan Al-Haifi

Reforms? What reforms?

Much has been said about reforms that this country needs in order to be able to keep pace with the developments of the world and keep up with improvements in the standard of living. In fact the word reform has taken the shape of a movement or coup, which inspired the coup d'etat against the late Qadhi Abdul-Rahman Al-Iriani, may God have mercy on his soul, in 1973.

However, most Yemenis are ready to tell you that the word reform never seems to find its way to the nitty gritty world we live in and accordingly things carry on as usual or get worse. What seems to be the problem? No one seems to be able to answer this question and it seems that the word reform is no more than a play on semantics, to infer that the government understands what is eating at the people's mind, but has no place for them in the government's priorities now.

The truth of the matter is that there just has to be a place in the government's list of priorities of must do items, if the government is going to prove to the world that it is really adamant in wanting to live by its commitments to the donors and more important, to fulfill the aspirations of the Yemeni people.

Weak political will

The basic problem with the reform agenda in Yemen apparently seems to be a weakness in the political will and determination to confront some of the basic fundamentals of any reform package: accountability, corruption and standards and norms, etc. For all intents and purposes, this political will and determination seems to be absent from overall government functioning and needs to be addressed very soon. Otherwise, we will just continue to be writing about reforms and making speeches about it, not to mention the volumes of studies that continuously pour out and the workshops, etc. One realizes that all this talk about reforms ends up being no more than redundant ideas and agendas that never get a chance to get off the ground for some reason or another.

One hears the murmurs of many people here and there, every time the word reform is uttered on the various government media channels, as if to underline the feeling that we are sick and tired of hearing this word over and over again, while the situation on the ground seems to get worse and worse every day. Some people are even thoroughly convinced that the government is really not inclined towards activating any real effective reform mechanisms, for the simple reason that government officials are either unable to, or have a vested interest in not to implement any real effective reforms whatsoever.

Clean up needed

Thus, we are not in a position to state that the government is truly interested in living up to its important responsibilities of cleaning up itself from all the corruption that has plagued it for decades, nor is it looking with favor in achieving any of the aspirations of the Yemeni people, which can never be realized without any effective anti-corruption drive that will clean up the accumulated garbage and reduce some of the impotence that government has become characterized by.

If I am not mistaken, the World Bank has also taken a very strong position vis a vis corruption in the developing world. I am not sure how this position is translated in the policies pursued by the World Bank in deciding its development assistance to these countries, but it would probably be difficult for such a position to be translated into effective measures. This is partly due to the political considerations that are involved in determining how much assistance to grant any country, especially in the wake of the confused state of international developments that arose after September 11, 2001. In addition there is the lack of coherence in the positions of the international community as to the directions that the international arena should pursue.

But more significant is the fact that it is difficult to define the overall foundations of corruption in the Third World, because it has become so widespread and so enmeshed in the daily workings of government that no one really knows just where to start. Perhaps the World Bank is looking into this problem, as this is a personal issue with the Chairman of the World Bank himself, who has raised the issue of corruption as the major drawback to development. We agree with him on this matter, because we really see it on the ground, the roofs and the alleyways of all our government offices. If the reforms do not start with this issue, with diligence and perseverance, then one might as well throw all the other reform agendas out the window.

Israel has too many things on its plate

By RICHARD H. CURTIS
SPECIAL TO ARAB NEWS

Retired four-star General Anthony Zinni, speaking at an Oct. 10 Middle East Institute forum in Washington, cited some of the reasons why the United States should not enter into a war on Iraq unless absolutely necessary. In a list of 10 necessities for waging a successful war, Zinni described the fourth necessity for any US action as the requirement that there be no Israeli military attack.

Zinni made it clear that if the Israelis got involved militarily, all bets were off. Israeli participation would be a catastrophe for the US, Zinni said, because all of the Arab countries would then feel compelled to join into the fray, insofar as would be feasible.

The possibility that, for their own domestic purposes, the Israelis would join the battle is perhaps the single greatest dilemma facing Washington. Inevitably, moreover, Israel will exact a steep price for exercising restraint, in order to alleviate its own economic difficulties.

Israel already has too many things on its plate. It is facing security and economic issues at home and international criticism abroad.

Too many irons

Israel also has too many irons in the fire. First, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon hopes for an upheaval to take place if US President George W. Bush decides to attack Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. This will give Sharon a long-sought-after opportunity to try and force more Palestinians out of the occupied territories. At the same time, cooperating with Washington's wishes will enable Sharon to make maximum gains in the form of increased US aid.

As far as the first goal — expulsion of Palestinians — is concerned, Jordan's stance on the matter renders that highly unlikely. King Abdullah is deeply concerned and is keeping Jordanian armed forces on alert in order to forestall any such action. It, therefore, seems unlikely that Sharon will be able to realize his fondest hopes in that regard. The second goal — increased US aid in exchange for cooperation — is, therefore, the more practical approach. It is also arguably the most urgent.

Israel's economy is now mired in its worst recession in 25 years, thanks to

the two-year-old Palestinian intifada and a slump in Israel's key hi-tech industries. Foreign investment and tourism have collapsed. The shekel loses value by the month, unemployment has risen to 10 percent, and small businesses suffer because people are reluctant to wander through the malls for fear of suicide bombings.

Last month Uzi Dayan, chairman of Israel's National Security Council, told the Israeli Parliament that the intifada was costing the economy almost \$3.1 billion annually, and that without an end to the violence there is little hope of reversing the financial decline.

According to Hebrew University in Jerusalem Professor Ephraim Kleiman, "Tourism revenues have halved. Foreign investment has fallen by two-thirds since the start of the intifada, although much of that drop also has to do with the bursting of the dotcom bubble... I think nothing will improve until something happens to the peace process."

Just turns to US

Rather than face that reality, Israel hopes to revive its economy by turning to the United States for more generous financial aid, in exchange for non-involvement in Iraq. Adds Kleiman, "I think Sharon is just trying to exploit [the situation] to get some money. Bush wants Israel to behave more decently to the Palestinians and to keep out of a war with Iraq. Sharon wants to exact a price and guarantees for cheap loans are it."

Israel is trying to amass a pot of up to \$10 billion, hoping to receive as much as possible in the form of direct aid, rather than loan guarantees that eventually would have to be repaid. Washington already has offered a large aid package to help Israel in the event of a US strike on Iraq. The offer, according to Israeli sources, was made during Sharon's visit to Washington in mid-October.

According to a top Israeli official, "We're basically talking about credit guarantees and soft loans to stimulate a return of foreign investment to Israel, help relaunch a string of projects and strengthen our credibility in overseas financial markets."

More than a decade ago, the US offered Israel an enormous package of soft loans to assist in the integration of one million immigrants from the former Soviet Union. There was one condition, however: the aid could not be used in the occupied territories. Then

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir refused the offer, his government fell and he was replaced by Yitzhak Rabin, who agreed to a freeze on settlement activity. But no such freeze was implemented.

According to the Israeli daily Ha'aretz, Israel has now set up an interministerial committee headed by Sharon's chief of staff, Dov Weissglass. The committee, which also includes officials from the Israeli Treasury and Defense ministries, will discuss how large a package to press for. It wants Washington to allow most or all of the \$2.1 billion in military aid that Israel currently receives to be spent in Israel rather than in the United States. Finally, the committee wants a special aid package pledged by former US President Bill Clinton in July 2000 to be restored. The package would cover Israel's redeployment costs in pulling out of south Lebanon. According to Ha'aretz, bureaucratic delays have held up disbursement of the package and reduced its effective value to \$200 million. Israel already is by far the largest recipient of US aid in the world. Every year it receives around \$1 billion in civilian aid in addition to the \$2.1 billion military package.

US wants to settle

While Sharon seeks to extract every possible concession, however, something may happen to forestall his designs. If Bush is forced into further negotiations before attacking Iraq, it is possible that no such attack will occur in the immediate future. In that case, Sharon once again may have to confront the fact that the US wants to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute once and for all. That is the possibility Sharon fears most.

Many Israelis already feel that Sharon's actions are destroying any opportunity to make peace with the Palestinians on the basis of the favorable conditions offered by the Arab League. These include an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders in exchange for peace and diplomatic recognition by most or all League members.

It is crucial that Washington not weaken its stance in this regard. If the Israelis prevail and get even a significant portion of their \$10 billion pie, there will be no peace in our time. This will be the next major challenge for the Bush administration — and the sooner the burning issue of Israel-Palestine is addressed, the better.



Courtesy Arab News - Khalil Cartoons

Dates back to 16th century

Islam in Australia is on the increase

By RIDWAN JADWAT
SECRETARY
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY, RIYADH

On Oct. 7 I had the honor to represent Australia and hundreds of thousands of Australia Muslims at the washing of Holy Kaaba ceremony in Makkah.

It was the fourth time that I have been granted the privilege of entering the inner sanctum of the Kaaba and performing salaah inside Islam's holiest site. It remains a vivid and deeply moving experience.

My invitation to Makkah and the warm welcome that I receive from my Saudi hosts and diplomatic colleagues, represents a symbolic acknowledgment that Australia's cultural and religious diversity is recognized throughout the world.

Islam's presence in Australia pre-dates European settlement. In the early 16th century, Makassan fishermen from the east-Indonesian archipelago were the first Muslims to visit Australia and trade with the indigenous Aboriginal community.

In the 19th century, Afghan Muslim camel drivers played an important role in the exploration and opening up of the interior of the Australia continent. Today, Islam is one of the fastest growing faiths in Australia, and Muslims are

a vital and integral part of the rich of Australian society.

In the past 25 years, the Australian Muslim community has significantly expanded. According to the 2001 census, the Muslim community constituted 281,578 people, an increase of 40 percent since the 1996 census and an overall rise of 91 percent in the last decade.

And these figures may be very conservative. Some recent estimates suggest Australian Muslims now number between 350,000 - 450,000.

Australian Muslims are ethnically diverse and come from a wide range of backgrounds and cultures. Some 35 percent of Australian Muslims were born in Australia, and the rest immigrated to Australia from over 70 different countries, including Lebanon, Turkey, Indonesia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

There are almost 100 mosques and over 20 Muslim schools in Australia. Reflecting the increasing recognition in Australia of the Islamic faith, commonwealth and State governments have introduced flexible work hours on Fridays to make it easier for Muslim workers to attend a mosque and observe Jumma prayers.

Public streets are closed every year on Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha to accommodate the tens of thousands of worshippers who attend Eid prayers at

mosques such as Lakemba Mosque in Sydney, home to Australia's largest Muslim congregation.

Islamic community centers, students associations, halal butchers and restaurants are found in every major city in Australia. The peak Islamic authority in Australia is the Australian Federation of Islamic Councils (AFIC), which is the umbrella organization of Islamic councils from Australia's various states and territories.

The Australia Government recently announced a partnership program with AFIC. The partnership will include employing a journalist to work with the media towards a better understanding of Islam and Muslims in Australia, through facilitating informed and accurate reporting and producing information, articles, and media release on Islam and Muslims.

Australia Muslims are doctors, lawyers, academics, diplomats, police officers, members of the defense force, entrepreneur, shopkeepers, laborers. Muslims have contributed much to Australia political, economic, and social life, and have cemented their place in Australia's religious and cultural landscape. They occupy an increasingly important place on the Australian public square, and are embracing opportunities to participate in a tolerant, inclusive and culturally diverse Australia.

In the war against terror

Yemen needs to help U.S.

ROBERT STEWART*
FOR YEMEN TIMES

Seventeen white stars set in blue tile line a passageway onboard the Navy destroyer USS Cole. Along with a plaque, the stars stand in solemn tribute to the 17 sailors killed when a small boat loaded with explosives detonated alongside the ship in the Yemen port of Aden on Oct. 12, 2000.

Yemen's strategic location is potentially critical to the success of the effort to rout terror. But as the recent explosion on a French supertanker in a Yemeni port near Mukalla illustrates, much remains to be done before the region is free of terrorists and their supporters.

Two years ago Monday, in the aftermath of the attack, President Bill Clinton used his weekly radio address to assure the nation that, "we will do whatever it takes, for as long as it takes, to find those who killed our sailors and hold them accountable."

Sadly, it took another year, a new administration and the worst terrorist attack ever to start the process of doing "whatever it takes." But America and its allies are now fully engaged in the effort to destroy al-Qaeda, the group behind the Cole bombing.

And after 14 months of repair and 550 tons of replaced steel, the Arleigh Burke-class destroyer returned to active duty earlier this year, along with many of the 39 sailors injured in the blast. But Yemen, where the blast took place, has seen scant success in ridding itself of terrorists.

In the two years since the attack, the Yemeni government has made helpful — and very public — attempts to assist in American efforts against al-Qaeda. It has arrested hundreds of terrorists and questioned hundreds more, but it is hampered by a lack of martial or police control in the rural areas that make up the majority of the country. And when al-Qaeda and its Taliban hosts were driven from Afghanistan, many made their way to the relative haven these unpatrolled areas provide.

To shore up support for Yemen's struggle against terror, the United States moved hundreds of special-forces troops to nearby Djibouti. And American advisers, both military and law enforcement, have been hosted in Yemen since the Cole attack. These are positive steps, on both sides, and a portent of increased anti-terror actions in the future — benefiting both countries.

America and coalition nations will do whatever it takes, and for as long as it takes, to rid the world of al-Qaeda and other similar groups. But it will require the full cooperation of nations like Yemen and an indefinite U.S. military presence in the region to ensure that fewer white stars adorn ships in the years to come.

* Robert Stewart is a writer based in Washington, D.C., and a former Army intelligence analyst. He has written on politics, public diplomacy, intelligence and security issues in the Washington Post, L.A. Times, Boston Globe, Newsday, National Review Online, Insight magazine, and several regional publications.

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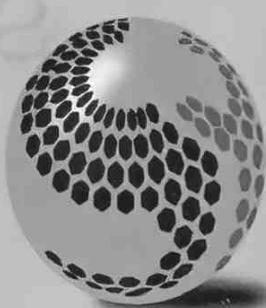
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Writer believes it is

Is the Ark of the Covenant in Yemen?

By GARY VEY
GARYVEY@EARTHLINK.NET
WWW.VIEWZONE.COM

With all the unsettled world events, it is easy to become distracted from the small discoveries that may, someday, comfort mankind and rescue nations like Yemen from poverty and domination by her neighbors, both near and far.

Prior to the most recent global crises, I had been working on several inscriptions that were translated from the Mareb region and the various museums in Sana'a, using a method of interpretation that proved to be a breakthrough in translating similar writing in other parts of the world, yes, even in America.

The same alphabet that is inscribed on the walls of Saba's archaeological site has been found on virtually every continent. It is very old, much older even than the Sabaean empire, and I spent most of 2001 visiting sites and documenting these petroglyphs, from Colorado to Yemen to the outback of Australia. While this special language is not to be confused with the more recent Himyaritic, that utilizes many of the same symbols, it does reveal a place in history for Yemen that should, someday, reward the good Yemeni people for their adherence to Allah and their unique respect for other people.

Without becoming too academic or scientific in this article, I would like to share the message obtained from my expedition to Yemen in 2001. I think you will find great comfort in these translations, which have been summarized below:

Menelik (spelled M-N-L-C-C), the only son of Queen Saba (Queen Sheba) and Solomon, was depressed when he learned that his father's kingdom had been overcome and the temple in Jerusalem was sacked. His grief was deep ("The happiness of the Son was

poisoned...") and this worried his mother.

Shortly after this invasion of Jerusalem, Menelik received word that the Ark of the Covenant (the "cell of the Lord" AT-EL), formerly housed in Solomon's Temple, was relocated to what is now Yemen and was in the protection of Menelik. The text refers to an "oath" that was taken by Menelik to protect the ark, perhaps agreed upon when he visited Solomon several years earlier.

Menelik also received a warning from Nathan, Menelik's half-brother, that the ark could be harmful to his health and that it had caused vision problems and "trembling" (seizures?) when Nathan had attempted to interact with it. Menelik, however, had none of these adverse reactions and eagerly interacted with this object, constructing a special chamber underground in which he stored the ark and conversed through it with the Lord.

As the danger of invading neighbors became real for the kingdom of Saba, Menelik announced that the ark had instructed him to enter the underground chamber with the ark, and to have the entire construction covered with sand to conceal it and protect it from hostile forces. Menelik informed his mother, Queen Saba, that he would remain buried with the ark for a long period of time.

Following her only son's instructions, Menelik was buried with the ark. However, his mother had a chamber constructed adjacent to the ark chamber and had a secret peephole installed so that she could monitor his condition while he was buried. She secretly planned to open the chamber and rescue her son should he be in peril. On many occasions, Queen Saba viewed her son inside the chamber and, on one occasion, noted that he was receiving a revelation of the future from the ark, which made a sound like thunder. As she watched Menelik interact with the ark,

she noted that he trembled and shook from the visions that were being shown to him.

As time passed, the thundering noise and movement of her son ceased. On one occasion the queen noted that a worm crawled out from the peephole. This suggested that Menelik had died. The queen was determined to open the chamber and rescue her son but she recalled her promise to him and remembered his words, stating that he would be buried for "a long time."

She wept ("...cried an ocean of tears...") that his vision of the future also included the realization that she had doubted his word and she prayed that he would forgive her for her doubts.

Determined to honor her son's wishes, Queen Saba had the chamber reinforced with stone and consulted with the builders and masons to design an enclosure that would protect the buried chamber from future earthquakes, floods, and other natural phenomenon. The chamber was thus made more sturdy, and a large dam was constructed around the buried chamber to protect it from water and floods.

In the Yemen museum there is another stone which dictates the conditions that should exist prior to any attempt at opening the chamber. These include the occupation of the land by a "friendly" nation and the warning that the ark must not be moved and should not be used for any national or personal benefit. The ark is to be used for the benefit of mankind and petitions to the Lord are to be made by collective prayer in the area of the buried chamber and through the "priest" of the ark (Menelik?).

Following the burial of the chamber and the surrounding temple, Queen Saba "dimmed her kingdom" and moved to Ethiopia with the prohibition that the area where the ark and Menelik were buried should be forgotten, lest future hostile nations and "blind prophets" should seek it out.

Giving up on life

Don't ignore the suicidal

By: SA'AD SHARIF TAHER
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Committing suicide has been a great human problem historically that philosophers and scholars have discussed for centuries. Greek philosophers, mainly Aristotle, considered it "an immoral action that harms family and society." Still, it exists nowadays and will continue to be a social problem.

Some studies suggest at least half million people die every year around the world due to suicide. That's one suicide death a minute. Studies also note it's an increasing problem among young people.

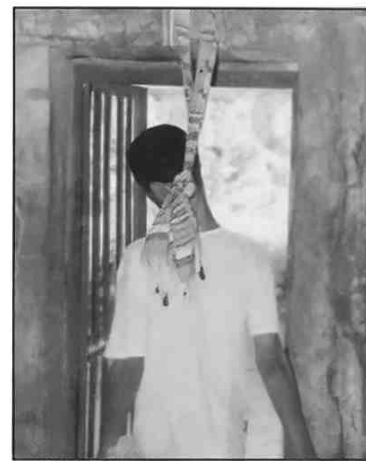
Psychologists declare that committing suicide is a kind of aggression on one's self because one cannot direct his aggression towards society or somebody else. Dorkaim, an anthropologist, defined committing suicide as "death that results directly or indirectly from an action the person (victim) does to himself."

Reasons

Committing suicide is when a person himself without the urging of others, or any kind of redeeming social value. Therefore, it is difficult to point out reasons for it. But there are known psychological, social and medical factors that lead to committing suicide.

Psychological diseases and troubles are the main ones. But Freud, the famous psychologist, said, "it is directing inside aggression to oneself." So there frustration between one's ideal world and reality.

Home, sometimes people commit suicide as a result of disappointing relationships, such as with one's family. Studies suggest men are more successful at suicide, although



women make more attempts. Suicide among women is most common in the 20-29 year-old range.

Most suicides take place in spring and autumn.

It's also known that about one in five young boys and one in four young girls tend to suffer from depression.

In Arab society there are additional reasons like financial disasters, poverty, unsuccessful love and struggles between generations.

The weakness of religious discipline, psychological stressors, or social and

family problems including break-ups, low spirits and feelings sin and guilt, can all be factors.

Methods

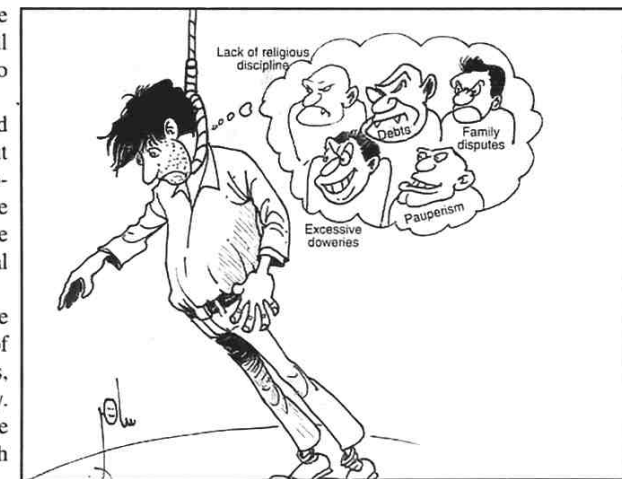
Suicide can take various forms, including:

- 1 - Dual suicide, when two people agree to commit suicide together, like lovers.
- 2 - Mass suicide, when one suicide leads to others to their death without their desire. A mother, for example, commits suicide by gas, which causes her husband and kids' death.
- 3 - Assisted suicide, to shorten pain of the sick, when there is no hope to recover. The debate over this type of death is increasing, and it is becoming more socially accepted, particularly in countries where people are living longer lives.
- 4 - Murder-suicide: when a man kills his wife and kids then kills himself. Such kind was known among depressed men who felt that life was meaningless.

Help

Youth should be helped to overcome thoughts of suicide, which can be done by:

- 1 - protecting sick people by sending them to hospitals.
- 2 - building quiet relations between a sick person and a helper.
- 3 - kind observations without blaming people directly.
- 4 - continual treatment through anti-depressant drugs.
- 5 - social and psychological treatment, and convincing the patient to be active in society.
- 6 - giving help to strengthen the patients' psyche.



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MUS'ID & MUS'IDA

First Ever Yemeni Radio Series published in a newspaper

32

Written by
Abdulrahman Mutahhar

Translated by
Janet Watson

Studying

Ma - What's up with you today, you're so bad tempered and cross. Relax. You need to be patient in life. As the Yemeni saying goes, 'One nice word can break a dry stick.'

M - That one nice word neither broke a dry stick nor did it bend a fresh one. All it did was break my back and empty my pocket!

Ma - You shouldn't ever say anything like that about your children, and go on at them about how much you do for them! Pull yourself together! They're your children. Today they need you, but tomorrow you'll need them. Our children are our only support and our life blood.

M - So are you saying I shouldn't tell them right from wrong or give them any advice, Mus'ida? Should I just leave them to make a mess of things and waste their time?

Ma - Of course you should give them advice and talk to them, but kindly and by setting a good example. Jumping down their throats and speaking roughly and yelling at them only makes things worse, if only you'd listen to me.

M - Oh I really hadn't realized how clever you've become!

Ma - That's enough of 'how clever you've become!' Your sons are men now, and it's not right for you to show them up in front of their friends. Say what you want to them when you're on your own, but treat them with respect in front of other people.

M - Mus'ida, all I want is for them to behave like men. They're my sons, they're not my guests. Do you see what I mean?

Ma - If you're thinking about learning

and studying, then wait for the certificates I guarantee they'll get at the end of the year.

M - That's all very well, but you've forgotten one thing. The house is full of certificates. Every one of them has twelve certificates - six certificates from primary school, three certificates from preparatory school, and three certificates from secondary school. That makes a total of twelve certificates for each one of them, and the marks for each of these certificates are identical. They never get any better and never get any worse!

Ma - That doesn't matter, they're at University now, and good luck to the lot of them!

M - Mus'ida!

Ma - What?

M - Schools, institutes, colleges, and universities are not there simply to dole out certificates and wish good luck to the lot of them! They're there for knowledge and learning, for seekers of knowledge, the brilliant, the genius, for those who strive for the best marks, for those who seek to stand beside the brilliant, for those who others look up to, and for those who want the very best for themselves and their society and their country.

Ma - With our sons bent over their books and lecture handouts all hours, they certainly should get the best marks and become university assistants. Just calm yourself down a bit!

M - And just when are they studying, Mus'ida? When it's full moon, or when the cock crows?

Ma - I'm sick up to here of your sarcasm! They're studying right in front of your

nose in your house. They don't go anywhere. Just stop giving me all this talk!

M - But I'm talking about all this knowledge. Your sons, Mus'ida, have got all their studying and learning wrapped up, and they insist they can't do it without gat. It's become an addiction, Mus'ida!

Ma - Just like all other boys of their age, and that's the fact of the matter throughout the country!

M - Too right! Your sons have lunch, then meet up with their friends, and chew, and chat, and watch television, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 9 o'clock at night. They keep half a mind on the program, and leave half a mind for their books and lectures.

Ma - All I know is that come 9 o'clock they're absolutely shattered from all their studying.

M - With all due respect, they're certainly not shattered. They're numbed by gat and the television, and because of this they crawl under the blankets and talk to themselves, and have weird thoughts, and toss and turn, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Then they wake up exhausted, a bag of nerves, confused, depressed, so they turn over and go back to sleep. And if they do actually manage to get themselves to the lecture hall, they nod off, and yawn, and the only thing they're concerned about is the television and the price of gat. They're not bothered about the lecture, and they don't have a clue what the lecturer's talking about.

¹ Al-Akwa', p. 879.

Conference continues long-term strategies

Tackling Yemen's population crisis

Dealing with Yemen's exploding population crisis was the subject of the 3rd National Population Conference in Sana'a Oct. 28 to 30.

Yemen's population has doubled in the last 15 years, and is now about 20 million. The country's resources, particularly a dwindling water supply, are increasingly less able to support the larger country.

Through holding such conferences, Yemen has been seeking to review the issues and to find suitable solutions from researchers, experts and demographers.

Chairman of the Shura Council, Abdulaziz Abdulghani, opened the conference. He dealt with the scientific experience to implement the national population policy during the last 10 years.

One goal is to implement developmental projects to deal with the immigration of people.

The conference ratified the interjections made by the Population Work Plan, (2001-2005), in the context of immigration, population growth, environment, health and other population-related issues.

It called for improving the reproductive health services along with tackling problems related to child issues.

In addition, emphasis was on helping to enable woman achieve total equity with men.

Participants also called for activating the role of the environment record process in the pursuance of desertification and putting an end to over exploitation of plant life.

Youths also have to be included in

population programs and policies, through, for example, a youth committee. Young people need to have priority in order to provide job opportunities for them, said the participants.

The social development fund in this regard also plays a vital role in mapping out the population policy.

Prime Minister Dr. Abdulqader Bajammal was among the interested bodies participating.

The First National Population



Conference was held in 1991 where the National Population Strategy and the Population Work Plan was discussed and ratified. The Second National Population Conference was held in 1996.

It was entrusted with reviewing the population objectives as well as upgrading the population plan extended over from 1996 to 2000.

The 3rd National Population Conference aimed primarily at reviewing objectives of the Yemeni experiences with regard to crystallizing and implementing its national population policy.

It also centered on assessment of technical, financial, and human potentials from different standpoints, including, the necessity to upgrade and improve national strategies.

During the 3-day conference different axes were discussed and reviewed by the participants.

Different populations were dealt with the qualitative and technical working papers and organizing sessions.

In this respect, the Supreme Preparatory Committee will pursue and supervise these preparations chaired by the Minister of Public Health and Population and the Vice Chairman of the National Population Council.

In the same context, the National Population Conference has taken into account recent regional national and international developments as well as the challenges of the third millennium. It is also in full compliance with all national efforts towards comprehensive development within the context of the National Strategic Vision for sustainable developments until the year 2005.

The National Population Conference lends itself as an appropriate means for integrating population concerns into Five-Year Development Plan, (2001-2005).

Accordingly, use has been made of previous socio-economic and population studies including the final results of the 1994 population census, health and demographic surveys and population projections which have all dealt analytically with population issues and their relationship with development and the environment.

Many parents lack info about Hepatitis A: Survey

BY CHARNICIA E. HUGGINS

NEW YORK (Reuters Health) - Many parents do not know much about hepatitis A, even though the infection is relatively common in children, according to new survey findings released this week by the American Liver Foundation.

Hepatitis A is a liver-infecting virus spread through contaminated food and water. It is rarely fatal and most often causes jaundice, a yellowing of the skin due to reduced liver function, and flu-like symptoms that can persist for weeks. Unlike other forms of hepatitis, such as hepatitis B and hepatitis C, it does not cause a chronic, lingering infection.

Symptoms in children are often nonexistent or unrecognizable. For example, symptoms such as fever and diarrhea are typical of many types of illnesses, and may not even warrant a doctor's visit. However, the infection tends to be more serious in adults.

According to Dr. Mitchell Shub, who is an associate professor at the University of Arizona College of Medicine, the "real issue" at hand is that although hepatitis A is primarily a childhood disease, "children become a great way of passing the disease on to adults and adults get really sick."

"This is a serious illness that we have the means to prevent," said Shub, who is also director of pediatric gastroenterology at Phoenix Children's Hospital in Arizona. "If we can target the patients that are most likely to spread it, we might be able to stop the disease in its tracks."

The findings are based on a nationwide telephone survey of 500 parents with children under the age of 18 years. A grant from GlaxoSmithKline

funded the survey.

Most of the parents surveyed said they had heard of hepatitis B and hepatitis C, but only 55% were similarly familiar with hepatitis A, the findings indicate.

More than one quarter (27%) of the parents were not aware of how the disease is spread, namely via the fecal-oral route. Further, although many (52%) parents said they were concerned about their children contracting hepatitis A, only about half of the parents who were aware of the disease knew that a vaccine was available to prevent it.

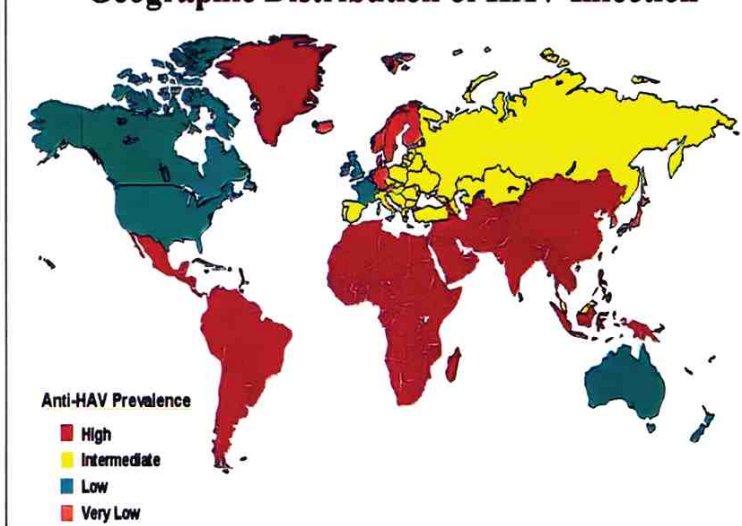
"By effectively increasing awareness and understanding of this highly contagious liver disease, parents will be encouraged to vaccinate their children and themselves," Alan P. Brownstein, president of the American Liver Foundation said in a statement. "As a result, we will see a decrease in the number of reported hepatitis A cases in the country."

According to a recent study by researchers at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, a quarter of a million people in the US may become infected with hepatitis A every year and the majority of these cases may occur in children under the age of 10.

The CDC notes that improved sanitation and personal hygiene, such as washing the hands after using the toilet or changing a diaper, can help prevent transmission of the virus. A vaccine is available to people aged 2 and older, and the federal agency suggests that children who live in communities with higher-than-average hepatitis A rates be routinely vaccinated (20 or more cases per 100,000 population).

Most such communities are in the Western US. See www.cdc.gov for more information on hepatitis A and a breakdown of hepatitis A rates in various US regions.

Geographic Distribution of HAV Infection



Participants of the 3rd Conference on Population, held Oct. 28 to 30.

Many gene research consent forms misleading: Study

BALTIMORE (Reuters Health) - Informed consent forms now in use may confuse people participating in gene transfer research experiments about what they can expect from the experimental procedure, according to preliminary results of a new study.

Dr. Nancy M.P. King told attendees at the American Society of Bioethics and the Medical Humanities' annual meeting here that investigators and institutional review boards (IRBs) still have a way to go to make the forms less vague and confusing, and eradicate the misconception that such experiments have therapeutic value. King, a professor of social medicine at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is a former member of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee.

King and colleagues found that important information about risks, a blurring of the distinction between research and treatment, and the use of inconsistent or contradictory terminology are some of

the main problems in consent forms currently in use. The researchers examined consent forms for 322 gene transfer trials conducted between 1990 and 2000.

Ironically, "gene transfer trials' consent forms may actually be among the best because they are subject to higher levels of scrutiny than other clinical trials," King said.

The study, begun soon after the gene therapy death of Jesse Gelsinger in September 1999, recommends a number of simple changes to the consent form "to tighten up terminology to more accurately reflect that all gene transfer trials are still experimental and not proven treatments," King told Reuters Health.

While there has been research into what people think about the potential benefits of participating in experimental trials, little attention has been paid to what the consent forms they sign say about the benefits of research for them.

"Unless we are certain of the informa-

tion that consent forms actually contain, we cannot conclude that they don't influence people's beliefs about research, or their decisions about participating in research," King said. She noted that the study's goal was to move beyond critiques of the informed consent process and improve it so that expectations of both patients and investigators are more realistic.

"Gene transfer research consent forms need to find good terms and descriptions to explain unfamiliar concepts," King said. Language should be chosen carefully to avoid promoting the notion that experimental research will be therapeutic, and that the subject is a patient in the trial. Language should be adapted to each trial, but in general, should convey explicitly that "this medical research project is not expected to benefit you," King said. Words such as "treat" and "treatment" should also be avoided, she added.

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Greek fans clash with Turks in Istanbul

ISTANBUL (Reuters) - Two people were taken to hospital and several others injured during clashes between visiting Greek fans and Turks in Istanbul's city centre on Friday, the state-run Anatolian news agency has said.

The fighting erupted one day after a UEFA Cup match billed as a showcase of warmth between the two neighbours was overshadowed by violence.

Witnesses in central Istanbul said clashes broke out between visiting fans of Athens club Panathinaikos and local Turks as the Greeks were gathering to leave in buses for the airport.

A number of men on both sides were lightly injured from blows to the head and thrown stones.

Greek supporter Apergis Georgis, 20, and Kerim Golge, a 39-year-old Turk, were taken to hospital but were later discharged, the Anatolian news agency said.

Police also detained a Turkish man during the fracas, it added.

Police moved in rapidly to cordon off the streets around a hotel near Taksim square to get the Greeks on to buses.

'Constantly drunk'

"They were constantly drunk and smashed everything up for two days," Nippon Hotel staff member Omer Karaaslan told Reuters by telephone.

He added that shop windows in the area had been broken in the scuffles.

Greek fans and supporters of local side Fenerbahce had clashed on Thursday night before the start of the UEFA Cup second round, first leg game match, which ended in a 1-1 draw.

The two sides will meet again in Athens on November 14 for the second leg.

The two days of violence have dealt a blow to officials from both countries who wanted the match to be a showcase for a joint Turkish and Greek bid to host the 2008 European championship.

Turkey and EU member Greece began a tentative process of reconciliation after earthquakes hit both nations in 1999 but a range of disputes remain, most notably over the status of the divided island of Cyprus.

Knee injury to sideline U.S. captain Reyna for six months

SUNDERLAND, England (Reuters) - United States captain Claudio Reyna faces six months out of action after it was confirmed that the midfielder had ruptured a cruciate knee ligament playing for his English club Sunderland.

Reyna was injured in the 1-1 English premier league draw at Bolton Wanderers on Monday and the damage was diagnosed by United States national team medic Mandel Boum on Thursday, Sunderland website reported on Friday.

Reyna will wait until the swelling has gone down before undergoing an operation in two or three weeks' time in Los Angeles.

Sunderland manager Howard

Wilkinson, who has only been in charge for two matches, tried to put a brave face on the loss of one of his most important players.

"It's always a big blow to lose good players but unfortunately that's life," said Wilkinson.

"Claudio's problem is someone else's opportunity. His credentials are there for all to see but for the immediate and mid-term future he will not be available, and that's a blow."

Due to injury, Wilkinson is already without goalkeepers Thomas Sorensen and Thomas Myhre and midfielders Jason McAteer and Julio Arca for Sunday's trip to fellow strugglers Charlton Athletic.

The first player ever to contest 100 matches in Fed Cup

Martinez leads off for Spain in Fed Cup final

By SIMON CAMBERS

MASPALOMAS, Gran Canaria (Reuters) - Conchita Martinez will shoulder the burden of leading off for Spain in the Fed Cup final on Saturday when the hosts take on Slovakia in a bid to win the title for the sixth time.

The former Wimbledon champion was drawn to play Janette Husarova, the Slovakia number two, while Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, like Martinez, a part of all five of Spain's Fed Cup wins, will play world number nine Daniela Hantuchova in the second singles.

The reverse singles matches and the doubles will be played on Sunday.

In Sanchez-Vicario, Martinez and doubles winner Virginia Ruano Pascual, Spain can already boast 24 Fed Cup final appearances.

Spain needed that strength in the semi-finals when they were pushed all the way by Austria before winning the deciding doubles to claim a 3-2 victory.

"I was very lucky with this tie as I had three number ones...two singles in Conchita and Arantxa and a doubles with Virginia," Miguel Margets, the Spain coach, said.

Martinez has won both her previous meetings with Husarova, but they were both played on clay, the Spaniard's favourite surface. Sanchez-Vicario and Hantuchova have never played each other in singles.

After disappointing attendances on the first two days, a capacity crowd of 2,400 is expected for the final as Spain look to extend their remarkable record in Fed Cup.

Since winning it for the first time in 1991 with a shock defeat of the United States, Spain has been the most successful nation in the event, compiling four more victories and finishing as runners-up on four occasions.

That success has been largely due to the exploits of Sanchez-Vicario and Martinez, both 30, who will each set new records this weekend.

Record wins

Sanchez-Vicario already holds the record number of Fed Cup match wins at 72 and will break Virginia Wade's record of 57 Fed Cup ties played when she takes to the court against Hantuchova.

Not only will she also become the first player ever to contest 100 matches in Fed Cup, but both she and Martinez will be playing in their 10th final, surpassing the mark they previously shared with Americans Billie-Jean King and Chris Evert.

"People don't realise how hard this is to achieve (reaching a 10th final) so it means a lot to our team," Martinez said.

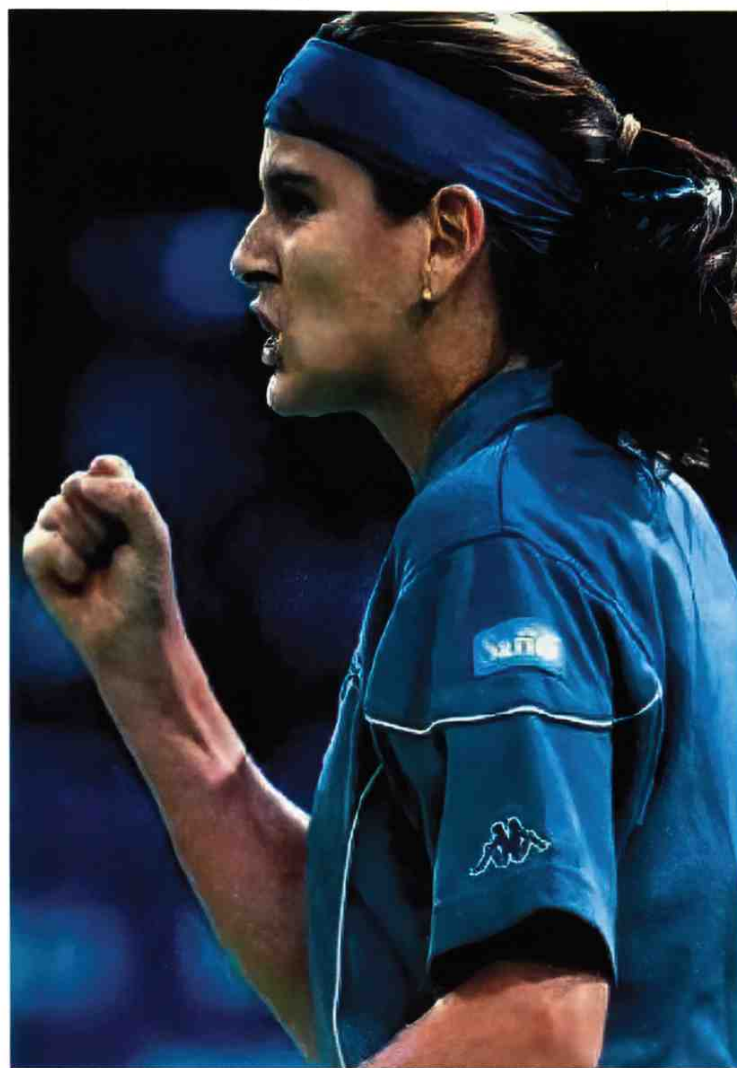
While Sanchez-Vicario and Martinez, both former Grand Slam singles champions, demand most of the attention for Spain, Ruano Pascual, one of the team's nominated doubles players, is again likely to play an important part in their title challenge.

The 29-year-old women's doubles winner at the French Open and US Open this year, has been involved in six of Spain's Fed Cup final teams, and although she didn't actually play in three of them, her experience makes her an important asset.

"Playing in the same team as Arantxa and Conchita is great," Ruano Pascual, who is scheduled to play the doubles with Magui Serna, said. "I try to learn from them, the mental side in particular."

"It is more nervous in Fed Cup (than on the WTA Tour) because you have to watch, but I love playing doubles, and hopefully we can win again."

Slovakia will be making their first appearance in the final after overcom-



Conchita Martinez, pictured, will lead off for Spain in the Fed Cup final against Slovakia as they attempt to win the title for the sixth time. REUTERS/Siggi Bucher

ing Italy 3-1 on Thursday.

What they lack in experience they make up for in talent, and with the tournament's highest-ranked player,

Hantuchova, in their team, they are confident of springing a surprise.

The final begins at 1400 GMT on Saturday.

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LG Icebeam Door Cooling Ref's Even cooling performance	2.2 times	1.5 times	1.6 times

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by/Ameen Mansoor

Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



Al-Balagh weekly
29 Oct. 2002.

Main headlines:

- American diplomat killed in Jordan
- Al-Qaeda statements on blast on Limburg
- Yemen refuses to hand over two detainees accused of involvement in Cole incident
- Information on Eritrea's involvement in Cole & Limburg blasts
- Vice-president: imperialist new conspiracies, doomed to failure
- Europe prepares to confront "Islamic terror" the Arabs and Muslims keep silent
- 56 Arab & Islamic countries threaten to withdraw from the Red Cross
- Fighting between Al-Haima and Bani Matar, continue
- The French school in Sana'a prevents school from wearing head scarf

The editor in chief writes on the recent meeting of the European Union leaders in Brussels on whose agenda was "Islamic terror and fundamentalism" and how to confront them. He anticipates some changes in the region and what would they would seek to implement in the Arab-Islamic region. The author maintains "the Sakes-Picot" agreement had divided the Arab world by using the military force and direct occupation. At present we find that the European summit is discussing our internal affairs and our ideology, while the Arab regimes do not make any more. They would be participants in implementation of those schemes, especially after the direct military occupation has been changed into political pressure, economic blockade and maybe blitz military strikes.

Arab and Islamic leadership have to rise to the level of the challenge. Each country should hold conferences and conduct studies on how to deal with new challenge. They should also draw up a united strategy to confront the American hegemony and Western plots machinated against our Arab and Muslims nation.



Al-Wahdani weekly, organ of the Nasserite People's Unionist Organization, 29 Oct.2002.

Main headlines:

- Corruption in Sana'a university
 - Tribal war expected to erupt in Bart
 - Prime Minister Bajamal: The boat and equipment used in Limburg blast, brought from abroad
 - Elections Committee hinders issuance of electoral cards
 - The GPC antagonizes the armed forces against the opposition
- Mr. Mohammed Shamsan discusses in an article the political parties and elec-

tions in Yemen. He says there are 22 licensed political parties and organizations in Yemen, but they have not contributing to building the country culturally and developmentally and politically. Partisan work is in need of reconstruction on new and sound basic for it is not qualified to deal with reality and the society. With outset of the preparation for holding parliamentary elections, political parties & organizations begin to practice their activity and double it by holding symposiums and dialogues. They begin adopting issues and concerns of the people masses. We would also see political parties and organizations we have not heard about before or about their role but during visits made foreign delegations and organizations concerned with political action, or during elections seasons. Political parties and organizations in our country do not deal soundly and accurately with reality. They ignore their role and tasks the whole time. During elections, we find them as mouthpiece of the people. Soon after the end of the elections, their effort and enthusiasm expire.

We perceive that elections is a democratic process the future of the nation stands. But the parties must realize that their role & responsibility are not an easy job.



RAY weekly, organ of the Sons of Yemen League Party, 29 Oct.2002.

Main headlines:

- Imminent assault on al-Qaeda suspects in the eastern governorates
- Yemen refuses an American requests to hand over some of the wanted, including an Egyptian and Algerian
- "Limburg", towed to Dubai
- Fighting between al-Haima & Bani Matar claims 6 lives and 5 wounded
- Bahrain hosts Islamic-Christian dialogue conference

The newspaper editorial says that some people would internationally, or without being aware, mobilize and foment the military establishment against the opposition. They visualize the opposition as a danger prepared to swoop on the country and the people, and the beast that would assail the ballot boxes and swallow gains of the nation. And in order to convince the men in the armed forces with their viewpoint, there people resort to falsity facts and awareness and fabricate false concepts amidst the armed forces members just to gain their voices in the elections and create a state of enmity with the opposition.

The opposition is extremely keen to see members of the armed forces exercise their full rights, we, in the opposition, strive to guarantee that the men in the armed forces are not deprived of their rights and not to be employed for serving narrow interests through forcing

them to cast their votes in favor of those who they do not want or at constituencies not their own.

We struggle for the aim that the army people exercise their constitutional rights as fully eligible Yemeni citizens freely and with full will.



Al-Rai Al-A'm, an independent political weekly, 29 Oct.2002.

Main headlines:

- Reducing number of portfolios in the coming government, expected
- GPC runs elections with its best members, Islah sweeps the arena at media level.
- YSP-GPC dialogue instigate acute difference inside JMP
- Registration chaos in Hadramaut
- Large-scale denunciation against arrests and American investigators presence in Hadramaut

The editorial stresses that following up reports and news published in press of the ruling party and parties of the Joint Meeting, and exchange of accusations about registration violations and excesses, would make the people realize that the new electoral register is full of violations. The people would be convinced that both the ruling party and opposition parties are committing violations in the process of registration. Both sides offer charges supported with dates and venues on violations and excesses. It seems that accusations of fraud are real and makes it realistic to go back to the previous electoral register that was filled under a state of a political balance that we miss at present.



Al-Mithaq weekly, organ of the General People's Congress party (GPC), 28 Oct.2002.

Main headlines:

- Limburg-caused pollution affects 10 thousand families in Hadramaut
- In the light of American threats, Yemen reiterates its backing of Palestinian people, refuses use of force against Iraq.
- GPC's secretary-General discusses current situation in the region in Baghdad
- The JMP seeks early justifications of its expected failure in the coming elections
- No hindrances face fixing border markings

Columnist Dr. Abdulaziz al-Maqalish says the terrorist sniper has aroused a wave of horror in Washington. He has forced its inhabitant abstain from going to their jobs and made students get their lesson at home. And parks looked empty from visitors. All that happened in the capital of power and challenge whose administration failed to face a terrorist

and a professional killer. The mass media have said that exaggerated talk about terror and fear has encouraged the sniper to play his sinister game of targeting innocent people and horrifying the population of a city supposed to be the safest city in the world. The sniper phenomenon is a proof on failure of resorting to power which is the weapon of the weak and a means used by those lacking wisdom and insight for facing internal and external problems. It is a lesson when problems are attempted to be solved away from logic and reason. The use of force must be in confrontation of a similar force.

Some political analysts see what has happened in Washington as the biggest offense the super power has received despite other people thinking that this super power possesses apparatus capable of detecting and monitoring any movements.

The U.S has embarked on shouldering international burdens to heavy for it to bear. The fear is that its sense of failure would push it to commit hostilities and unjust and unreasonable wars just to prove its ability to succeed and harm others. It is also feared that it would find reasons for its attempts of continuous escape from its internal problems.



Al-Sahwa weekly, 31 Oct.2002.

Main headlines:

- Elections Supreme Committee before justice
- Burns to the Yemenis: you're leaders of Arab democracy
- Al-Shaif holds al-Qaeda responsible for attack on his house
- Official testimony: a week of failing Conferences

Columnist Zaid bin Ali al-Shami says the electoral registration process has revealed a dangerous strategy aimed at comprehensive destruction of the state and its potentials and society. It is also a destruction of values and ethics that are essential for any society looking for living in peace and stability. It is really regrettable when democracy changes to mere propaganda and media illusion. The annoying violations and practices disclose part of a strategy of confrontation the people's will and destruction of values and public rights. This situation must be encountered with more enlightenment and patience. The parties grouped in the Joint Meeting Parties have brought undeniable benefit by their lacking part in election registration process. They have helped disclose falsification and cheating despite the difficulties they have faced. We hope that all the honest people from all aspects of the political spectrum would seek all legal ways to guarantee that the coming elections be safe and fair.

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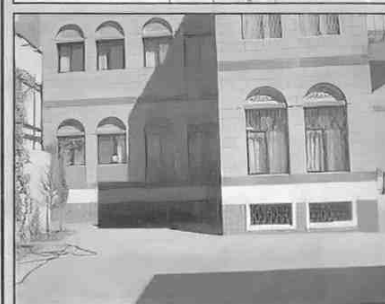
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

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■ نزارنا عبد الملك عاصم اداپ انجليزي، طباعة على الكمبيوتر عربي/انجليزي، ت. ٧١٩٠٧٠٩٤

■ اسامة محمود الانبيبي: خبرة في مجال التسويق، مرافق مبيعات، حاصل على رخصة قيادة، ت: ٥٨٣٢١٩١ بيجر، ٢٠٠٧/٣٠

■ للبيع: سيارة فيتارا موديل ٩٤، بابين بدون جمارك، بسعر ٦٢٠.٠٠٠ ريال، وسيارة اخرى فيتارا بابين بدون جمارك، موديل ٩٤، بسعر ٦٠٠.٠٠٠ ريال، ت: ٧٣٨١٠٤٤٢

■ للبيع: سيارة كلك موديل ٩٢، بيئة اللون، بسعر ٧٠٠.٠٠٠ ريال، وسيارة دايو ٩٦ المكينة مفجرة، مع اسبيت كرولا لون احمر، بسعر ٤٠٠.٠٠٠ ريال، ت: ٧١١٥٧٢٩٢

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I. What to Say

Situations and expressions (30): Making plans and arrangements

Most of us like to plan our future activities well ahead of time. This helps us to get organized and avoid any last minute hotch potch, delay or tension in their execution. Making plans and arrangement is the natural attribute of a responsible person who is serious about his business. There is a wide variety of phrases and expressions used for this purpose. We present below a selection of the ones commonly used on such occasions.

- It would be most expedient if we could (DO).
- In my considered opinion we should (DO).
- According to me we should give top priority to ...
- Considering the time available to implement the program, it is prudent to first (DO).
- In view of the urgency of the situation, it is wise to (DO).
- If I were you, I would prioritize ...
- Let's take the first step by ...
- I agree with you to pay more attention to (DO).
- I wonder whether we could meet at 3 PM on Friday.
- I was wondering if we could visit Bombay this summer.
- Common sense tells me to attend to ... first.
- At the outset, I would like you to (DO).
- First focus on ...
- Our first step should be to (DO).
- We can't afford to forget that ...
- This should be borne in mind that ...
- We could first start by ...
- Would it be possible for you to (DO).
- Could he do this on Friday?
- We shall meet at the restaurant at 3 PM.
- Would it be convenient for you to visit me this evening?
- This Thursday night we are going to devote to (DO).
- It has been settled that ...
- As per the program you are to (DO).
- It would upset the schedule if we (DO).
- Let everyone stick to the schedule.
- Fridays are earmarked for ...
- As agreed by everybody we should (DO).
- Please see that ...
- It has been arranged that you would (DO).
- You will be met by ... at the station.
- We have to arrange ourselves to meet (or face) the challenges.
- Take care of the minute, and the hour will take care of itself (proverb).
- See to it that everything proceeds smoothly as planned.
- The most efficient way to accomplish the task is to (DO).
- As I can see there would be no problem in getting the leave.

*(DO) denotes an appropriate verb or action word

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. It took us one and half hour.
2. Mastour is better than any student.
3. He is more senior than me.
4. It is the most unique book.
5. The higher you go, the cool you feel.

Solutions to last week's questions

1. I am applying for a loan to build a house.
- Note:** In the British use, one's home is the place to which one belongs and where one feels comfortable. Home is more than just a house or concrete structure.
- Example:** Our new house is beginning to look more like a real home. Americans often use home to mean house. (LDCE)
2. I don't like your cracking jokes with me.
3. Would you mind sharpening the pencil for me?
4. My wife bakes bread for me everyday.
5. I like to take lemon tea without milk.

III. How to express it in one word

1. Turn or wander away from the main point.
2. Long wall of earth to keep back water.
3. Of building falling to pieces.
4. Cause to make wider or larger.
5. Situation in which one has to choose between two things or courses of action.

Answers to last week's questions

1. Special choice of words in speaking or writing, especially in poetry: **Diction** (n)
2. Book dealing with the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order: **Dictionary** (n)
3. Formal expression of opinion or wise sayings: **Dictum** (n)
4. Intended to teach: **Didactic** (adj)
5. Two letters that represent a single sound: **Diagraph** (n)

IV. Grammar and composition

a) Composition
Below are mentioned some situations concerning invitations or arrangements. Say what you would write in each case.

1. A friend has invited you to his village during the Ramadaan. You wish to accept.
2. The Housing officer of the university has written you a letter asking if he can come and inspect the house on Friday. This would be a bad day for you.
3. You have written to the Indian embassy for a visa. The Cultural Attaché has replied, asking you to go at 11 O'clock next Monday. You wish to confirm the appointment.
4. Your friend has asked you if you could lend him your lecture notes over the week end. You cannot.
5. You have been asked to attend the graduation ceremony of one of your friends. You accept.

b) Idioms and phrases
Use the following phrases in sentences of your own

1. a bad word; 2. in bad; 3. go bad; 4. bad shot; 5. bad for

c. Words commonly confounded
Bring out differences in meaning of the following pairs of words:

1. blush, brush
2. blab, blurb
3. bode, abode
4. bombard, bombast
5. bonanza, extravaganza

Answers to last week's questions

Grammar and composition

- a) Grammar**
(It is ADJECTIVE that)
1. It is crazy that children are allowed so much freedom.
 2. It is strange that no two children learn in the same way.
 3. This is sad that some parents consider school a waste of time.
 4. It is extremely important that children share things.
 5. It is only proper for parents that they get involved in the education of their children.

Idioms and phrases

1. **act in bad faith** (act dishonestly or insincerely): I never thought that he would act in bad faith in such a serious matter.
2. **call somebody bad names** (call him insulting names): It was improper on your part to have called a senior person like him bad names.
3. **a bad business** (an unfortunate affair): I sincerely regret my involvement in such a bad business as the heated exchange with my friend.
4. **bad debt** (a debt that is unlikely to be paid): I have forgotten about the money I gave him as a bad debt.
5. **to go from bad to worse** (get worse every day): The law and order situation in the city is going from bad to worse.

Words commonly confounded

1. **bonny** (adj) (healthy looking): A bonny baby is born to them.
2. **bonny** (adj) (full of bones): He is a tall, bony man.
3. **born** (adj) (come into the world by birth): I was born on 23 July 1947.
4. **borne** (v) (carried): Cholera is a waterborne disease.
5. **barrow** (n) (small cart with two wheels): The barrow-man is selling fruit and vegetables in the street.
6. **borrow** (vt) (get something from someone to be returned later): May I borrow your book for a moment?
7. **bosh** (n) (empty talk, non sense): Stop talking bosh.
8. **boss** (n) (master): My boss is very generous.
9. **bosom** (n) (Person's breast): The mother held the baby close to her bosom.
10. **blossom** (n) (flower): The apple trees are in blossom.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"And fear the Day When ye shall be Brought back to Allah. Then shall every soul Be paid what it earned, And none shall be Dealt with unjustly." (S2 A.281)

VI. Words of wisdom

"It is human to err; it is devilish to remain wilfully in error." —Augustine of Hippo

Dr. Mohammed Sarhan Al Mekhlafi:

'Teachers should be role-models'

A renowned educationist, Dr. Mohammed Sarhan Al Mekhlafi, Dean of the Faculty of Education has his MA degree from the University of Columbia, and PhD from the University of Pennsylvania, USA. He was Vice Dean (Academic Affairs) in the Faculty of Education from 1994-95. In 1995, he was elevated to the position of the Dean of the Faculty of Education (Amran), becoming its first Dean. Appreciating the excellent work he has done in Amran, the University appointed him as the Dean of the Faculty of Education at Sana'a.

In a candid interview with Prof. P. A. Abraham, Dr. Mohammed stressed the role of the teachers in motivating students. He also discussed other issues pertaining to matters regarding higher education and about his own Faculty. Excerpts from the interview:

PAA: Would you give us a brief background about your Faculty?

Dr. Mohammed: In 1972, the University of Sana'a began functioning in a humble way with three Faculties viz. Faculty of Education, Arts and Science in the old campus. When the Faculty of Education was shifted to the new campus in 1981, there did not even exist a proper building for the Faculty. In the year 2000, with the funds granted by the International Bank, the present building was constructed and soon the Faculty was shifted there, now probably the best building in the entire campus. At present, our Faculty consists of 9 Departments, 100 Faculty members and about 10,000 students in the role. We also conduct various postgraduate programs. It is indeed a matter of pride for us that luminaries like Dr. Kassim Brah (President, Hudeida University), Dr. Ali Hood (President, Hadramud University), Dr. Mohammed Alkhaer (President, Ibb University), Dr. Ahmed Alwen (Vice President, Tais University), Dr. Mohammed Muthar, (Vice Minister of Higher Education), Dr. Mohammed Asoofi (Deputy Minister of Higher Education) and Dr. Waheeba Fareha (Minister of Human rights) were Professors in our Faculty before they were elevated to their current positions.

PAA: Prior to your present assignment, you were Dean of the Faculty at Amran. What difference do you feel? Are you happy here?

Dr. Mohammed: Yes, I am. You see, Amran is a small Faculty and the problems and responsibilities are naturally less there. Personally, I like to face challenges and I consider problems as opportunities. In Sana'a, I feel I can work much better and harder.

PAA: Do you face any problems especially at the time of admissions?

Dr. Mohammed: Earlier, Yes. We had to succumb to many outside pressures. At present, the Higher Education Council has certain norms regarding admissions which we strictly follow. This year the cut off point for admission was 70% marks and next year we may still raise it to 80% so that the quality of students admitted are maintained. We also conduct entrance tests in some departments and students are admitted on their performance at the test.

PAA: Some classes, I am told, have more than 500 students attending the lecture at a time. Isn't it a major problem?

Dr. Mohammed: Yes, it is. An ideal class should not consist of not more than 50-60 students. But, the present



Prof. P. A. Abraham (right) in conversation with Dr. Mohammed Sarhan Al Mekhlafi

set up is such that we have to make compromises. Otherwise, the government should be ready to change its policies, appoint more teachers, and give more infrastructure and facilities.

PAA: Is it true that the number of girl students admitted in the Faculty are more than that of boys? What, according to you are the reasons?

Dr. Mohammed: Most of the students who apply for admissions are girls and we try to accommodate them here, otherwise, they have to travel to far away places for their studies.

PAA: Under the University of Sana'a, the Faculties of Education are more in number. What are the reasons?

Dr. Mohammed: The main reason, I think, is that there is less investment in establishing these Faculties whereas, Faculties like Science, Engineering, Medicine etc require huge investments which the government can't afford. However, I strongly feel that it is not a correct policy as there is already big unemployment problem among the graduates who are passing out from Education Faculties.

PAA: Now, what is the solution?

Dr. Mohammed: The government, it seems, is planning to convert some of these Faculties into Community Colleges where students may be imparted vocational and job oriented courses like Computer Programming, Information Technology, Curriculum Development, Supervisory Courses etc. I believe that courses like Geography, History and Islamic Studies are redundant as students who graduate in these subjects hardly find any jobs after their graduation.

PAA: What is your opinion about the importance of extra-curricular activities like sports and games, debates and other competitions for the students?

Dr. Mohammed: Well, they are very important for the over all development of the personality of the students. But may be, because of the financial crunch, we are not able to organize such activities in a large scale.

PAA: Are you satisfied with the performance of the teachers of your Faculty?

Dr. Mohammed: I should say that our teachers are all well-qualified. But, I do not think that most of them possess the devotion and commitment that a teacher should have. It is an open fact that many of the teachers are engaged in teaching in Private Universities with the result that they cannot give full attention to the students in their own Faculties. I feel that they lack accountability. For example, I remember the case of a teacher who used to come to the Faculty just to collect his salary. He

has not taken a single lecture for the whole of the academic year!

PAA: What, according to you, is the way out?

Dr. Mohammed: You see, they go to these private universities to make some extra bucks. The way out is, probably, to raise the salary of the teachers and give them better facilities. Above all, the government should impose a strict code of conduct for all the employees of the university and the authorities should see to it that they are implemented strictly. The government and the University should take initiative regarding this matter.

PAA: What are your achievements during these two years and what are some of your future plans for the development of the Faculty?

Dr. Mohammed: Well, during this short span of 2 years, under the supervision of our Faculty, we have established a Computer Center, A Higher Education Development Center, Educational and Psychological Counseling Center and a Technical Department for awarding Diploma in Higher Studies. Recently we have also obtained internet access in the Faculty. We also have started a Journal captioned Journal of Educational and Psychological Sciences. In due course of time, we have plans to open a Physics Laboratory and also a Language Laboratory for which the German government has already promised us financial assistance. We have also plans to start a course in TOEFL for our students who intend to pursue higher studies abroad. The main stumbling block is financial crunch. If that is solved, we are able to do a number of activities for the development of our Faculty. In spite of all the problems, I feel proud to say that the graduates of our Faculty are the most sought after in various jobs here and abroad.

PAA: As an eminent educationist, what are your suggestions for improving the quality/standard of Education in Yemen?

Dr. Mohammed: Well, I think, it should ideally start in the schools where the foundation of a pupil is made. We need to have better schools and skilled teachers who are committed to their job. The current curriculum/ syllabus of our Universities need drastic changes as they are outdated and not in tune with the changing times. University should arrange orientation programs for the teachers. Instead of lecturing, teachers should adopt interactive approaches in the classroom where students are more involved.

PAA: Finally, would you like to give any message to the teachers and students of Sana'a University?

Dr. Mohammed: I hear many teachers complaining that the students are not smart they have no interest in their studies, they just want to pass the exams. I believe that it is the teachers who have to motivate the students. In fact, they should be role models. Teachers must do their duty with a sense of responsibility, dedication and commitment. They should keep on updating their knowledge. If we have good and upright teachers, we will have good and upright students who in turn will eventually become able and dynamic citizens who can make our country progress. And, students should remember that hard work is the essence of success in life.



Faculty of Education, Sana'a University.

YOUTH FORUM

A Message to the

Daughters of Belqais

Dear daughters of Belqais!
Let me say it to you,
You have the rights, the only
things is to act righteously.
Lucky indeed you are,
Prove your self, and be the
guiding star.
All you have to do is to be
thankful,
To God who asks the man to
be merciful
Make, the Holy Book your
constant guide
It's the only thing to save
your honor and pride.
The need of the hour is
education
So that you are truly
The first school, for your

infant,
Another aspect, we mustn't
ignore, is your duty
As a virtuous wife, a cultured
mother and beacon light of
the society
You are a woman
More so, you are a Muslim
It doesn't matter what you
are
A nurse, a reporter, a
teacher,
A doctor, even a professor
Let's all implore to Allah
The Almighty,
To grant Muslims His benign
mercy and victory
Over the bloody Jewish,
Shareonic devils.

Aziz Saleh Ali
English Dept., Level 4

Faculty of Education -
Amran

Al-Donya

When I get up every
morning,
I hear the sound of birds.
I see the buds of flowers.
I'm touched by the smile and
the sounds of children.
I see the rays of sun.
I remember that there is one
Creator in this world.
I remember death's glare.
I remind myself of the two
choices: hell or heaven
I do all my best to gain the
acceptance of Allah.

Mofeed Abduh Othman
Faculty of Education
Khawlan

Our Contributors Write

Dear Dr. Sahu,

Thank you very much for all the efforts you are exerting to improve English in the Republic of Yemen.

Dr. Sadek R. Mohammed
University of Ibb

Dear Dr. Sadek,

Thanks a lot for your appreciative comments. I seek your cooperation and that of other colleagues to join hands in raising standards of learners of English in the Republic of Yemen. Your articles will be included in our forthcoming issues.

Best wishes.

—Dr. Sahu

WONDERWORD by DAVID OUELLET

HOW TO PLAY: First read the list of words, then look at the puzzle. The words are in all directions — vertically, horizontally, diagonally, backward. Circle each letter of a word found and strike it off the list. The letters are often used more than once, so do not cross them out. It is best to find the big words first. When you find all the words listed in the clues, you'll have a number of letters left over that spell the Wonderword.

CLUES

Action	Clatter	Figure	Musical	Silly
Adorned	Climb	First	Noise	Slide
Adventure	Clink	Funny	Outlet	Software
Amusement	Coin	Fuses	Package	Solid
Animal	Collect	Game	Paper	Spin
Assemble	Color	Giant	Phone	Sticker
Axle	Cowboy	Gift	Planes	Story
Bags	Cubes	Guess	Plastic	String
Ball	Curled	Guide	Present	Stuffed
Bargain	Dealer	Hats	Product	Tubular
Beeps	Decals	Hide	Punching bag	Puppet
Bell	Doll	Home	Puzzle	Tank
Bike	Drawing	Horse	Reading	Tested
Blocks	Dress	House	Rooms	Tinkering
Break	Drums	Join	Round	Truck
Carry	Durable	Laugh	Seated	View
Chains	Educational	Leak	Share	Wheel
Chime	Electronic	Learning		
	Faces	Motor		

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Last Week's Answer: Adjustable

CHILDREN'S TOYS

Solution: 7 letters

Y	L	L	I	S	T	U	F	F	E	D	G	Y	O	B	W	O	C	W	P
K	N	A	T	Y	H	F	I	G	U	R	E	N	B	E	E	M	I	O	H
S	D	N	R	G	B	S	T	B	F	S	T	R	I	N	G	L	O	E	L
L	E	R	U	T	N	E	V	D	A	E	E	V	K	R	D	N	L	E	R
A	A	A	C	F	P	A	E	S	C	L	R	S	E	N	E	C	A	L	E
C	L	C	K	P	C	T	S	P	E	L	L	A	U	L	I	K	S	A	K
E	E	O	U	T	L	E	T	C	S	E	I	O	W	T	B	E	N	C	C
D	R	P	I	B	M	D	T	U	A	A	R	M	S	T	N	A	P	I	I
R	R	O	U	B	E	R	M	R	X	T	L	A	B	A	F	I	R	S	T
A	N	U	L	Z	O	S	N	L	C	R	L	N	L	D	G	O	E	U	S
W	A	E	M	N	Z	I	E	E	A	P	O	P	I	U	A	U	S	M	D
I	E	N	I	S	N	L	L	D	A	N	D	L	B	A	B	R	E	A	K
N	S	C	I	G	T	L	E	P	N	I	O	J	O	A	G	U	N	S	E
G	I	L	I	M	O	E	A	C	S	A	J	O	C	N	R	T	G	S	
I	O	A	S	C	A	R	R	H	R	D	H	S	T	D	I	G	A	M	E
F	N	T	P	M	L	L	A	Y	O	H	O	M	E	A	H	K	S	B	S
T	A	T	I	C	O	I	N	R	O	U	R	T	S	K	C	O	L	B	H
H	G	E	N	N	T	N	E	M	E	S	U	M	A	N	U	I	I	A	
E	D	R	E	S	S	E	O	K	S	E	E	P	G	U	I	D	E	R	
T	S	G	N	I	D	A	E	R	T	C	U	D	O	R	P	E	E	E	

The National University Celebrates Its Fifth Group Of Graduates

Under the patronage of AHMAD ABDULLAH AL-HEGRY, the Governor of Taiz, the National University held a graduation celebration for its fifth group of graduates for the academic year 2001-2002 last Wednesday Oct. 30 in Al-muntazah Hall in Taiz.

The president of the university, the deans of colleges, students and fathers of the students participated in the celebration. The presidents then gave awards to the best students and to a number of establishments in the Republic who had worked with the university.

In his speech, the deputy governor of Taiz, Sheikh Mohammad Bin Mohammad Al-

Haajim, expressed his happiness at such great achievements by the university and took pride in the graduates from the private education sector. He also highlighted the significance of technical and vocational education which he considered badly needed in the present-day market.



The president of the university Shakib al-Khameri, expressed his pride in the graduation of the first group of medical students and the first group of graduates from the science, engineering and computer engineering colleges. He said the National University has been exerting strenuous efforts towards improving education through developing and modernizing the departments, and asserted that the university is a result of the encouragement and frequent support from the leader of modernization in Yemen, President ALI ABDULLAH SALEH.

Dr Ismail MacDonald, the chairman of the English department said: "We at National University understand that the world is changing quickly, much more quickly than any of us want. We realize that this means that we have to work hard to

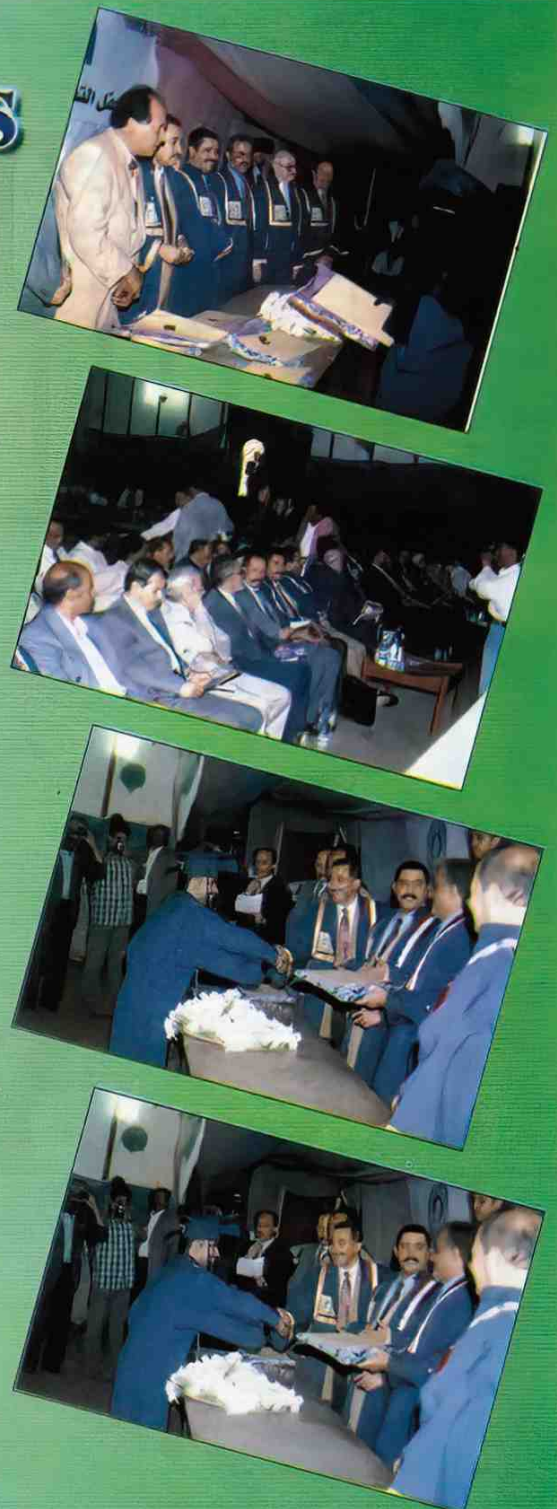


Shakib al-Khameri, The president of the National University

prepare our young men and women as best we can. We must constantly work to make sure that our curriculum meets their real needs. This is the reason that we constantly emphasize practical education. It is our responsibility to give our students an education that they can use. We have great confidence in our graduates. They have worked hard and deserve our praise. I am sure that they will look back on their university years and understand that we have done our best for them.

It is worth mentioning here that the NU was founded according to decree No.(3) of the Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research issued in 12/1/1994 and the name of the university was changed from Taiz National University to the National University at the university's request according to the decision of the Ministry of Education and the cabinet No. (558) issued in 21/7/1996.

The National University is member of the Union of Arab Universities and a member of the Union of Arab Scientific Research Boards. It has cooperative agreements and academic relations with a number of great Arab universities.



طعم لايقاوم



زبادي الهنا

رمضان كريم

Ramadan Kareem

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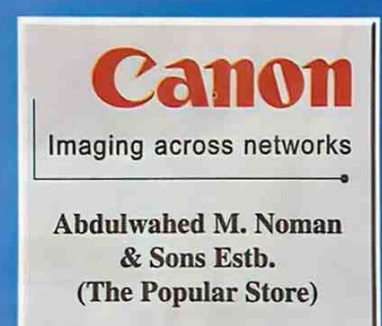
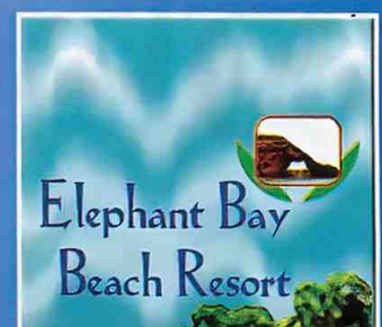
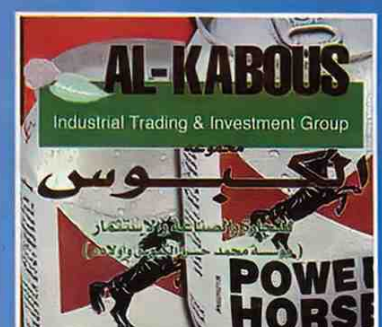
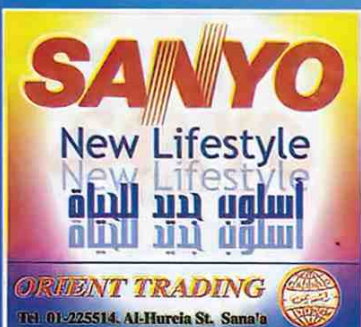
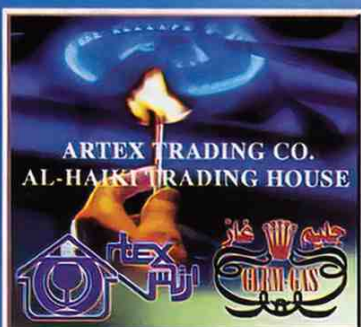
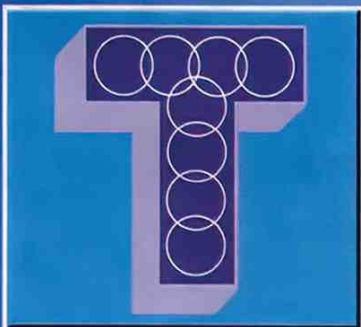
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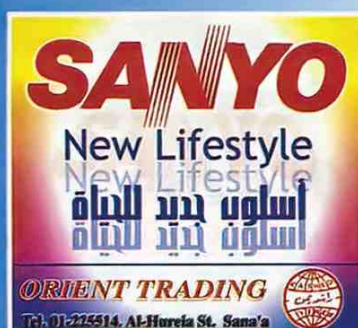
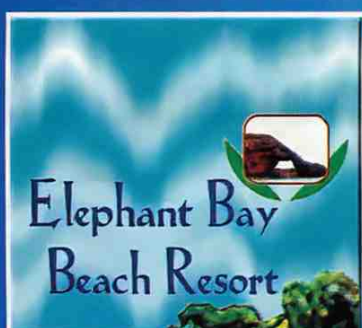
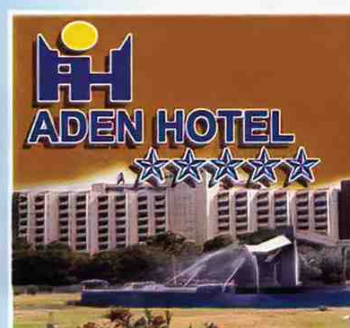
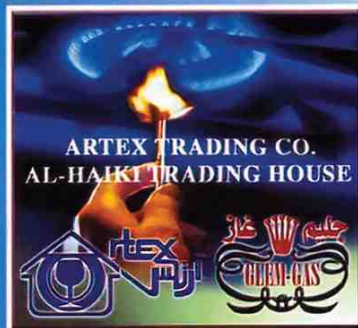
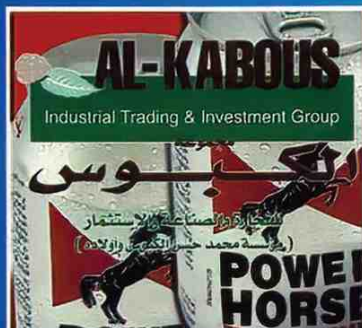
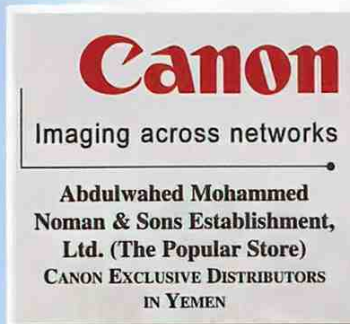
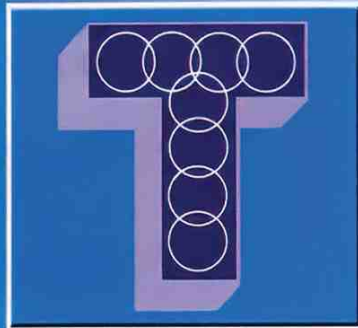
أو بالصحيفة: 268661/2/3....

تمنياتنا للجميع بالتوفيق الدائم.

تعليمات

YEMEN TIMES

مسابقة الملايين

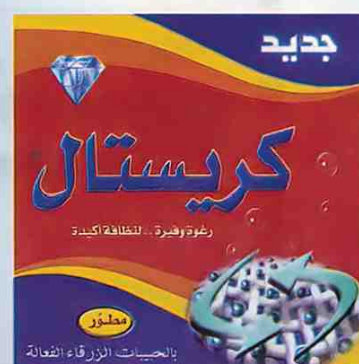
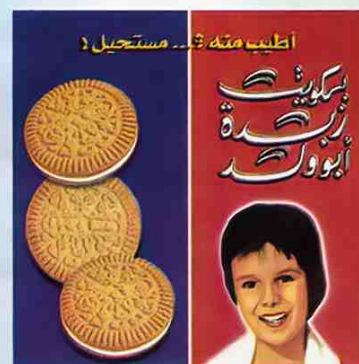


Questions for Issue 45	أسئلة المسابقة للعدد ٤٥
Check the right answer	اختر الإجابة الصحيحة
1- What is the event that the Haidary Group of Companies is having? <input type="checkbox"/> Ramadan Sony Sale <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping Festival <input type="checkbox"/> Sony Festival	١- ما هي الفعالية التي تقوم بها مجموعة شركات الحيدري هذه الأيام? <input type="checkbox"/> تخفيضات شهر رمضان <input type="checkbox"/> مهرجان التسوق <input type="checkbox"/> مهرجان سوني
2- Where are Glem Gas cookers manufactured? <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> France	٢- أين تصنع طباخات جليم غاز? <input type="checkbox"/> ألمانيا <input type="checkbox"/> إيطاليا <input type="checkbox"/> فرنسا
3- To which of those countries does Yemen Times distribute <input type="checkbox"/> UAE only <input type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia only <input type="checkbox"/> Both countries	٣- في أي من الدول التالية توزع صحيفة يمن تايمز? <input type="checkbox"/> الإمارات العربية المتحدة <input type="checkbox"/> المملكة العربية السعودية <input type="checkbox"/> كلا الدولتين
4- On what day did the Yemeni General Insurance Company celebrate its Silver Jubilee? <input type="checkbox"/> Oct 24, 2002 <input type="checkbox"/> Oct 25, 2002 <input type="checkbox"/> Oct 26, 2002	٤- في أي يوم احتفلت الشركة اليمنية العامة للتأمين باليوبيل الفضي? <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٤ أكتوبر <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٥ أكتوبر <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٦ أكتوبر
5- Videocon is currently exhibiting its products in which exhibition center? <input type="checkbox"/> Apollo Expo <input type="checkbox"/> Sana'a Center for Int'l Exhibitions in Shumaila	٥- تقيم شركة فيديوكون للأجهزة الإلكترونية والمنزلية معرضاً بمناسبة قدوم شهر رمضان المبارك في: <input type="checkbox"/> معرض أبولو <input type="checkbox"/> مركز صنعاء للمعارض
6- Sanyo Company, one of the pioneering companies in electronic manufactures. Its agent in Yemen is Orient Trading Co. based in Sana'a. <input type="checkbox"/> Al-Hureia St. <input type="checkbox"/> Al-Qasr St. <input type="checkbox"/> Azubeiri St.	٦- شركة (سانيو) الرائدة في تصنيع الأجهزة الإلكترونية، وكيلها في اليمن (شركة الشرق للتجارة) مركزها الرئيسي صنعاء شارع: <input type="checkbox"/> الحرية <input type="checkbox"/> القصر <input type="checkbox"/> الزبيري
7- In what country did the Bali explosion occur? <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/> Russia	٧- في أي دولة حدث انفجار بالي? <input type="checkbox"/> ماليزيا <input type="checkbox"/> اندونيسيا <input type="checkbox"/> روسيا
8- What is the trademark which appears on Al-Tabbakh cooking oil? <input type="checkbox"/> Al-Safi <input type="checkbox"/> Wafer <input type="checkbox"/> Nadheef	٨- ما هي العلامة التجارية التي تظهر على منتجاتها زيت الطباخ: <input type="checkbox"/> الصافي <input type="checkbox"/> وفير <input type="checkbox"/> نخليل
9- A biscuits that known by the motto "something yummier? No way!" is: <input type="checkbox"/> Mary <input type="checkbox"/> Abu Walad <input type="checkbox"/> Wafer	٩- المنتج الذي شعاره "أطيب منه مستحيل" هو: <input type="checkbox"/> ماري <input type="checkbox"/> أبو ولد <input type="checkbox"/> وفير مغذي

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Welcome Ramadan..

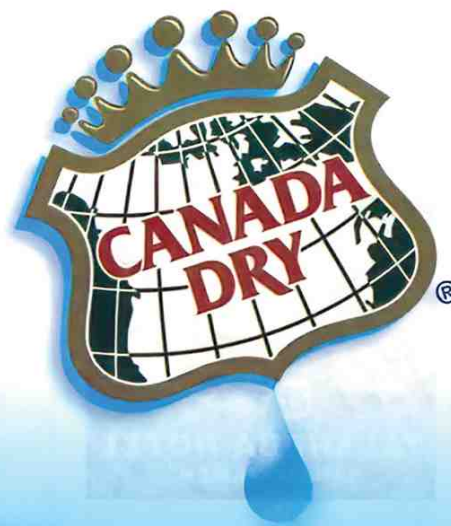
By SALEH ABDULBAQI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Ramadan has finally come. This is the special holy month for Muslims -9th on the Hijri calendar- that includes valuable concepts and practices. Its sacredness and delightfulness are bestowed with a virtuous atmosphere of sympathy and solidarity among Muslims. It also makes people feel and see the suffering of the poor. Life changes almost completely. Night turns into day, as most of the people stay awake the whole night doing several things. Whatever they used to do during the day, they do at night during Ramadan. Although Muslims feel hunger and thirst because of fasting during daytime, they cannot but admire the spirit of Ramadan.

Nights turn into a lively, joyful atmosphere with people going out. Some go to work, and some just enjoy their time. This seems to be almost identical in most of the Islamic countries. However, there are still some things that are unique to each country. In Yemen, we find some customs shared in almost all governorates of the Republic. Despite hardships which make the population suffer from their deplorable and hard living conditions, you can only see simple and innocent smiles on the people's faces during this holy month.

During Ramadan, spirituality is personified by the fact that people stop eating. This is known as abstinence. It is one of the most favorable months, in which mercy and forgiveness prevails in the entire Islamic nation (Ummah). It is the month in which the true Muslim shows his self-restraint and forbearance. As it is customary for Yemenis to celebrate this holy month, people, vendors selling toys and local desserts gather next to any ancient mosque. In the mosque, people spend the night chanting psalms and verses, but this is limited to some governorates. In short, life is completely changed, as houses and mosques become like bee cells where people recite verses of the Holy Koran.

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