

He said the war on Iraq has brought chaos, not long-awaited reform

Saleh blasts US war

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

President Ali Abdullah Saleh said in an interview with Lebanon's Future TV aired last Saturday that the US-led war in Iraq has brought chaos instead of promised reform to Iraq.

"What we see now after the end of Saddam's regime is not stability and quiet in Iraq, but ... robbery, rape, looting, assassinations and absence of security," Saleh said.

Furthermore, President Saleh also

blasted the way the coalition forces handled post-war Iraq. "Almost three months have passed and there is no hope or indication of security and stability in Iraq," he said in the interview that was held during his trip to France and Germany last week.

However, the President also said that the fall of Saddam's regime should be an example for other Arab leaders, who are still not allowing democracy in their countries.

Saleh blamed the "administrative

vacuum" in Iraq for the almost daily attacks against US and UK forces in the country.

Al-Mayad's case discussed

In Germany, he met with officials ahead of a court decision on a US request to extradite Mohammad Ali Hassan Al Moayad, a former Yemeni lawmaker arrested in Germany in January, and his aide, Mohammad Mohsen Yahya Zayed, to face terrorism charges. US officials suspect Al

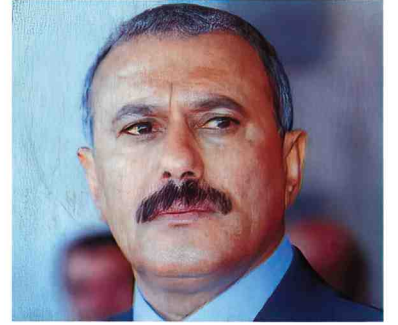
Moayad of supplying millions of dollars, recruits and weapons to Al Qaeda terror network leader Osama Ben Laden in the years before the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.

Yemeni government has asked Germany to return both men to Yemen as the government is discussing the men's fate with US officials.

On the other hand, the President said that a plan to open an FBI office in Yemen was in line with the war on terror, but did not mean there would be a

permanent US military presence in the country.

According to the AP, FBI agents have been living in Yemen since the October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole that killed 17 US soldiers. US agents have also been providing counterterrorism training to Yemeni forces. But the presence of US military forces in Arab countries has been generally rejected by most Arabs and was cited by Osama bin Laden as a reason for his terror campaign against America.



President Ali Abdullah Saleh

4 militants arrested

Mopping up operations in Huttat continue

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Abyan, July 2 - Yemeni special counter terrorism forces are still mopping up the mountainous area of Huttat, 120 km north east of Aden governorate, hunting down for over 40 affiliates of the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA) who fled after the government forces stormed the rugged area last week where some 80 militants were camping. Security sources said that 4 elements of the AAIA, Islamic Jihad, were arrested. He added that the four were among six people arrested in Sarar region, pointing out that two were found ordinary citizens and released. During the fierce battle with the militants, six militants were killed and other 11 arrested, according to an Interior ministry official. A police officer was also killed and another five were wounded during the operation to track down the fugitives. The fate of the leader of the group, Khalid Abdu Nabbi, is still unknown although security officials said that he was killed and that his body was found among the killed. Some of the militants are Arab Afghans.

The military operation in which hundreds of soldiers used tanks, artillery, heavy machine guns, came after the militants attacked on June 21 a military medical convoy injuring a doctor, five aides and the driver. The government gave the attackers an ultimatum to surrender but to no avail.

Although military officials said that military operations were over last week, local sources said that the government troops backed with helicopters and other weapons continue to mop up the area searching for over 40 militants who escaped from the military operation area. Among the fugitives are some al-Qaeda suspects who escaped last April from the intelligence prison in Aden.

Continued on page 3

As they fly to Jordan for treatment:

Three doctors tell their stories

BY MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The three injured doctors who were attacked in Abyan on June 20 by armed men affiliated to the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army left the military hospital in Sana'a to Jordan on July 1 for receiving treatment there.

Those doctors were Dr. Ahmed al-Bajli, Khaled Ahmed Mohammed Ashameri, and Yahya Ahmed Yahya al-Kuhlani.

The three have expressed their deep gratitude to Brigadier General, Ali Mohammed Naji, manager of the Military Hospital in Sana'a for his role to limit their sufferings and tribulations.

They also expressed their gratitude to President Ali Abdullah Saleh for

his role in giving his clear orders to have them treated abroad.

To know more about their mission and how they were taken aback by the militants in Huttat area, Yemen Times met them at Sanaa Airport just before leaving for Jordan and the following is what they have said.

Dr. Ahmed al-Bajli, a medical surgeon, 42, said, "We were taken aback by a group of armed men in an isolated area on our way to give humanitarian medical assistance to the helpless people in Huttat village which belongs to Abyan governorate.

We all were unarmed, except one of us who had a small pistol, when armed men started firing heavily at us for half an hour.

Continued on page 3



Dr. Ahmed al-Bajli describing the horrible attack. Photo By Mohammed bin Sallam



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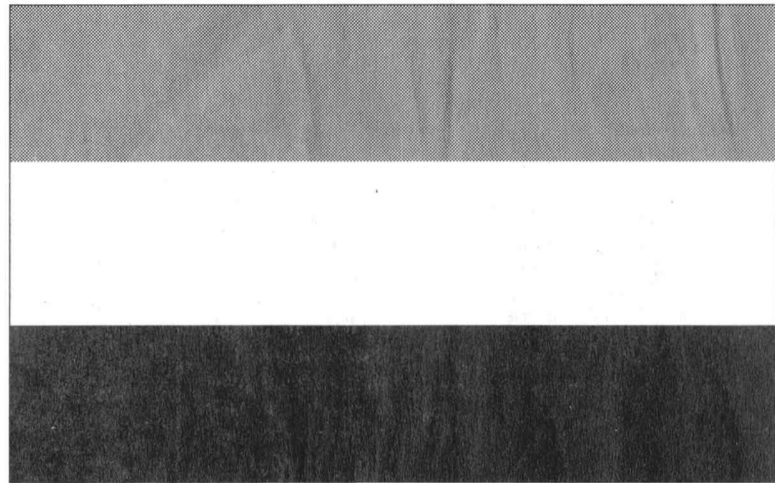
Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council to sign economic agreements

MAHYOUB AL-KAMALY
YEMEN TIMES

The Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council is to conduct its 15th round in Sana'a on Saturday July 5. The council is to be headed from the Yemeni side by Mr. Abdulqadir Ba Jamal prime minister, and Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz prime minister's second deputy from the Saudi side.

The Yemeni government seeks to get new loans to fund its development projects that are planned to be executed during the remaining two years of the 5-year economic plan 2000-2005.

The meeting comes as the second step to the preparatory committee discussions that took place in Sana'a during the last few weeks. During those discussions, schedule of the upcoming meetings were decided. The discussions aim at finalizing means to start the third phase of a number of educational, health and water projects to be executed by the social development fund. The schedule also included a project for a custom tax agreement so as to avoid dual taxation and a third to



encourage and protect investors and their capitals as per the study conducted by the Arab League concerning the unified Arab convention for investing Arab capitals.

The council will also sign a tourism cooperation agreement and an accord memorandum on dangerous waste management. Both agreements were presented forward by the preparatory committee. The council will sign a number of execution programs in the cultural, youth and sports fields, and

another agreement between the National Center for Documentation in Yemen and its counterpart organization in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In the commercial field, an execution program in developing exports and another in technical cooperation in standards and quality management will be signed. As for agriculture, the council would discuss the possibility of setting a protocol for agricultural cooperation and discussing a mechanism for implementing the signed agreements in



the terrestrial and naval transportation agreements. Both sides have agreed to work together on eradicating malaria across the borders and to exchange information regarding the disease.

The Saudi side promised to work on supplying and operating Aden's General Hospital and enlarging Al-Salam Hospital by creating space for 150 additional beds. As per the technical education and training, according to the preparatory committee, signing of an agreement in this field is under

process. The preparatory committee meeting examined a feasibility study of electricity connection between the two countries, a project funded by the Arab Social and Economic Development Fund.

It is assured that the bilateral relations between the two countries are in prosperity and developing rapidly through the annual Yemeni-Saudi council regular meetings.

Readers' Voice
Yemen Times is reintroducing a popular feature "Readers' Voice" - formerly known as YT Opinion Poll. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

THIS EDITION'S QUESTION:

Do think Iraqi resistance may result in another Vietnam for the Americans?

- Yes, it will be another Vietnam.
- No, everything will be much better.
- Let's wait and see.

LAST EDITION'S QUESTION:

Do you think that Bush and Blair could win the second term in office?

- George Bush will, but Blair will not. 37.7%
- None of them will. 28.5%
- Both of them will win. 23.5%
- Blair will and Bush will not. 10.1%

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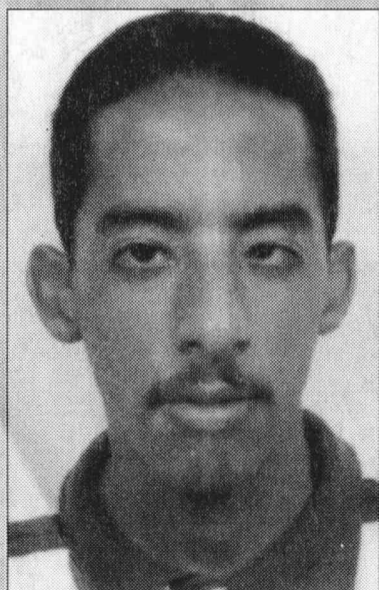
After winning 2 golden and 2 silver medals:

Athletes at Special Olympics bring pride to Yemen

The Yemeni team returning from Dublin, Ireland, where the Special Olympics 2003 were held last week, can hold their heads high. The athletes participating in the Olympics, which aims at showing the athletic skills courage and dignity of 7,000 athletes with a learning disability from around the world, garnered a tally of two gold and two silver medals from the event. On Thursday, Ms. Ahlam Mutaheer won gold in the 100m run, to the delight of her teammates, this being the first ever medal awarded to a Yemeni participant. This success was built upon the next day as Mr Aiman Haggag sprinted to victory

in the 100m run to win gold, and later claimed second place in the men's shot-put final. On Saturday, the final day of the event, Mr. Suheel Almaari staked his claim to silver in the men's 200m run to end a memorable week for the special athletes.

All the participants are from the Iman Rehabilitation School in Sana'a. Given the successful outcome of their participation, both in terms of sporting achievement and cultural exchange, it is hoped this worthwhile experience will be repeated in China and Japan who will host the games in 2007.



Suheel Almaari



Aiman Haggag

Yemen and Iran discuss further cooperation

Dubai, July 1, IRNA — Iran and Yemen discussed in San'a on Tuesday possible ways for bolstering bilateral ties and cooperation, particularly in the area of human rights.

Iranian Ambassador to San'a Asghar Qoreishi and Yemeni Minister of Human Rights Amat al-Alim al-Suswah, in a meeting, discussed bilateral cooperation in the fields of human rights, particularly women's rights, and exchange of information and experience to raise their status in glob-

al affairs.

During the meeting, the Yemeni minister said his country was keen to familiarizing itself with measures taken by the Islamic Republic on human rights. He lauded the progress made by Iranian women in the political, social and cultural arenas in this country.

Qoreishi and Al-Suswah also stressed exchange of visits between the two countries' officials and between responsible institutions pro-

moting women's' affairs.

In another development, Qoreishi met with Yemeni Deputy Foreign Minister for Asian and African Affairs Abdullah Razi during which both officials discussed bilateral ties, in particular, developments with regard to the implementation of accords signed by their countries during President Mohammad Khatami's visit to Yemen.

Razi voiced his country's determination to set a joint political committee.

Arab Organization for Human Rights:

Human rights report on Arab world released

SANA'A- The 17th annual report of the Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR) covering the second half of 2002 and first half of 2003 was released on June 28.

The report followed closely the situation of public freedoms and human rights in the Arab world.

A detailed analytic introduction dealt with the international anti-terror campaign and its effects in the Arab region. The report said that the human rights

situation since 2002 witnessed major setbacks because of the global war against 'terrorism'.

This was mainly attributed to pressure exerted by the USA and other countries on Arab regimes to crack down on suspect groups and individuals. This was seen as a justification for the Arab governments to attack their political rivals.

The report said that the international anti-terror campaign was a means used by Western powers to put an end to the legitimate Palestinian resistance and uprising, which was classified by them as 'terrorism'.

"The support of the Arab regimes to the Palestinian resistance has been weakened because of US pressure on Arab governments to fight certain Islamic organizations." The report said.

According to the report, the international legitimacy of the world order has been weakened by Israel and the US because of the war in Iraq and the Israeli human rights violations committed against Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The USA has also been blamed in the report for violating human rights by trying to impose a political initiative -the Road Map- that could resume rec-

onciliation on the basis of chronological order without the right of the return of Palestinian refugees, which would favor Israelis over Palestinians.

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Ali Jarallah's trial continues

The Sana'a West Court held its sessions on June 29 to reopen the file of Jarallah Omar's assassination. This was in response to the victim's family's request to find the accomplices of Ali Jarallah, the killer of the former assistant secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The killer was also accused of forming fundamentalist armed gangs, which could have other targets such as Jarallah Omar.

Demands of the prosecution related to the case were rejected by the judge, Abdurrahman of Jahaf due to the unveiling of new evidence. The court will continue reconsidering the lawsuit next week.

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Continued from page 1

Three doctors tell their stories

We did not resist and waited until the attack ends. Then, instead of receiving first aid and emergency medical care, we were labeled as 'dogs' spying for the American intelligence and that we had come only to chase those militants. We were left bleeding and I had been riddled with several shots in my body...

Two bullets penetrated my right hand and two others struck my left leg. We pleaded to the attackers using religion, values, and norms to give us a helping hand, but we were blundered and left bleeding for about two hours. Seven people were injured and the armed men threatened us not to come to their areas again.

That was the behavior of those butchers and thugs. What adds insult to injury is that those people are claiming to be faithful Muslims. Islam is far from what they did and they have nothing to do with it at all.

Khaled Ahmed Mohammed, 22, was supposed to get married this month but unfortunately he has lost one of his kidneys as a result of two shots that penetrated them. He described them as "renegades" and "highwaymen".

"We started moving at about half past seven on Saturday June 21 from our residence located at Ga'ar area in Abyan governorate. We were then intercepted by a car carrying two persons. Then we bypassed them and continued but realized the car was following us. Two bullets were shot in the air when we reached a route between two plateaus.

Gunfire and bazooka's projectiles were showered heavily towards us for about half an hour. The number of attackers was between 30 to 50.

Among the attackers seemed to be Yemeni Afghan militants from different Yemeni regions talking different accents, but the majority of them were probably from Ga'ar area." Mr. Khaled Ahmed has appreciated the efforts exerted to assist him and his colleagues.

"We are grateful to the leading role played by the head of the medical services department of the Defense Ministry for easing our pain and frustrations."

On his part, **Mr. Yahya Ahmed Yahya al-Kuhlani**, 22, lost his left arm and now lives in a state of frustration as his psychological state is dreadful due to attack and its consequences. He has spent only two years in military service.

Yahya couldn't refrain from shedding tears when describing the catastrophe and bitter experience he went through.

He became a disabled person while he was fulfilling his duty at the military service.

"I have nothing to say and my affliction has no condolence. Above all, I will not forget what has been done against us by those who call themselves 'Mujahedeen'. They are just highwaymen and cold-blooded murderers," he noted.

Informed sources pointed out that a number of Arabs as well as foreigners may have taken part in the recent attack against the medical caravan in Huttat area.

Three people have been identified, one from Afghanistan, the second from Saudi Arabia and the third from Jordan.

According to the sources, nationalities of other militants haven't yet been confirmed.



Khaled Ahmed Mohammed



Yahya Ahmed Yahya al-Kuhlani

Mopping up operations in Huttat continue

The ten-member team were charged with being involved in the suicide bombing of the USS Cole which killed 17 US sailors in Aden in October 12, 2000. Among the fugitives are Jamal al-Badwi and Fahd al-Kisa'e who were accused by the US FBI of being the masterminds of the Cole attack. Although some sources said that some of these fugitives were arrested during the Huttat mopping up operation, but the government officials did not confirm or deny the news. Some sources in Aden said that most of the fugitives are still at large. The mopping up operations went beyond Abyan to include some areas in Lahj where some of the militants are believed to hide. Reliable sources told Yemen Times that security measures have been intensified in Marib, Al-Jawf and Shabwa to prevent the escape to or from these areas where some al-Qaeda suspects are thought to hide. The government troops have been deployed to these areas to avoid any sort of harbor provided to such extremists by the tribes in these governorates.

Meanwhile, President Ali Abdullah Saleh confirmed during his visit to Paris that his government will continue fighting against terrorism until it is uprooted as it undermines security and stability of the country. Prime Minister, Abdul Qader Ba Jamal said that his government is "determined to continue chasing the elements of extremism and terrorism until this epidemic is completely eradicated."

The government of Yemen announced earlier that the AAIA does not exist anymore after the execution of its leader Abu Baker al-Mihdar in 1999. Al-Mihdar was arrested and tried after he and his militants kidnapped on December 28, 1998 some foreign tourists. The conformation between the militants and the security forces led to the killing of some of the tourists. But, the appearance of the AAIA militants having a camp for extremists in Abyan shows that extremism and al-Qaeda still pose a great challenge for Yemeni government which it has to face in the coming future.

One-month training course on running NGOs projects held

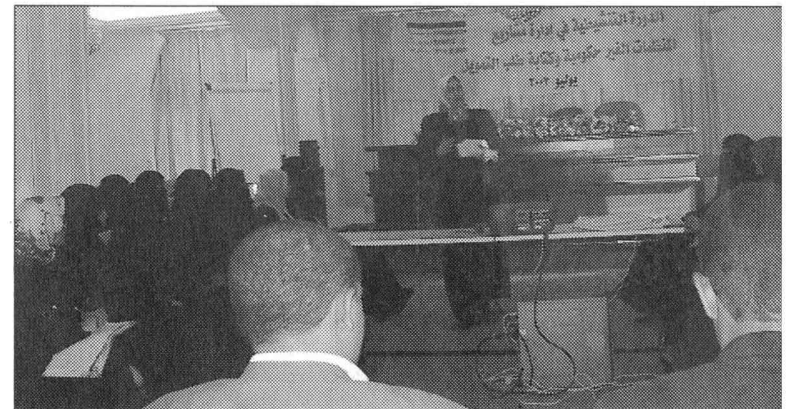
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung has started its one-month long training course on Tuesday on NGO projects' management, financing, and proposal writing. The training course, which is held in Sanaa at the Yemen Times premises, will give training to more than 25 participants and focuses on training female participants to acquire leadership skills.

Ms. Basma al-Qubati, the trainer, will aim through this course at promoting NGOs' capabilities and provides training to potential NGO leaders to build strong establishments with strong social relations and links with govern-

mental authorities and donors.

The training course will find suitable means to raise awareness among Yemenis of social gender issues, management, training mechanisms, participation, analysis, application, political development, and exchange of experiences.

At the end of the training course, participants will be given certificates of completion and should then be able to design and map out potentially successful projects that can be implemented in the Republic of Yemen with assistance from the donor community.



participants during the first day of the training course

Yemen's teams to leave to UAE

GAMEEL ABU AL-AEYHAM FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Preparations are in full swing to host two major sport events at both Arab and regional level for West Asia starting from July in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The first event will be a table tennis tournament, while the second will be a basketball championship.

Daily meetings are being held between Sports Union Chairman and member at the parliament al-Khedr al-Azani, and Chairman of the Basketball Union and Nabil al-Faqih, Chairman of the Table Tennis Union.

The National Tennis Ball Team has been preparing lately to participate in the upcoming championship in UAE.

The basketball team is due to leave after a couple of days to Sharjah, UAE in for training for championship which is to be held on August 8-12.

The Basketball Union has previously organized the 2001 West Asia Championship in Aden.

The team secured then the third place and qualified for the Asian Championship Finals in the State of Kuwait held in December 2002.

The National Juniors Team secured second place in its own tournament during the first phase elimination round for West Asia held in Iran in 2002.

The National Team has been seeking to achieve the first or the second place in order to be qualified for the Asian Championship Finals in 2004.

The National Table Tennis team has also been seeking to achieve the first place at both men and women championship.

Yemeni singer came under attack in KSA

Police force of Saudi Sibia governorate, Jizan, supported by members of a religious society has recently attacked wedding party performed by the Yemeni singer Faisal Alawi and attended by around three thousand people.

Al-Jazeera newspaper which published the news said the Yemeni well-known popular vocalist Faisal Alawi was performing a singing party at Halla palace when the chief police of the governorate and a number of the religious society stormed the place amidst astonishment of the audience. General Mohammed bin Abdullah al-Warthan, chief of police of the area headed directly towards Alawi and smashed his the musical instrument, the lute and later the incident developed into a violent clash between the attackers and the audience.

The newspaper quoted some eyewitnesses as saying the chief of police fired shots at the audience in an attempt to take the artist out of the palace to a police car.

The newspaper added that a security senior officials had later intervened and had the Yemeni vocalist released from detention.

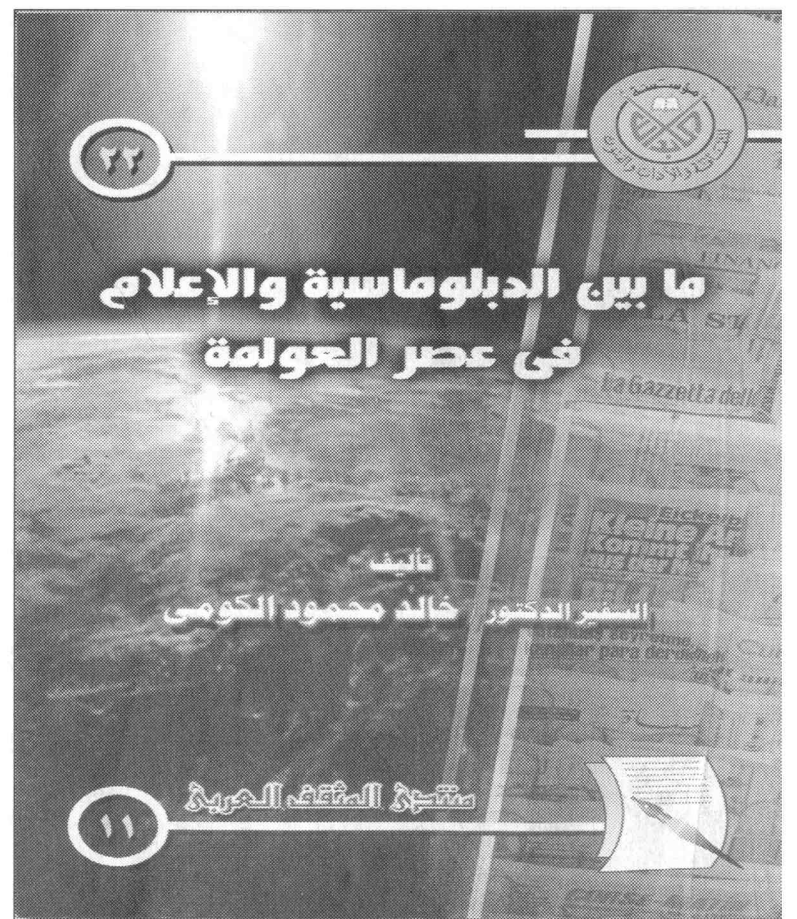
A book by Egyptian Ambassador to Yemen Dr. Khaled Al-Koumi: Between diplomacy & media in the era of globalization

Dr. Khaled Al-Koumi, Egyptian Ambassador to Yemen has recently published his book entitled "Between diplomacy and media in the era of globalization".

The book tackles issues about the weakness and strength in today's diplomacy and media relation. The book tries to draw conclusions about the best way to cope with the ongoing globalization taking place all over the world.

The book is an analysis and study of the success or failure of diplomacy in the Arab world, especially when interacting with the media. "We have learnt that as diplomats, we should talk a lot but say nothing useful. We never reply "Yes" to the media, but say "perhaps", and never say "No", but "perhaps not". This is quite out-of-date and needs to change," said the book.

It is worth noting that the book was published by the Sanaa-based Creativity Establishment for Culture, Literature, and Arts and the Cairo-based Arab Intellect Forum.



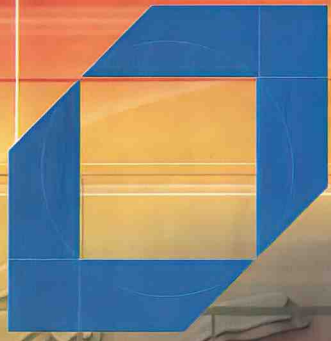
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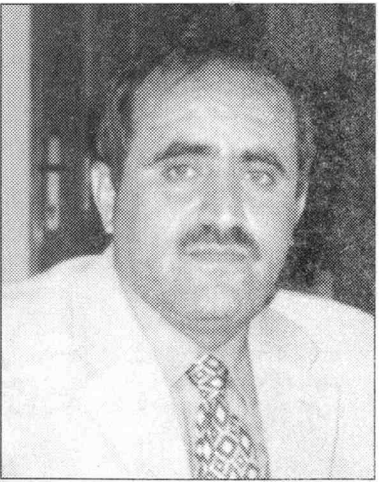
Sana'a prepares for 2004 as Arab culture capital,

Mayor proves dexterous in managing work, finishing projects

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemen's capital Sana'a is preparing for receiving the year 2004 as a different occasion for it is to be declared as capital of the Arab culture. Preparations are performed under leadership of the minister of state, the Mayor of Sana'a Ahmed al-Kuhlani.

For this purpose, Mr al-Kuhlani is



Mr. Ahmed al-Kuhlani

leading around the clock effort of his staff to render the city of Sana'a into a civilized image of a town bearing all aspects of advanced infrastructure. Mr al-Kuhlani had two years ago assumed the post of Sana'a Mayoralty at a time when the city looked lacking of many things to be described as modern city and capital of a country used to be cradle of various reputed Arab civilizations. Many of its areas looked more like ruins. By will and hard work he restored to the city its civilized image and managed to achieve many service and development accomplishments for the welfare of its population. Mr al-Kuhlani has therefore won voices of voters in his

constituency so that to be re-elected to the parliament and then to be chosen minister of state and Mayor of Sana'a.

People of the capital say al-Kuhlani has restored to Sana'a its civilized bright image with the same potentials that had been available for those who preceded him to this post. He has followed well-studied scientific methods for upgrading service projects. People describe him as the honest man. The people have their own reasons for conferring this characteristic on him.

- First of all he has good efficiency in keeping safe the public property and sound planning of the capital projects and implementing them by depending on the national cadre with some help of foreign expertise.

- He displays strong keenness on the reputation of his responsibility as Mayor and that always urged him to achieving successes of projects and works to be implemented under his authority. He has succeeded extensively in the execution of the capital street paving projects and bridging the gap of services offered to the well-to-do and the poor people's residential quarters.

- His modesty in carrying out his responsibilities has pushed him to the uniform put on by cleaning workers and wandering among them. That in itself urged them to work hard especially in cleaning the streets and residential quarters from garbage without any delay, using the latest means to accomplish their tasks.

- Another reason making people describe him as the honest is that he has always worked for ensuring sewage services to all quarters of the capital and also services of water and electricity.

Those who are close to Mr al-Kuhlani at the Mayoralty confirm that his success in his responsibilities is attributed also to his rejection of traditional means of administration based on punishment without rewarding those who are sincere in carrying



Face-lifting campaigns in full swing in the capital

out their duties, and also for his abstention from having access to the public property and refusal of bribes and leniency at the expense of fulfilling duties. They also say he has changed the streets into workshops, provided job opportunities for the unemployed, redistribution of telephone lines among the residents and building bridges upon modern bases.

Mayor al-Kuhlani has restored to the capitalist civilized image and hope is high in his present efforts for building public parks, cultural clubs and landmarks for culture and tourism in order to make the capital matching to the most beautiful Arab cities.

Traffic policemen think that the regular and organized makeshift parking lots made under directives of the mayor Kuhlani have helped overcome traffic congestions and reduced traffic accidents and made traffic inside the city easier.

On the other hand Mr. Kuhlani worked for organizing local markets by building popular marketplaces for selling clothes, fruits and vegetables and others for used selling goods, which used to be deforming the image of the capital and cause crowd in its main streets. His efforts have also produced good results in cooperation with the local council in preparing schools and encouraging folklore professions so that to preserve the city of old Sana'a to be a tourist landmark, particularly for foreign tourists. Even businessmen are happy with by the Kuhlani measures and efforts exerted

for the development and innovation of the capital. All kinds of services have reached them and therefore their profits increased and they are managing their commercial businesses easier.

Mr Kuhlani is one official who attracted the respect and appreciation of people when he worked and cooperated with them to make the few and modest potentialities available for the mayoralty an infrastructure capable to be useful for demonstrating the city of Sana'a, a capital for the Arab culture in 2004. Yemen is in dire need for men like him for achieving a sustainable economic development.

When Mr Kuhlani was first appointed as Mayor two years ago many thought he would fail in his task and some expressed skepticism in his abilities. The responsibility was hard especially that he assumed his post at a time when conditions were deteriorated. Now it is not an easy task to hold comparison between the situation of Sana'a before the time of Mr. Kuhlani and the present. He managed in a record short span of time to draw the features of his achievements and responded to remarks published in local press by translating them into practices on the ground. The capital Sana'a is verily living the time of Mr al-Kuhlani. People cite al-Kuhlani work and other governors in the country may be are envying him. They may possess bigger potentials but they are incapable probably because of shortcomings in their administrations.



Some streets in need of repair



Building water sewerage network

Job Opportunity

A major international company working in the Republic of Yemen is currently seeking to employ a secretary and a receptionist. The candidate must possess exceptional interpersonal skills, and have the following qualifications:

Secretary:

- Excellent English and Arabic skills
- Extensive knowledge of all Microsoft applications
- Minimum 3 years experience in secretarial work
- Excellent typing skills in both English & Arabic

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- Fluency in English, and preferably in Arabic
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Interested candidates should send their CVs in English to the following address:

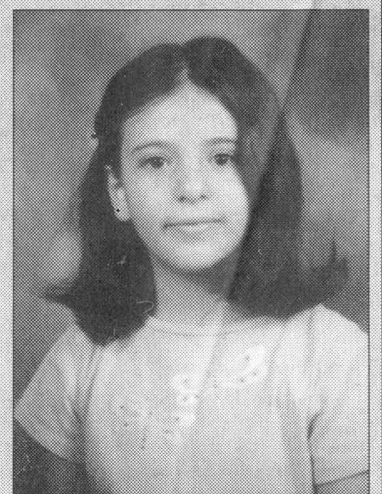
Deloitte Touche (M.E.) and Partner
Seventh Floor, Eastern Tower
Sana'a Trade Center
Algeria Street
P. O. Box 15655
Al Safyah Post Office
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Facsimile No. 448378

Sanaa British School gives free scholarship

Following an exam by the Sanaa British School in Sanaa on Math, Science and English, Fatima Taiyeb Rizak, 10, became the winner of this merit scholarship and will be studying the fifth grade (P5) free of charge. The scholarship will enable Fatima to receive education for a year free of charge in the school, which is known to be among the best private schools in Yemen.

The school's Board of Governors established the scholarship to reward young, bright Yemeni students in need of financial assistance to continue their education.

The scholarship is open for all Yemeni students who come from poor families and are able to compete through the application process.



Fatima Taiyeb Rizak

Israel wrecks disputed Nazareth mosque foundations

NAZARETH, Israel, July 1 (Reuters) - Israel demolished the foundations of a planned mosque near Nazareth's main Christian shrine on Tuesday, ending a project that had angered the Vatican and raised religious tensions in the city where Jesus grew up.

Dozens of Muslim protesters scuffled with police protecting mechanical wreckers carrying out a court demolition order at the site in the shadow of the Roman Catholic Basilica of the Annunciation.

The basilica is built on the spot where Christian faithful believe the angel Gabriel told the Virgin Mary she would bear God's son.

Israel granted the national Islamic Trust permission in 1999 to build a mosque at a nearby site that houses the tomb of Shehab el-Din, nephew of the Muslim leader Saladin who ousted the Crusaders from the Holy Land eight centuries ago.

The prospect of a mosque rising near the basilica alarmed the minority Christian population of Nazareth, disturbing a delicate religious balance in Israel's leading Arab city, where riots between the two communities erupted in April 1999.

The Vatican and U.S. churches voiced concern, leading to an Israeli ministerial review of the project and a cabinet decision in March 2002 to end construction of the mosque on grounds the Islamic Trust failed to obtain proper building permits.

Israeli courts upheld the decision.



Israel demolishes the foundations of a planned mosque near Nazareth's main Christian shrine July 1, 2003, ending a project that had angered the Vatican and raised religious tensions in the city where Jesus grew up. Dozens of Muslim protesters scuffled with police protecting mechanical wreckers carrying out a court demolition order at the site in the shadow of the Roman Catholic Basilica of the Annunciation, built on the spot where Christian faithful believe the angel Gabriel told the Virgin Mary she would bear God's son. REUTER

Algeria military plane crash kills 15

BENI MERED, Algeria, June 30 (Reuters) - An Algerian military transport plane crashed into houses in a town south of Algiers on Monday, killing 15 people, including seven children, officials said.

"The crash was like an earthquake. I think most of the victims were boys playing football just near the houses," said eyewitness Tewfik Tchanmtchane. "I saw fire from the aircraft before it crashed," he told Reuters.

The commander of the nearby Boufarik military air base told reporters a technical failure caused the crash of the Hercules aircraft, which was on a training flight from the base.

"According to preliminary information, the crash was due to a technical hitch. Our pilots are highly skilled," General Mohammed Hammadi said, standing next to the charred wreckage.

He said 15 people had been confirmed dead, including four crew members. Hospital and military officials said seven of the dead were children.

The transport plane plunged into the small town of Beni Mered, some 30 km (18 miles) south of the capital on the Mediterranean coast.

"They (bodies) are all burned," a dirt-covered rescue official told

Reuters. The Hercules C130 transport plane, carrying no cargo, crashed 50 minutes after take-off from Boufarik, Hammadi said. The Hercules is popular among armed forces around the world and is also used by organisations such as the United Nations.

Seven homes were burnt and partially destroyed. The death toll would have been higher had the plane directly plunged into buildings. First it hit an electricity post, then the sides of several buildings before coming to a halt between two buildings.

A man living a few hundred metres (yards) from the crash site told Algerian state news agency APS: "We heard an enormous explosion and then a huge fire (erupted) near the house with lots of blackish smoke."

A commission had been set up to investigate the crash, Hammadi said. Two black boxes had been recovered.

In March, a Boeing 737 aircraft owned by state airline Air Algerie crashed deep in the Algerian Sahara desert, killing 102 people in the country's worst air accident since the North African country gained independence from France in 1962.

Palestinian gunman mars truce, Sharon-Abbas to meet

JERUSALEM, July 1 (Reuters) - A Palestinian gunman attacked an Israeli army checkpoint and was shot dead on Tuesday in another blow to a ceasefire declared by Palestinian factions under international pressure to uphold a shaky new peace plan.

The West Bank attack reported by the Israeli army occurred as the Israeli and Palestinian prime ministers prepared for a meeting to weigh further steps on the "road map" to peace drawn up by a U.S.-led group of international mediators.

Israel pulled forces back from much of the Gaza Strip on Sunday and Monday, restoring general free movement for Palestinians for the first time in two-and-a-half years under a U.S.-mediated disengagement deal meant to advance the road map.

Islamist militants and the mainstream Fatah movement which launched an uprising for statehood in 2000 issued a truce statement in Gaza on Sunday. But armed groups within Fatah lack a central command and West Bank elements refused to cease fire.

A West Bank cell of the Fatah-affiliated al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the shooting death of a road worker on Monday. It was not

immediately known who carried out Tuesday's assault near the city of Tulkarm, a Brigades bastion.

An army spokesman said none of the soldiers was hit in the incident. "A terrorist armed with a pistol opened fire at the roadblock, but no one was hurt. The soldiers fired at him and he was killed," he said.

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon told a meeting of his parliamentary Likud faction on Monday that progress in peace talks depended on Palestinian authorities "absolutely" suppressing violence. But he also said "a certain number" of Palestinian prisoners would be freed.

"Our readiness and ability to take risks to give the process a chance will grow if there will be quiet," Sharon said.

At the meeting expected to be held in Sharon's office in Jerusalem, Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas was likely to present the truce as evidence of his reformist government's effectiveness in achieving calm.

Israel, Palestinians, at odds over militants

But Sharon has demanded the dismantling of "terror organisations" — or militant groups — such as Hamas

which Israel fears will regroup during their proclaimed three-month truce since they remain opposed to negotiated peace.

Palestinian spokesmen say Israel could reverse the big rise in popular support enjoyed by radical factions by withdrawing from Palestinian towns reoccupied and blockaded at the peak of the Palestinian uprising last year.

But they warn that trying to eliminate Islamic militant groups, whose welfare services and lack of corruption have won them popular acclaim, rather than integrate them into mainstream Palestinian structures, could provoke civil war.

Palestinian Security Minister Mohammad Dahlan told Reuters that Israel had agreed to leave the West Bank town of Bethlehem, the traditional birthplace of Jesus, on Wednesday as its next confidence-building measure.

But a senior Israeli security source told Reuters the deal on Bethlehem was not final. The security officials will hold their own separate meeting on Tuesday to go over details.

The road map requires Palestinian police to fill security gaps wherever Israeli troops have withdrawn.

The Sharon-Abbas meeting will be their third since Abbas took office in April in a transition orchestrated by the United States to reform Palestinian institutions. Abbas says militant violence has damaged the Palestinians' independence cause.

The United States, main sponsor of the plan envisaging a Palestinian state by 2005 in territory occupied by Israel in a 1967 war, said peacemaking may be "entering a new era".

"The President (George W. Bush) is encouraged by the work that the Israelis are doing together with the Palestinian Authority leaders," White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said.

But many ordinary people remain sceptical, given opposition to a two-state territorial compromise on the part of both powerful Palestinian radicals and right-wing Israeli coalition leaders committed to Jewish settlements on occupied land.

The army on Tuesday reported five more shooting incidents since the Palestinian militants' ceasefire was announced. But it reported no further casualties.

Israeli forces left the Gaza town of Beit Hanoun at the weekend. On Monday, troops withdrew from the territory's main highway, lifting an economically crippling blockade dating from the outbreak of the uprising and reuniting north and south Gaza.

Blast damages mosque in Iraq, at least one dead

FALLUJA, Iraq, July 1 (Reuters) - A blast overnight in the restive Iraqi town of Falluja damaged a mosque and killed at least one Iraqi, the U.S. military said on Tuesday.

The military said it did not know what had caused the explosion, which it said went off in a building next to the mosque. Local people said at least four people were killed.

No soldiers were nearby at the time but a rapid reaction team arrived soon afterwards, a military spokesman said.

"They found minimal damage to the mosque but significant damage to the building next to the mosque," he said.

Several local people interviewed during the night as residents searched through the rubble said they had heard the sound of aircraft or a missile overhead just before the blast.

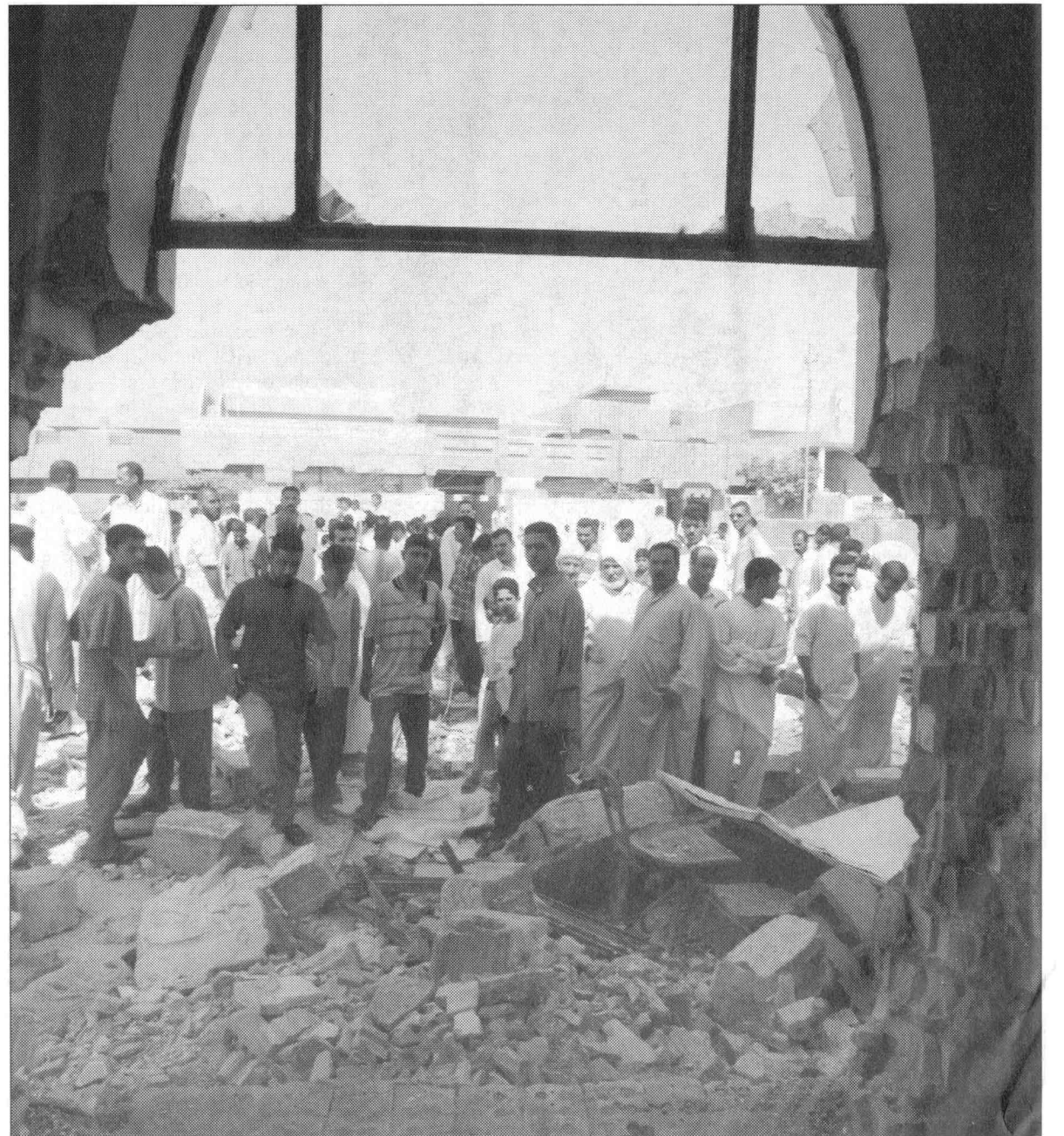
They said the room of the imam, the mosque's prayer-leader, was hit.

"Four corpses were taken away," Yassin Hamed said at a hospital as doctors treated the mosque's imam, whose

head was smeared with blood and whose eyes were covered by bandages.

"The bodies are still buried for now — seven, 10 people, I don't know," said another man at the scene, as people sifted through the debris. Searchers placed blackened body parts onto a green blanket on top of the rubble.

U.S. forces have faced some of the strongest resistance to their occupation of Iraq in Falluja, a Sunni Muslim town west of Baghdad, since they ousted President Saddam Hussein on April 9.



Iraqis look at a huge hole in a mosque July 1 caused by a blast which killed eight people overnight in the restive Iraqi town of Falluja. The U.S. military denied on Tuesday residents' accusations that it was responsible for an explosion in the Iraqi town of Falluja that killed eight people and damaged a mosque. Two separate attacks inflict U.S. military casualties in Baghdad. REUTERS



An Israeli border policeman escorts a blindfolded and handcuffed Palestinian after he was arrested in east Jerusalem June 30. Israel returned the Gaza Strip's main highway to Palestinian control on Monday ending a 30-month blockade and advancing a fragile U.S.-backed peace plan. REUTERS

Concern mounts on Nigeria oil exports amid strike

LAGOS, July 1 (Reuters) - Nigerian trade unionists vowed to push a general strike into a second day on Tuesday, triggering mounting concern over the West African state's more than two million barrels a day of oil exports.

Riot police fired live rounds into the air and used teargas to quell violence as the strike paralysed the world's eighth biggest oil exporting nation on Monday, shutting ports, banks, shops and petrol stations. Unionists torched barricades.

The strike was sparked by President Olusegun Obasanjo's decision to raise fuel prices by over 50 percent on June 20. Obasanjo, re-elected for a second term in disputed elections in April, also faces heated political debate over a hike he says is essential to the economy.

Although senior oil workers who supervise export loadings appeared to soften a threat to join the walkout, the strike has already started disrupting the administrative work of major oil companies.

"We are running just skeletal operations until situation normalises," said a Shell Nigeria spokesman in the southern oil city of Warri.

The Trade Union Congress (TUC), umbrella group for white-collar unions, said however it did not expect the stoppage to spread to oilfields and export terminals.

"What we agreed is that we are not going to shut down oil production, refineries or export terminals," TUC President Shina Luwoye told Reuters.

World oil prices rise

Nigerian oil exports were unaffected on Monday, but world oil prices rose over the Nigerian strike and a tropical storm bearing down on Gulf of Mexico oil facilities. International benchmark Brent crude was \$1.03 higher at

\$28.33 a barrel.

Union leaders ordered that the strike go on after fresh talks with the government ended in deadlock. A negotiating committee set up at discussions chaired by Obasanjo met late into the night on Monday to seek a way out of the impasse.

"The strike continues, although we have got a renewed commitment from the president that the issue should be looked into," National Labour Congress president Adams Oshiomhole told reporters.

Many Nigerians fear the strike could further inflame political tensions in Africa's most populous country following the April elections that opposi-

tion parties allege were rigged in Obasanjo's favour.

Obasanjo says Nigeria cannot afford cheap petrol because subsidies on imported refined oil products of some \$2 billion annually divert money from key services such as health and education.

The country's four creaking refineries are unable to meet local petrol demand of over 30 million litres a day, and Nigeria has to import to meet the shortfall.

Obasanjo has failed to end prolonged economic stagnation in the country of over 120 million people since his election in 1999 ended 15 years of military rule.



A Nigerian police patrol past a fire set by demonstrators protesting a more than 50 percent rise in petrol prices at Onikpanu in Lagos June 30. Police fired tear gas and live rounds to disperse protesters in Nigeria's two main cities on Monday at the start of a general strike over fuel prices in the world's eighth largest oil exporter. REUTERS

South Korean rail workers end strike

SEOUL, July 1 (Reuters) - South Korean railway workers voted on Tuesday to end a four-day strike that crippled the rail network and prompted President Roh Moo-hyun to take a tougher line on labour unrest.

Even before the vote result was announced, two-thirds of the 10,000 workers who had been on strike had already drifted back to work, an official at the Korean National Railway Administration's situation room told Reuters.

Labour troubles have cast a cloud over South Korea, which has the fourth-largest economy in Asia, and analysts have trimmed forecasts for 2003 growth. The deal should please foreign investors, who often cite labour relations as the major hurdle to doing business in South Korea.

The economy is already on the brink of recording its first recession in five years, and business sentiment has deteriorated, although South Korea posted its largest trade surplus in 42 months in June, underpinned by car and mobile phone shipments.

"We have decided to return to work to minimise inconvenience to the people," Chun Hwan-kyu, chairman of the 22,000-strong Korean National Railway Workers' Union, said in a statement.

Union spokesman Kim Young-hoon told reporters 65 percent of voters endorsed ending the strike.

The strike had begun on Saturday and reduced the rail network to half its normal capacity. The rail operator said all workers were expected back at work by the end of the day.

Freight shipments around the export-driven country were particularly hard hit. Road traffic was heavier than usual and subway trains were crowded again on Tuesday. Yonhap news agency said one subway line's carriages were "packed like bean sprouts".



Workers from the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) scuffle with riot police during a rally criticising the government's plan to restructure the railway system near the National Assembly hall in Seoul June 30. REUTERS

Government sticks to hard line

"It is difficult to find the slightest justification for such actions," said the conservative newspaper JoongAng Ilbo in an editorial, referring to the strike.

"The slogan of the railway labour strikers, 'Stop the trains and change the world,' is frightening to see. Although it may have been out of desperation, the strikers showed they think it is acceptable to cause such disorder in the lives of the Korean people and in the economy."

The government said there was no change in its view the strike was illegal and its leaders should be punished.

The state railway operator said on Monday about 120 leaders of its labour union would be suspended.

Also on Monday, parliament pushed through a bill that was seen as a precursor to privatising the rail network and was one of the key focal points of the railway union's ire.

Workers from the country's top two

labour groups, with a combined membership of more than 1.5 million, held rallies on Monday in a sign labour unrest could spread.

Roh, a former human rights lawyer, has been keen not to seem soft on labour. He told foreign investors at a dinner on Monday the union had reneged on an earlier deal and the number of labour disputes was down compared with last year.

Further strikes could follow in the car and metal sectors, but may not bite so deep, according to Lee Won-duck, president of the government-funded Korea Labour Institute.

"The length and strength of strike will be shorter and weaker," he told Reuters.

The rail privatisation bill, a watered-down version of earlier legislation, awaits Roh's approval. The union fears lay-offs.

The strike had hit financial markets, but the benchmark Korea Composite Stock Price Index (KOSPI)

China Communist flag burned before HK rally

HONG KONG, July 1 (Reuters) - Protesters burned the Chinese Communist Party flag in Hong Kong on Tuesday as China's premier tried to reassure the nervous territory that its freedoms would be protected under a tough anti-subversion law.

Critics say the security law, which Beijing has been pressing Hong Kong to enact, poses the greatest threat to basic rights in the former British colony since it returned to Chinese rule.

More than 100,000 people were expected to brave sweltering heat and take to the streets later in the day to denounce it, the largest organised protest in China since the aftermath of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre.

"End one-party rule and release political prisoners," the protesters yelled, setting the red and yellow hammer-and-sickle flag ablaze.

"We're against Article 23," they chanted. A policeman leaped over a barricade with a fire extinguisher to smother the burning flag.

Overall the police presence appeared light, but about 1,000 officers were expected to be assigned to crowd control along the march route, together with a few hundred volunteer stewards.

The flag protest occurred just a few hundred metres (yards) from the convention centre where Premier Wen Jiabao and hundreds of local politicians and businessmen were celebrating the sixth anniversary of Hong Kong's reunification with China.

In what are believed to be the first public comments by a senior Chinese leader on the controversial issue, Wen repeatedly assured Hong Kong that its



Thousands of protesters jam the roads as they march through Causeway Bay shopping district to demonstrate against a tough anti-subversion law in Hong Kong July 1. REUTERS

special status would be protected.

"The legislation according to Article 23 will not affect the different rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong people, including journalists, under the law," Wen told reporters.

He did not refer to Tuesday's marchers directly, but said stability was the key to the territory's long-term prosperity.

Although Hong Kong was promised a high degree of autonomy under Chinese rule, and the local government insists it remains as free as ever, critics

say there has been a subtle but noticeable roll-back of freedoms since the end of British rule.

The government's plan to implement the anti-subversion law this month has stoked fears that its autonomy is fading fast and that any dissent may soon be treated the same way it is in China.

China has pressed Hong Kong to enact the law, fearing that the region will be used as a base for subversive activities against the mainland.

Under the legislation, people can be jailed for life if convicted of subver-

sion, treason, sedition against or secession from China. It also allows closed-door trials and gives police widespread search powers without court warrants.

Despite widespread opposition locally and from the United States and Britain, the law is bound to pass the legislature, which is packed with pro-Beijing and pro-government supporters.

But the government's much-maligned handling of the bill could set the stage for an even bigger battle in the future.

Bomb in mosque wounds 10 in southern Afghanistan

SPIN BOLDKAK, Afghanistan, July 1 (Reuters) - A bomb exploded in a mosque in southern Afghanistan during evening prayers, wounding 10 people, three of them seriously, the main preacher and officials said on Tuesday.

The preacher at the mosque, in Kandahar city, supports Afghanistan's U.S.-backed government.

The blast ripped through the mosque during evening prayers on Monday, said Khalid Pashtun, spokesman for Kandahar's governor.

Pashtun accused remnants of the ousted Taliban regime for planting the bomb and said the mosque's preacher, Mawlawi Abdullah Fayaz, had recently rejected a Taliban call for a jihad, or Muslim holy war, against the government.

"Fayaz was the target because he also heads the council of Kandahar's Ulema," Pashtun said, referring to the city's council of clerics.

"They had said that jihad is not applicable against the government," he said.

Kandahar is a former bastion of the Taliban, who were driven from power by a U.S.-led offensive in late 2001, in the wake of the September 11 attacks on the United States.

Fayaz also accused the Taliban of carrying out the attack.

"I had opposed the wrong decisions of the Taliban and that's why they carried out this blast," he told Reuters by telephone.

There has been a string of attacks on international and government troops and aid agencies in Kandahar and other parts of southern Afghanistan in recent months.

Pashtun said the Taliban have begun a campaign of targeting people who back the government of President Hamid Karzai.

Taiwanese, Malaysians held in Thai drugs raids

BANGKOK, July 1 (Reuters) - Five Taiwanese and four Malaysians have been arrested and charged with possessing a total of 47.6 kg, or 105 lbs, of heroin, Thai police said on Tuesday.

Three Taiwanese men and two women were arrested in a hotel in Bangkok last Wednesday as they waited to deliver 9.6 kg of heroin to police agents posing as customers, a police statement said.

The five were identified as Lee Jhi Ching, 39; We Cheng Hui, 43; Wang Shui-Sung, 34; Hsieh Chung-Hsia, 34; and Liao Mei Ling, 29, the statement

said. Four days later, police arrested three Malaysian men and one woman with around 38 kg of heroin at a hotel in the southern town of Hat Yai on a tip-off from the Taiwanese suspects.

The Malaysians were identified by the police as The Chooi Boon, 38, Yang Sin Phei, 51, Cheu Yeon Kiong, 56, and Yeoh Ah Uang, 45.

All nine face the death penalty if found guilty.

The heroin had a street value in Thailand of 19 million baht (\$456,300), but would be worth much more in the United States or Europe, police said.

Romanian chamber approves constitutional changes

BUCHAREST, July 1 (Reuters) - Romania's lower house of parliament endorsed changes to the national constitution aimed at bringing it in line with standards in the European Union, which it hopes to join by 2007.

All 254 legislators from the Chamber of Deputies present at the debates approved the amendments late on Monday, guaranteeing rights to private property and allowing foreigners to own land from 2007.

The changes, which still need to be endorsed by the upper chamber, also give EU legislation priority over the country's domestic laws. Such changes are key conditions to joining the European bloc.

Lawmakers also approved scrapping compulsory military service and extending presidential terms of office to five years from four.

Romania adopted its first constitution in 1991, two years after the fall of communism.

The opposition ultra-nationalist Greater Romania Party, which has 70 of the chamber's 344 seats, quit the debates after protesting against changes granting minorities the right to use their languages in courts and public administration.

After approval by the upper house or Senate, President Ion Iliescu must assent to the changes, with a referendum marking the final step for the new laws to take effect.

Rumsfeld says Iraq no quagmire or guerrilla war

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuters) - U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said on Monday remnants of toppled President Saddam Hussein's government have coalesced into a "terrorist network" in Iraq, but rejected the notion that U.S. and British forces are facing a guerrilla war or are stuck in a quagmire.

During a Pentagon briefing, Rumsfeld compared the postwar situation in Iraq to the difficult path taken by the United States after declaring its independence from Britain and before establishing a new Constitution and electing a president.

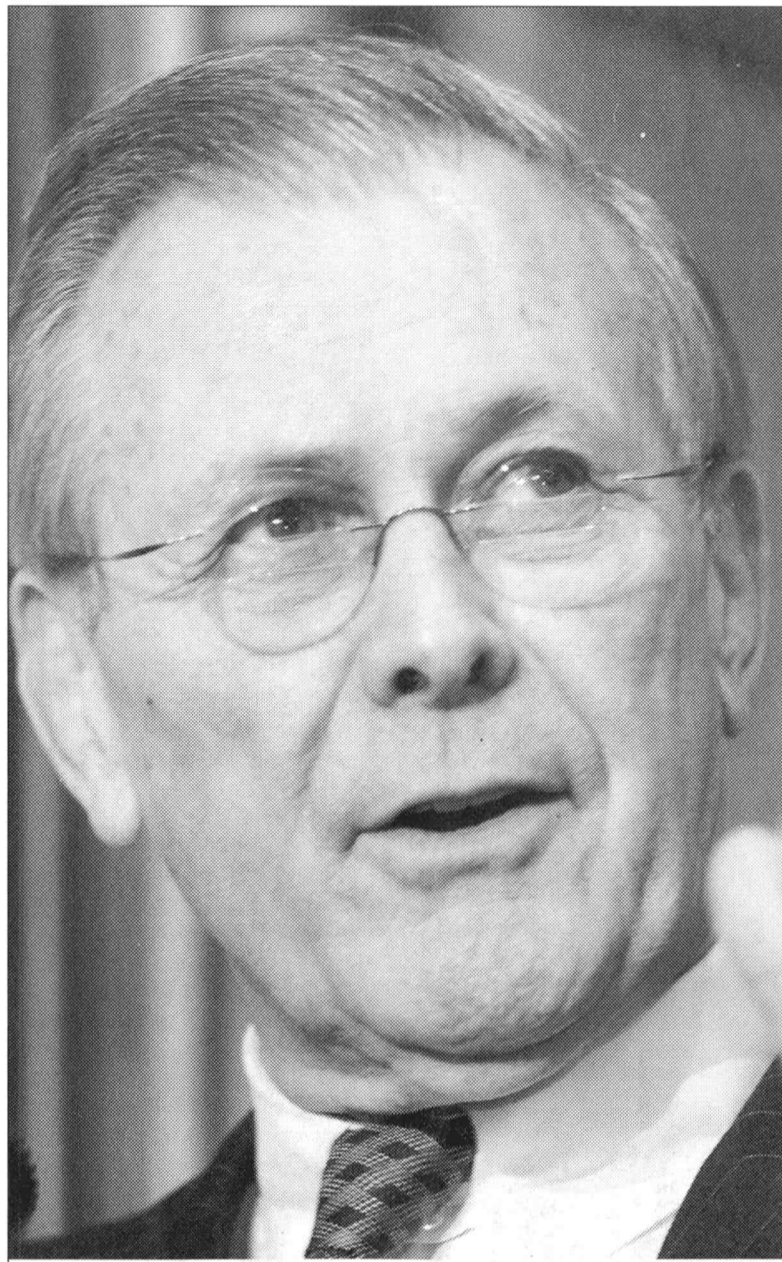
Rumsfeld also accused some members of the news media, who he did not identify, of hoping Iraq becomes another Vietnam.

When a reporter identified the Vietnam War during the briefing as "your classic quagmire," Rumsfeld cut her off and said: "There are so many cartoons where people, press people, are saying, 'Is it Vietnam yet?' hoping it is and wondering if it is. And it isn't. It's a different time. It's a different era. It's a different place."

The U.S. military has launched numerous raids in recent days aimed at halting escalating attacks against the American and British troops occupying Iraq.

There has been a mounting death toll for U.S. troops since President George W. Bush announced the end of major combat operations on May 1.

The Pentagon said 17 U.S. troops were killed by hostile fire in June. Since May 1, 65 American troops have died in Iraq, including 25 by hostile fire and 40 in a variety of vehicle accidents and other "non-hostile" incidents.



U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

REUTERS

Rumsfeld said after the fall of Saddam's government, "remnants of the Baath regime and Fedayeen death squads faded into the population and have reverted to a terrorist network. We are dealing with those remnants in a forceful fashion. ... Those battles will go on for some time."

Rumsfeld said "no one raid or five raids is going to deal with the entire problem. The problem is going to be dealt with over time, as the Iraqis assume more and more responsibility for their own country." He said that "I really don't have a time line" for ending the U.S. presence in Iraq.

He said the problems in Iraq are being caused by five categories of people: remnants of Saddam's government; tens of thousands of Iraqi criminals released before the war from prisons; ordinary looters; foreigners who have entered Iraq; and "people that are being influenced by Iran."

Rumsfeld said these five groups "are all slightly different in why they are there and what they are doing," saying this trait "doesn't make it anything like a guerrilla war or an organized resistance. It makes it like five different things going on that are functioning much more like terrorists."

Rumsfeld said the United States faced "a period of chaos and confusion" in its early years, including a depression, rampant inflation, no stable currency and mob uprisings.

"It took eight years before the founders finally adopted our Constitution and inaugurated our first president," he said, adding later: "Were we in a quagmire for eight years? I would think not. We were in a process ... evolving from a monarchy into a democracy."

Cyprus deports 38 illegal migrants to Syria

NICOSIA, July 1 (Reuters) - Thirty-eight illegal immigrants whose boats were intercepted off Cyprus on Monday have been deported to Syria, a police spokesman said on Tuesday.

The immigrants, all men, were believed to have sailed from Syria for an undisclosed European country last Saturday. Their two fishing boats were found southeast of the Mediterranean island late Monday.

Police initially put the number of men on board at 34.

Cyprus, which becomes a member of the European Union in May 2004, is vulnerable to an influx of migrants illicitly flowing out of the neighbouring Middle East on poorly maintained fishing boats.

It has recently ratified an agreement with Italy, which is grappling with a surge in arrivals from North Africa, for joint patrols in the Mediterranean.

The island has a re-admission agreement with Syria and Lebanon for illegal migrants. The island chartered a plane to send the 38 to Syria at midnight Monday, a police spokesman said.

VACANCY

Apollo Travel Co. GSA Emirates Airlines (Sana'a) is looking for the following:

Sales Executive

Minimum college degree in business administration from a renowned university or institution

Excellent command of written & spoken English & Arabic is a plus

Minimum 5 years experience in Travel agency and Airlines Environment, well versed with Air Travel jargon & procedures

Ability to develop itineraries & fares

Presentable with pleasant personality

Job Descriptions

Existing customer support

Developing new corporate clients

Maintaining relations with Airlines we represent,

Maintaining relation with national Airlines and other Airlines and their GSA.

PR. Duties with existing clients.

Developing Business plans, Developing Proposals to potential clients

Executive Secretary

- Perfect written & spoken English & Arabic.

Ability to draft business letter (Arabic & English)

Excellent communication skills, team player, able to work independently, self motivated, self dedicated, presentable & with pleasant personality

- Minimum 4 years experience in secretarial work.

Accountant

Bachelor degree in commerce or equivalent

Excellent command of English.

Minimum 5 years experience in accounting most preferred in Travel agency and Airlines Environment. Well versed with Air Travel jargon & procedures.

Good working knowledge of Word, Excel, Oracle accounting system.

Perform all duties (related to the accounts department) as required. Excellent package and benefits offered.

Qualified applicants should submit their CV. With certificates and recommendation letters attached to P. O. Box: 18286 no later than 15th July 2003

Pope names new Boston archbishop after sex scandal

VATICAN CITY, July 1 (Reuters) - Pope John Paul has named Sean P. O'Malley as the new archbishop of Boston, the Vatican said on Tuesday, following a scandal involving priests in child sex abuse in the diocese.

O'Malley, currently bishop of Palm Beach, Florida, is a Roman Catholic bishop with wide experience in healing dioceses damaged by sex abuse scandals, the Vatican said.

He succeeds the disgraced Cardinal Bernard Law, who resigned in December after documents showed he and other former top archdiocesan officials left known paedophiles in active ministry or moved them from church to church without telling parishioners or reporting them to civil authorities.

The Boston archdiocese has been run by a special administrator since then.

Since Boston is traditionally headed by a cardinal, O'Malley, 59, is expected to get the red hat the next time the pope names new cardinals.

Boston was the epicentre of a scandal involving priests in child sex abuse which shocked the Catholic Church in the United States last year.

O'Malley, a member of the Franciscan order, was bishop of Fall River, Massachusetts, from 1992 to 2002. There, he dealt with the case of James Porter, a former priest jailed on more than three dozen counts of molesting children.

O'Malley set up screening procedures for employees and priests to try to avoid any repetition. Lawyers representing abuse victims have praised the bishop for his openness and the speed with which he settled the civil cases.

A sensitive leader

O'Malley, a native of Lakewood,

Ohio, became bishop of Palm Beach after predecessors there had been tainted by their handling of local sex abuse scandals.

"Reconciliation always demands a firm purpose of amendment. It means seeking new ways to avoid the grave mistakes of the past and to make the safety of children our paramount goal," he told his first news conference as bishop of Palm Beach.

The Boston archdiocese is home to more than 2 million Catholics, while the Palm Beach diocese has a Catholic population of more than 250,000.

The Vatican said the new bishop of Palm Beach would be Gerald M. Barbarito, currently bishop of Ogdensburg, New York.

Law, who was in Rome for the past few days, has declined to discuss the appointment of his successor with

reporters.

When word of O'Malley's appointment was first reported by the National Catholic Reporter on Monday, lawyers representing hundreds of people who have brought sex abuse lawsuits against the Boston archdiocese praised him as the best man for the job.

"He is extremely humble and very compassionate," Roderick MacLeish, a Boston lawyer, told Reuters on Monday.

The Rev. Robert Bullock, chair of Boston's largest forum for priests and one of those who had called for Law to resign, said O'Malley had responded to the Porter crisis with sensitivity and good strategic planning.

"This is good news," Bullock said. "Bishop O'Malley is highly qualified to provide the healing and the rebuilding trust that is so important here."

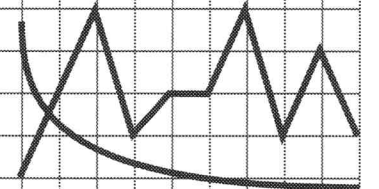
الف مبروك

أجمل التهاني القلبية محملة بأريج الفل وعطر الرياحين مقدمة من الخالات :
سهام عبدالودود السقاف، هناء عبدالودود السقاف و أحلام عبدالودود السقاف
وكذلك من منير الأصبغي، منال عبدالعزيز العريقي، و بلقيس علي مفرح
ونبيهة العجيل، وإيمان عبده العيسى، وأنسام عبده العيسى
ولينا محمد المنطري مهداة إلى الأستاذة/

كفاح علي عبدالرحمن

بمناسبة عقد القران وقرب الزفاف متمنين لها حياة زوجية سعيدة...

YT Business



Yemen and Germany....

Steadily growing economic relations

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemeni president Ali Abdulla Saleh's recent visit to Germany has represented an important political stage in relations between the two countries, especially under the political and economic variables prevalent in the present international relations. The visit has embodied years of communication and exchange of visits by the two countries' officials, especially the historic visits of the former German president to Yemen in 1992 and the Yemeni president visit Germany in 1997.

Economic cooperation of the two countries has since 1995 seen a noticeable progress and volume of its rates under trade and economic agreements concluded by the two countries. The total amount of German exports to Yemen amounted to 113.5 million German marks and in 1999 amounted to 164.4 million marks. The German establishment of GTZ implements projects of technical support in Yemen. It has begun its activity in the '70s of the last century in drinking water projects, sewage system, development of medium and small towns and administrative and organizational support, in addition to sectors of education, health and electricity.

Part of the bilateral cooperation Germany offered training assistance to Yemen amounting to 78 million marks and value of contracts the two coun-

tries have signed reached more than 700 million marks. The German establishment KFW helped in building Sana'a International Airport and some main roads. The German establishment DED has contributed to help Yemen in research and field training fields and in small industries, health services and development of local societies. The Federal establishment for geological studies worked for helping Yemen in training at geological map centre and projects for geological survey and mineralization.

The German government has specified 10 areas of priorities to work through for alleviating poverty in Yemen for the purpose of mitigating burdens of debts and the poor taking part in development and realization of food security and guarantee gaining vital resources.

Germany also supports the project on improving the teacher performance, the curricula, school administration, educating girls, local development and connecting nationwide concepts of development for implementing them. In addition Germany also supports higher education by granting scholarship to Yemeni students.

In the field of economic reform and economic development, Germany supports in three areas:

- Strengthening regional economic development,
- Enhancing opportunities for helping private sector accommodate labor,
- Help the central government institutions.



Perspective view of a GTZ - contributed training institute building

In this context Germany supported the project of "Urban Development and Support of Self Abilities of Rural Areas". In addition, it encouraged small enterprises and vocational training has for increasing production of workers and help fight poverty.

Currently Germany is offering support for 32 districts in Yemen aimed to improve health and preventive services in 170 rural health units. Thus, contribute to improve the health situation of around one million people. Some German businessmen intend to

increase their investments in Yemen especially in the free zone. Therefore the Yemeni-German relations are growing in various areas and it is expected that president Saleh visit to Germany would result in consolidation of bilateral relations in all fields.

Future of nationalization of the workforce in Yemen

BY MAJID SHAHADAT
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
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Yemeni leaders have used it in their politics; foreign companies have used it in their bid to gain the good-will of Yemeni officials; human resource personnel have spent countless hours and resources analyzing it. Two decades and millions of dollars later Yemen is still struggling with the concept of nationalization of its Oil & Gas (O&G) industry.

This paper will try to address the troubling reality of Yemenization of Yemen's O&G industry and the skills essential in today's global market.

What separates "high-potential" employees, who rise rapidly within their organizations to positions of great prominence and leadership, from those who do not? Why are expatriate workers in Yemen the ones capable of transforming their technical knowledge and experience into successful entrepreneurial ventures, while Yemenis fall short of this financially rewarding accomplishment?

Answers to these questions indicate that highly successful employees are not only technically astute, but also often possess some of the extra or 'soft' skills that many believe are becoming more critical for workers today. Many highly qualified Yemeni workers with awe-inspiring degrees lament on how come they are stuck with menial jobs for decades when it takes only a couple of years for an expatriate to climb up the corporate ladder.

Little are they aware of what is missing from their portfolio.

Here in the West it is taken for granted that today's employers insist on

skills are the core of a successful employee. Unfortunately, in a country where acquiring just the degree itself is regarded as an accomplishment, our Western colleagues are not making a worthwhile effort to educate the Yemeni workforce on what really makes a "good" employee.

Employers Expect a Full Package

Managers believe the skills required of employees today fall into three categories:

1. Fundamental technical skills, which are expected from all employees;
2. Extra or 'soft' skills, which are important to develop and maintain;
3. Personal characteristics deemed necessary for continued success.

Fundamental Technical Skills

The basic requirements of new employees include solid Education, Logical Thought Process, Good Work Ethics and Computer Literacy. These hard technical skills are critical.

Fortunately, Yemen is full of qualified individuals who have these hard skills.

Although these basic skills are necessary, employees today are expected to complement their technical knowledge and ability with several other skills, both to add value to their contributions to the organization and to enjoy personal achievement and success.

Employees Must Develop Soft Skills, whether they like it or not "Based on interviews with industry managers, government and academic leaders from around the world the consensus results indicate that employees should understand the career-enhancing value of soft skills to progress in today's global, "open-market" economy."

While many Western O&G managers in Yemen are pleased with the technical skills their

Yemeni workers bring to the organization, they are concerned that many of these workers lack the critical soft skills necessary in today's workplace: a). English Written and oral communications; b). Ability to work and cooperate in teams; c). Familiarity with business matters.

a) Employees Must Be Able to Write It Well and Present It, Too

Yemeni graduates are unfortunately not trained well in communicating in English, the main language of the O&G industry. It is not surprising then that these highly qualified nationals are unable to impress their Western bosses. Managers want workers who can write clear, concise and comprehensive reports in English. Oral communication is also very important - presentations are becoming an increasingly integral part of the O&G industry.

b) Team Players Always Win

Yemeni employees can no longer afford to merely play the role of the isolated worker.

They must consider the big picture and the changing employment realities around them.

They must learn to work easily and cooperatively with others. Today, things are more complicated and corporations want individuals who are able to operate as team players.

c) Business Finance

Managers expect their workforce to be able to participate in budgeting, forecasting and financial analysis related to their projects. They believe that the better their employees understand and appreciate business finance,

the more productive they will become.

Personal Characteristics

Today's managers seek dedication and want workers who maintain the self-discipline to accomplish their basic job functions while adding another 20%. Due to the very nature of Yemen's culture, absolute dedication to anything other than one's family or religion is demonized. Foreign companies can do more to make the nationals realize that going beyond one's call of duty is what would make them successful in a Western organization.

Today's managers also seek persistence. This trait involves developing an approach to accomplish the defined task in the allotted time, regardless of the hurdles that appear.

Again, nationals cannot be expected to complete a job at the expense of their other commitments, an idea that is sometimes unacceptable to expatriate managers.

While training and practice tend to improve the aforementioned corporate necessities, personal attributes are typically innate qualities that are harder to refine and are a result of centuries of social and intellectual evolution. It is understandable why these traits are sometimes hard to find amongst nationals in a country that only recently has begun to open up to the world. But that's not to say that improvement cannot be achieved; the expatriates should embark on an awareness program. In short, executives want nationals who approach challenges with a positive attitude, an attitude hard to find in a third world country on the brink of anarchy.

A personal perspective:

Having worked for a Canadian O&G giant in Yemen I can personally vouch on the importance of soft skills. The

only reason I was promoted five times over a five year period was because I had these "extra" skills. Strangely though, throughout my work tenure I was never aware of anything called "soft skills". It is only after my studying business in Calgary was I introduced to a term that had previously dictated my success! Not once in Yemen did any supervisor mention these all important skills, let alone help me develop them! Being the nice people they are, the Canadian managers would never use the strong term "lacking soft skills", but instead politely claim that the national was not the "right fit"! I can now understand why an expatriate supervisor in Yemen would be hesitant to hire a local who cannot be a team player or lack any management skills.

In Conclusion: Who Is Responsible for Development?

The Yemeni worker must understand that Western employers believe the responsibility for personal development rests with the individual. The world has changed. Managers expect their employees to possess skills over and above the job requirements. Their message is clear: employees who want to move forward in an organization should work to obtain — and then improve upon — soft and personal skills and characteristics to the best of their abilities. Because foreign corporations in Yemen lack any awareness programs on soft skills they have failed in sending this message across to the national workforce and hence bear some responsibility for the failure of Yemenization.

Where to Start?

A small step such as placing soft skills under job descriptions might be a good start.

The Road Ahead

Spend less, get more from your Advertising "Smart Advertising"

BY RAIDAN A. AL-SAQQAF
r_saqqaf@hotmail.com

In advertising, it is very hard to measure the outcome or the benefit of an ad, unless it was a discount sale because the percentage growth in sale in an after-ad duration might not be an accurate basis for measuring the effectiveness of an ad, as there are many other factors that affect it.

So the assumption is that half of the advertising expenses are wasted but the problem is that nobody knows which half was formulated, and so, companies spend huge sums on advertising, knowing that half of it is wasted (even if this was only in theory). But from my point of view, a huge ad spent is merely a proof of laziness in product development.

A product should sell itself, and no marketing mix or advertising strategy can sell a bad product, because after all advertising is communication, however you make up or innovate means of communication with the customers they will still not be a bad product, assuming they are not idiots.

Talking about innovativeness, I've always been a fan of new advertising ideas, balloons, hoardings and other innovative means of advertising, but yet, I don't think it is important to be innovative in your advertising as much as it is important that the advertising should work. You can always launch a rocket with your logo and advertising slogan painted on it, waste your whole year's advertising budget and yet have only tens of people see it, this is why I feel that innovativeness is not the point, the point is to make advertising work.

Advertising has an old, strange history in the world; starting with newspapers selling space for announcements to gorilla advertising and weird messages. Of that, Yemen's share is one of the least. We do not have talents in our advertising business, we are lacking of the resources needed to make a great advertising business, and our public are not that easy to reach. This is attributed to illiteracy levels and the few numbers who read newspapers and magazines, and others who watch TV, but even so, how many advertising agencies can produce TV ads in Yemen?

But this is not the point; the point is how to minimize the advertising expenses yet ensure best reach in our environment. Doing this is possible through what I'd like to call "Smart Advertising". Advertising that studies our market enough to formulate strategies to ensure that advertising will work. How can it be done? There are many means left unexplored in Yemen, like personal mailers, relationship management, and many others that can add the missing ingredients into the "Smart Advertising mix", Need more information? Next Monday.

Words of Wisdom



Many countries hold elections. Even when these are not rigged, they tend to cement the old patron-clientele relations in a new grab. The reason is that the people in power use their connections (and state funds, media, bureaucracy, etc.) to achieve the election results they want. The result is that they create docile parliaments. Elections thus end up enabling those in power to hold on to it.

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



OUR OPINION

Why deny?

It is interesting that some people are still denying that Iraqi people don't want US forces in Iraq. A few months since the war have passed, yet some are still insisting that Iraqis have welcomed American soldiers and are pleading for their stay in their homeland.

Yes, there is a minority who wants foreign forces to continue staying in Iraq, but this minority is incomparable to the majority of Iraqis who have blasted the war and made it crystal clear that they do not want foreign forces in their country.

A clear example of this is the joy that Iraqis express on an attack against one of the US tanks or artilleries takes place. You can see kids and young men jumping in delight for a successful strike by Iraqi resistance on a US military target.

Other examples are resembled in demonstrations and protests that are sometimes received with force and aggression by the US side. It was not long before when the US forces fired at protestors killing many of them and injuring more.

There should be no doubt that the situation in Iraq is now chaotic. Just as President Saleh said the other day during his tour of Europe, the war in Iraq did not bring reforms, but brought chaos and instability.

There is a growing concern among Americans that the whole war may not have been the right decision after all. The question of "What next?" was seldom asked or discussed during and before the war. A few answers were given, but none of them was quite convincing, especially when realizing that Iraqis living in Iraq were never consulted about their future. Even though they were the ones who should have been contacted and approached for any post-war solutions, some Iraqi opposition figures appeared to be gaining more US attention.

Two months after the war Americans are still losing even more lives compared to the of war. On average, one American is being allegedly sacrificed for the Iraqi people. But if Iraqis don't want this sacrifice, why is the US administration insisting on it.

The situation in Iraq is getting tenser and tenser for both the USA and UK. However, conditions in the US are worse because any attempt to withdraw UK forces from Iraq under any justification could be suicidal for the US plans in Iraq.

It is obvious that things are not going in the direction planned by Bush and Blair from the start. However, a question that should be asked to those, who are still not able or not willing to see this would be, "why deny?"

The Editor



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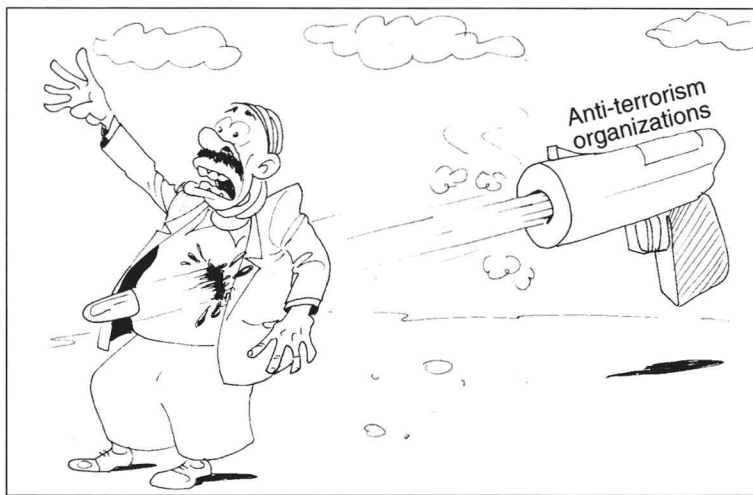
When "combating terrorism" becomes a profiting business

ABDULKAREEM AHMED SALEH

What's the story behind the sudden appearance of a number of NGOs claiming to take a role in combating fanaticism and terrorism in Yemen? Campaigning under the slogan: "Pay 1500 YR and get a monthly income of \$100".

Through a well-planned strategy, such illegal entities managed to earn tens of millions of Riyals in a short time. All they did was to rent premises in sophisticated localities in Sana'a, hang elegant signs that display the name of the so-called international organisation for eradicating terrorism, and very smartly send the word that members of the organisation receive a salary of \$100 every month. Not only that, what's more is that the lucky ones who will be selected will receive training courses in the country and in the USA and many other benefits. All interested people had to do was present an application requesting to join and then voila, there he is a member of the prestigious international organisation, of course after paying the registration fees.

The organisation that took the lions share in this fishy market was one called itself Human Solitary Organisation, which hired marketers to publicize its work around the republic, and the salesmen get a percentage of every new membership fee, which is 1500 YR, they manage to get. So this



means each person deceived into this membership would lose instantly 1500 YR, other than the traveling costs and so that people outside the capital would lose while following up their membership issue.

Latest statistics show that according to the last membership card taken there had been 35000 Yemenis been fooled. Multiplying that with 1500, this means 52,500,000 i.e. 52 million and half YR. This kind of smart deceiving happens under the authorities and police's nose. Taking advantage of the chaotic political circumstances and new world policies against terrorism and taking advantage of the poor living conditions Yemenis are living especially in the suburbs where people are most easily fooled.

Will the concerned authorities stop this ridiculous trend? If those organisations had any legitimacy which is a very doubtful thing else we are really in trouble. I leave this in the hands of the authorities; if nothing is done about such organisation then we are only getting from bad to worse!

On what legal grounds do such

Letters to the Editor

Going semiweekly a wise decision

I would like to appreciate your efforts in taking care of this favorite newspaper. It was really a wise decision that you made when you decided to have two issues of this paper per week. Frankly speaking, at the beginning of the first issue of the paper, I got worried about the image of this paper; I thought that it would be exploited for commercial interests and I personally spoke to you but really you could prove otherwise and succeeded in bringing a new paper reflecting the highly sophisticated techniques. I felt this change through browsing the paper in the internet. I used to browse it once weekly but now it is twice a week and in a new highly designed set up.

Being one of the readers of this paper, I would like to request you to provide us with recent information and news about what is going on in the governorates of Yemen.

Hameed Alzubeiry, India hameedyahya@yahoo.com

Twice a week: splendid idea

We are very happy to read Yemen Times twice a week. This will give my students extra opportunity to get used to the English Language. Also they feel highly encouraged and motivated when they see their names in print in your paper. I once again thank the efforts of all those who are associated with Yemen Times. The students of English have become richer in acquiring the nuances of the language as they will now read the Yemen Times twice a week. Congratulations and our best wishes for the future issues of this esteemed biweekly. We are proud of being a part of it.

Mrs. Shefali Bakshi shefbakshi@yahoo.com

Colonial war repeated

This terrible war waged against Iraq was of course waged by the western governments so that they could get a foot hold on the oil. So what's new, Britain did the same thing in the 19th century when it invaded Yemen to gain control of Aden as a strategic port. Now in Iraq the invading forces are being killed as they were in Aden by the National Liberation Front and the Front For The Liberation of Occupied South Yemen in the 1960s. My point is I was a target having had a grenade thrown at me and a friend killed, so what do the occupying forces in Iraq expect, as occupiers I hope the same.

Richard Viner thejoker@btinternet.com

Charity should start at home

I read your article: "Tolerance needed. You mention 'Hate Mail.'" I too do believe the YT's does not yet provide balanced news. But why do Muslims hate us, Jews and each other. It appears Muslims delight in the death of each other just as they enjoy killing a Jew or an American (killing our precious missionaries "to feel better."

Saddam killed a million plus Muslims—aggressively. However, Jews respond to Muslims killing them in a defensive measure while they collect body parts of their love ones and children.

Most, but not all, Persians and Arabs being, Muslims are like Siamese Twins, one eats Watermelon, and the other spits-out-seeds. Yet the Arabs go to Iran to hide—the Iranians go to Iraq to claim their dead. What a religion!

You said: "... We live in one world and on one planet and we need to live together in tolerance and peace. Only then will we be able to learn from one another and help each other." I know you

Letters to the Editor

mean well, Mr. Al-Saqqaf, but I say charity—should start at home!

David Lynch dlynch1057@aol.com

Response to Mark on "You are with us or with the terrorists"

Dear Mark, It pains me to read your letter to the "Yemen Times" entitled "You are with us or with the terrorists" and published in issue 643. I think that some of you Americans in your so called 'Land Of The Free' are in fact so brainwashed by your Media.

You lie back and watch Rupert Murdoch's many News Channels and believe everything it throws at you...

I feel sorry for your Soldiers that have died in this unnecessary Invasion; I feel sorry for our young British Soldiers that have been killed by your so called 'blue on blue' or 'friendly fire'. But I also feel immense anger and pain for the tens of thousands of Iraqi Soldiers killed in this occupation...and even more for the thousands of innocent children slain down and blown apart by cluster bombs and butchered by our Weapons Of Mass Destruction!!

Where are the Iraqi's chemicals needed to make Weapons Of Mass Destruction? (That the West sold them in the first place?).....No where... even if they did have them, they would be harmless gunk; hair gel at best!

You and America need to take some 'time out' and think for a minute; don't say anything and just listen...listen to other people in the rest of the world rather than the insular, xenophobic United States, to which you are more like prisoners in your forced Patriotism!

Think of the thousands of young children needlessly killed the thousands more lying in pain and injured...and then think of Han Blix's plea for just a

few more months to prove no case for the invasion...

Think on Mark...and listen. We need to sit down and talk rather the aim and shoot. Otherwise the world will go up in flames of hate. Lets talk....

Robbie Hardy, Manchester. UK robbiehardy@hotmail.com

Cheating in exam season

It is noticed every year in this season; exams season where the exams heat to the most and the cheating phenomenon. Where newspapers writing about this matter and about those lunatic fathers who are helping their sons cheating and the streets gossips. Totally this phenomenon is a nation plague if not stopped it kills.

Officials, newspapers and people all talking about the disease but not the remedy. And the question why do students cheat? Why are they not serious with their study?

I believe the answer is the curriculum they study which is an old rotten not useful for day to day life. It is a very fat big curriculum, look into maths or physics books you will understand my points. Teachers are not having good communications skills to communicate with their students even they have week level. What is expected from teachers whom their detection is full of mistakes so what is about students?

People we need Revolution in Education system it needs to be changed. Let the students choose what they want to study there are many fields for that. If so they can do better. Don't force students to study all these old heavy things let them select. Give them more English portions, Computers as well religion that is what they need.

A. Al-Rainee alrainee@yahoo.com

COMMON SENSE



By Hassan Al-Haifi

In tribute to his honor Al-Wazir and professor Al-Aini
Two irreplaceable losses

How many times has one heard the tragic regret: Oh, oh, there goes another one! As the years go by, many people are increasingly wondering, what have we brought forth to replace great leaders, whether in the political arena, the social circuit, or even the family. Yes, as we see many of the former leaders meet their eventual human natural fate, and end what ever destiny they have been allowed to leave behind, many ask, what have we done to ensure that we have people who can continue along the same caliber of leadership, or who will go on to carry on where the lost leaders left off, to ensure that our social and moral fabric remain steadfast, if not add their own enhancements.

Notwithstanding the many volatile changes that Yemen has gone through over the last five decades or so, the most serious adverse result of these erratic developments is that they left out the essential elements of gearing our human development efforts from providing a solid base for leadership potential. Part of the problem may have been the highly unstable character of our political environ, which in some stages of these developments even worked against providing the right incentives for achievement and enhancement of knowledge. Whatever the case, we are indeed approaching a period when most of the leaders, formal and informal, who really left their marks in society felt, will be regretfully instinct. Since most of these people grew up in a "Hard Knox", we are at a loss in being able to hope that the future will eventually produce their replacements, because we have forgotten that only through instilling the drive for achievement in our youth can we hope to generate such meaningful leadership.

Just last week, we lost two notable personalities in different walks of life and from different backgrounds.

The first was HH Ahmed Al-Wazir, one of the most outstanding judges of our time, noted for his sound rulings and impeccable record on the bench, which sadly to say is a rarity among a court system that has become accustomed to creating an entangled litigation process. Needless to say, the constituents were His Honor Al-Wazir had jurisdiction over, would always cry for his immediate return to his post, in the event that a decision was made to move this highly regarded judge, known for his equitable stance on all his decisions and outstanding comprehension of the essence of Sharia Law and its applications. On rare occasions were his rulings appealed and if an appeal was stubbornly turned, never was his ruling overruled.

While Mr. Al-Wazir came from a prominent family, which has already left its mark on the political and social fronts, the second leader, came from a totally different background. Mr. Ali Al-Aini, well known as "Professor Ali" came from a relatively poor family that lived on subsistence farming, from a village just twenty kilometers or so from Sana'a. If that was not enough, Mr. Al-Aini also was orphaned at a very young age in his youth and he and his brothers (including former Prime Minister Muhsin Al-Aini) by sheer luck were able to go through a relatively decent education, starting at an orphanage school, then to the intermediate school and eventually university education overseas. There were no universities at the time the Al-Aini boys went through their schooling. The important thing to realize, that people even, with the almost helpless background of Mr. Al-Aini did have the drive for achievement, and never let the lucky opportunities, which God through his unlimited expanse for mercy chanced their way, slip by. They were thankful to God and worked diligently to translate that gratitude into achievement. Moreover, this luck, which they knew the odds of getting were so slim, developed in the Al-Aini brothers a strong faith in God, which eventually was rewarded by success, not only in their education, but in their professional lives and social standing.

Mr. Ali Al-Aini became a teacher and later a professional manager. In the first job, Mr. Al-Aini's students remember that he was one of the most outstanding teachers in the only intermediate school then in Sana'a in the 1950s, after having been one of the fir4st Yeme3ni graduates from a formal university education in Egypt.

In the second position, Mr. Al-Aini was General Manager of the nucleus of the Public Electricity Corporation, when it was a small private company offering electricity to Sana'a residents. He played an important role in the introduction of electricity to Yemen, which only began in the second half of the last century, and even after leaving this position, Mr. Al-Aini continued to play an active role in the management of PEC, even after it became a public corporation. Though small in stature, Mr. Al-Aini was the type of person who commanded charisma, by his irremovable smile, and his chosen words in discourse. He was also informally in command of a large family that was to leave its marks in so many areas of Government. A devout Republican from the very outset of the Revolution, Mr. Al-Aini never let his strong national record, become a material blessing as some politicians and social dignitaries tend to fall into. Mr. Al-Aini simply answered the call of duty, whenever it called, did his job, and quietly stepped back into the sidelines, whenever his mission was accomplished successfully.

Thus from the background of people like Mr. Al-Aini and Mr. Al-Wazir left, we should be able to reinstate an environment where achievement is the only criteria for success and thus open the door for achievers from all walks of life within Yemeni society. May HH Al-Wazir and the "Professor" rest in peace. If you never made the limelight on the official PR circuit, your memories are well engrained in our hearts.

The media politics of impeachment

BY NORMAN SOLOMON
JORDAN TIMES

Early summer has brought a flurry of public discussion about a topic previously confined to political margins — the possibility of impeaching President George W. Bush. The idea is still far from the national media echo chamber, but some rumblings are now audible as people begin to think about the almost unthinkable.

A few generations of Americans are apt to view impeachment as an extreme step. One factor has been John F. Kennedy's widely read 1956 book 'Profiles in Courage', which captured a Pulitzer Prize. The book devoted a chapter to lauding Sen. Edmund G. Ross of Kansas, whose "not guilty" vote prevented the Senate from convicting an impeached president, Andrew Johnson, on May 26, 1868.

In real life, Ross — who promptly put the squeeze on Johnson for a series of patronage appointments — was hardly the idealist that Kennedy's book cracked him up to be. But the chapter's melodrama popularised a negative image of impeachment.

That outlook was especially strong for nearly 20 years, until a few of President Richard Nixon's lies caught up with him. During many months of the Watergate scandal, throughout late 1972 and 1973, defenders of the president routinely blamed journalists. Republicans insisted that The Washington Post and some other "liberal" news outlets were just trying to make trouble for Nixon — who, after all, had just won reelection in a landslide.

While the spectre of impeachment grew, Nixon die-harders insisted that the president was being unfairly targeted — until released tapes of the chief executive made him politically inde-

fensible. When Nixon finally resigned in August 1974, the new president uttered a phrase that instantly became famous. Gerald Ford told the nation: "Our long national nightmare is over."

That's how the news media have tended to portray impeachment, with coverage largely presenting it as an ordeal that involves many attorneys and vast piles of legal documents. But impeachment is not really about law or even about evidence. It's all about politics.

As a political weapon, impeachment will be used to the extent that the president's foes believe they can get away with it. While the constitution speaks of "high crimes and misdemeanours," that provision offers scant clarity about standards for impeachment. In recent decades, we have seen it utilised as an appropriate tool (against Nixon) and as an instrument of political overkill (against Bill Clinton). In both instances, the media climate determined the possibilities and impacts of impeachment.

In general, the punditocracy is averse to the option of impeachment and reflexively dismisses any such suggestion. Misuses of presidential power — and outright mendacity in the service of policy objectives — are political realities accepted or even avidly supported as long as they remain within vaguely customary limits. Few editorial writers or other commentators want to risk seeming too far ahead of the media curve by suggesting that the latest presidential deceptions might rise to the level of impeachable offences.

At the height of the Iran-Contra scandal, in 1987, journalists frequently made excuses for President Ronald Reagan. There was much media talk about the imperative of avoiding another "failed presidency" scarcely a dozen years after Watergate. On "NBC Nightly News", the venerable broad-

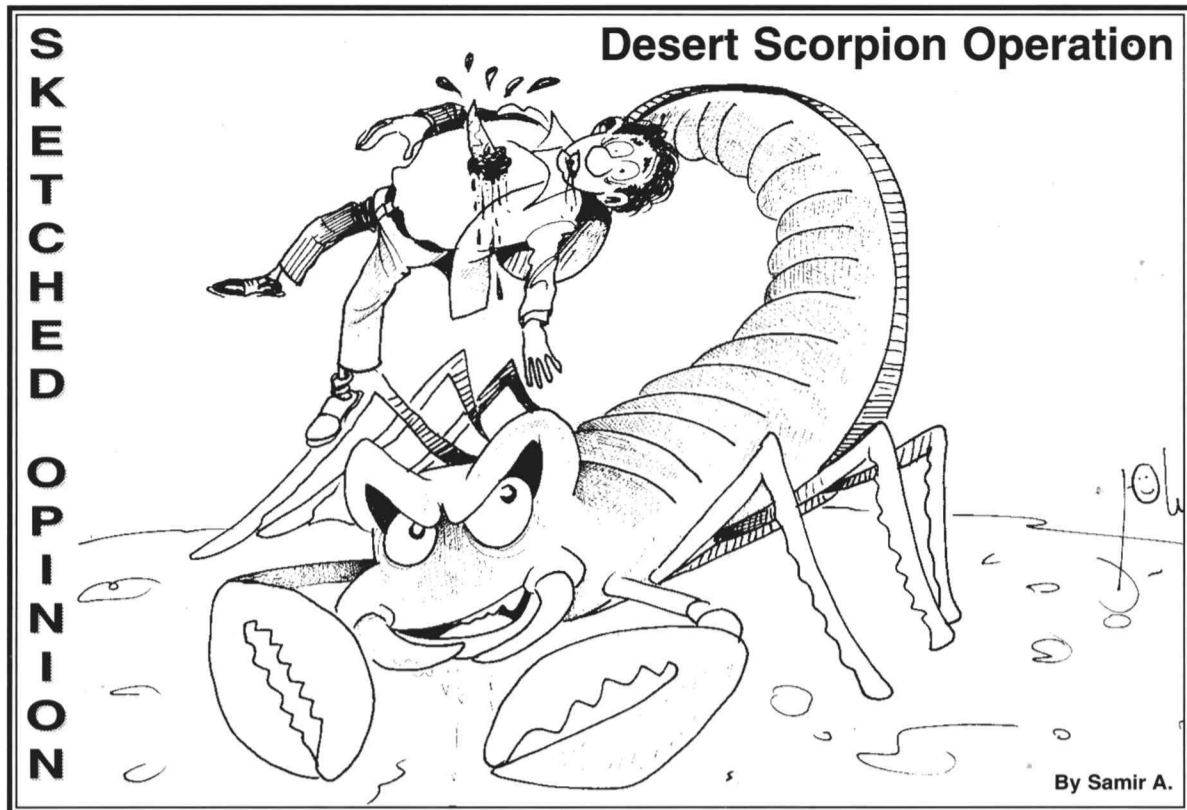
caster John Chancellor declared: "Nobody wants another Nixon." Chicago Tribune editor James Squires cautioned reporters not to repeat the "excesses" of Watergate. And the relative restraint of The Washington Post and other outlets was symbolised by the fact that the Post's publisher, Katharine Graham, often socialised with the president's wife, Nancy Reagan, and publicly touted her as a dear friend.

Democrats in Congress did little to challenge the demagoguery of fast-talking Jimmy Stewart impersonator Oliver North — a former Reagan team operative who was greatly assisted by the news media. Lieutenant Colonel North held "an entire nation enthralled" during his congressional testimony, Ted Koppel told ABC viewers. On NBC, Chancellor called it "a terrific performance" that "played in Peoria".

During the Iran-Contra hearings on Capitol Hill, journalists frequently reported as though the proceedings would be inconclusive unless a Perry Mason-style of ironclad proof emerged. Long-time political analyst Elizabeth Drew commented on the irony that people were "searching for a smoking gun in a room filled with smoke".

Mid-way through 2003, there's plenty of smoke, as clear evidence emerges that President Bush and several of his top foreign policy officials lied about weapons of mass destruction in Iraq during the lead-up to the war. In this context, impeachment is a reasonable idea. But with Congress run by Republicans — and with news media all too deferential to entrenched power — the chances of a serious investigation in Washington are very slim.

The writer is co-author of 'Target Iraq: What the News Media Didn't Tell You'. He contributed this article to The Jordan Times.



Road Map starting point

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Fragile as they may be, two negotiated agreements reached among Palestinians and Israelis in recent days offer promise of a turning point for both peoples: initial steps along the road map to peaceful coexistence.

As suggested by the complex maneuvering that produced Palestinian acceptance of a truce and agreement on an Israeli pullback from Gaza and the West Bank town of Bethlehem, President George W. Bush and his advisers will have to be unrelenting and evenhanded in prodding both sides to meet their obligations under the road map. The Americans will also have to be supple and shrewd.

The accord among Palestinian factions to observe a renewable cease-fire for at least three months does not strictly fulfill the terms of the road map. Bush left no doubt about what was required

Wednesday when he said: "The true test for Hamas and terrorist organizations is the complete dismantlement of their terrorist networks, their capacity to blow up the peace process."

But the Palestinian prime minister, Mahmoud Abbas — whom Israeli officials want to trust — argues that any immediate effort by his Palestinian Authority to disarm and arrest commanders of Hamas, Islamic Jihad and other militias would provoke the equivalent of a civil war. Abbas has warned that he does not now have the security forces or the popular support to take on Hamas and the others. The result of a crackdown, he argues, would be to postpone the cessation of violence necessary to begin implementing the road map.

The case Abbas has made to Hamas and the other militias is that if they accept the truce, at worst they will return the ball back in Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's court, showing the Americans that it is Sharon, not the Palestinians, who stands in the way of

the peace that Washington is trying to foster. Beyond this logic, Hamas was swayed by the threat of a cutoff of funding from Saudi Arabia, diplomatic nudges from Egypt, and the participation of Hamas leaders based in Syria who appear to grasp the imminent risks to their organization.

Another crucial element in forging the truce was the decisive role played by Marwan Barghouti, the popular leader of the Tanzim militia linked to Palestinian President Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction. From an Israeli prison, Barghouti was allowed to draw up the truce terms Hamas accepted. His central role demonstrated the fragmentation of political authority in the Palestinian camp. The fact that the Israelis let him confer with go-betweens to compose the truce suggests that despite their protestations, they accept Abbas's brief: that a Palestinian cease-fire and an Israeli pullback may be the soundest way to stop terrorism and start implementing the road map.

Palestinian misgivings

BY GEORGE S. HISHMEH
JORDAN TIMES

The attempts by the Bush administration, as was often the case with past US governments, to "balance" their comments on the Arab-Israeli conflict have more often than not backfired with the result that neither Arabs nor Israelis are satisfied. But more importantly, the Israeli side escapes scot-free, and the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, are weary of accepting the US as an "honest broker" in the conflict that has spanned more than half a century.

Consider what happened a few weeks ago, when Israel was publicly rebuked — a rare American development — for its attempt to assassinate a prominent Hamas leader, Dr. Abdul Aziz Rantisi. Admittedly, the Israeli bus bombing the following day by a Hamas fighter did not help; consequently, President George Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney, Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice were subjected to enormous pro-Israel pressure and effective lobbying by senior Israeli officials here.

The day after the American criticism on June 11, Bush was hosting for dinner at the White House over 100 Jewish leaders, officially marking a new exhibit at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum — an occasion, in the words of The Washington Post, for "damage control". In other words, "an unofficial chance for Bush to reassure the attendees, many of them political donors, that he remained pro-Israel and that his complaints about an Israeli attack on a Palestinian activist were an aberration".

Four days later, the paper continued in the prominently placed front-page story, "Bush was putting sole responsibility for Middle East violence on the Palestinian terrorist group Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, leaving Israel blameless and asking the world to 'deal harshly' with Hamas".

This "very, very small blip", as one Jewish leader described the Bush

episode, is but one sample of the hurdles the Bush administration will have to avoid or overcome, should it decide to come down hard on Israel and if it were to listen to criticism of Israeli practices — some voiced by prominent Americans and Israelis. American friends of Israel, be they congressmen or neoconservatives, will not shy away from resorting to any measure, even distortions, to maintain the pro-Israeli line of the Bush administration.

As an example, Corinne Whitlatch, executive director of Churches for Middle East Peace (CMEP), cited a recent broadcast by the Christian Broadcasting Network of pro-Israel evangelist Pat Robertson that claimed last month's damaging tornadoes "were a repercussion of US pressure on Israel". The broadcast said straightfacedly that a researcher has proven that "when Israeli settlements are touched, there are also occurrences of hurricanes, tornadoes, and major problems in the American economy".

She wrote: "This forecast may seem foolish to most Americans and irrelevant to the serious business of crafting foreign policy. However, the Christian-evangelical community along with its Christian Zionist wing is a significant constituency for the Bush administration and the Republican-majority Congress."

Whitlatch reported (www.cmeop.org) that some headline Jewish groups and Christian Zionists have launched a campaign to stop the "roadmap" and its goal of a two-state resolution of the Palestinian conflict.

She continued: "It is crucial for all advocates of a political and diplomatic solution — based on applying the rational elements of international law and negotiation — to counter the message of the Christian Right. For those of us, including CMEP, whose political activism is also grounded in a faith-based commitment to justice and peace-making as Christians, there is an additional responsibility to say publicly that there is an alternate Christian perspective to that of Christian Zionists."

In fact, Robertson and two other prominent pro-Israel evangelist —

Jerry Falwell and Tim Lahaye — have launched an Internet petition decrying the roadmap and asserting that "the State Department has been giving Israel's land to the PLO for more than a decade". Some State Department officials reportedly believe that "there is a campaign by conservatives to accuse the diplomatic corps of being disloyal to Bush".

On the Israeli side, several prominent Israeli leaders and organisations have exposed the charade promoted by the Israeli government over the dismantling of "illegal outposts". The Peace Now Settlements Watch has reported that since the evacuation of illegal outposts, Israeli settlers have succeeded in putting up no fewer than 12 new outposts. Yossi Sarid, a former Cabinet minister, described the so-called "evacuation" of outposts "a great fraud". Uri Avnery, a prominent peace activist, saw the well-publicised events as "a well-produced show for TV". Compared to the frequent demolition of Palestinian houses, he noted that at these outposts, no tanks, bulldozers, rubber-coated bullets and even live ammunition were used.

The point that Avnery was making: "The conclusion is self-evident, both in Israel and throughout the world. If such tumultuous battles take place for a tiny outpost inhabited by hardly a dozen people, how can one expect Sharon to remove 90 outposts, as promised in the roadmap?"

And now comes word from Israeli army Chief of Staff Moshe Yaalon that Israeli security officials had in the past discussed, on several occasions, the killing of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat.

Any wonder that Palestinians have misgivings about American and Israeli promises even if Rice arrives in the Middle East next weekend, probably tugging along Eliot Abrams, the pro-Israeli hawk on her staff, to be given as expected a little trophy from the Israeli leadership which, in turn, has once again failed to accommodate Secretary of State Colin Powell despite his labelling of Hamas as "the enemy of peace"?

Egypt

Emergency Law prevails

BY KAMIL LABIDI
FOR THE DAILY STAR

The adoption by the People's Assembly of Egypt last week of bills outlawing state security courts, abolishing the hard labor penalty and establishing a National Council for Human Rights fell short of prompting optimism among Egyptian pro-democracy activists.

Egyptian intellectuals and political and rights activists repeatedly made it clear that no significant step could be made on the thorny path to democracy without repealing the 22-year old Emergency Law that cripples political life and curtails basic rights in the most populous Arab country. The United Nations and international rights groups urged Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak not to extend the Emergency Law with its draconian measures, irreversible verdicts and constant breaches of international covenants and protocols ratified by the government of Egypt.

The Emergency Law was due to expire in May. But the People's Assembly, which is controlled by Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), took everyone by surprise and provoked widespread disappointment when it furtively renewed it for three years in February. The unfortunate prolongation of the Emergency Law increased Egyptian skepticism that the new bills were purely cosmetic and aimed at improving the Egyptian government's image abroad.

"I hope from the bottom of my heart that this council is not designed to impress America rather than to redress human rights abuses, especially in prisons and police stations," said MP Mohammed Abdel-Alim of the conservative Wafd Party. Such skepticism does not seem to be groundless. In fact, the new legislation made its way to the Egyptian Parliament following a public statement in February by Mubarak's son, Gamal, head of the NDP policy secretariat, in the wake of an official visit to Washington.

Egyptians from different walks of life, like their Arab brethren, seem to be

inclined to believe that the US administration is not interested in supporting genuine efforts to democratize Arab countries after toppling the Iraqi Baath regime. They suspect the American government of advising its close allies in the region, such as Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, to undertake pure cosmetic change while maintaining their firm grip on power.

Some US officials made no secret of their fear that free and fair elections in Arab countries might evict their staunchest allies and bring to power radical Islamists hostile to American interests in the region.

The younger Mubarak, 39, underscored the need for Egypt to have a national institution for human rights, to rid the penal code of the hard labor penalty and to repeal the outdated Law 105 on state security courts, just after leading for the first time an important delegation for talks at the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon and US think tanks.

Gamal Mubarak was appointed third in charge of the ruling party last year by his aging father, now 75, at the party's first congress in years as a means of injecting "new blood" into the sclerotic NDP. The appointment fueled speculation that Egypt might become another "hereditary republic" in the Arab world.

The timing of the new bills' approval by the People's Assembly does not seem to be coincidental. The People's Assembly passed them on the eve of another official visit of Gamal Mubarak to the United States, the second in less than six months.

Passage of the much-publicized bills also occurred on the eve of the start of a US-sponsored conference in the coastal tourist resort of Ain Sokhna aimed at promoting "effective leadership practices" in Egypt. The "First Egyptian Leadership Forum" is co-hosted by the Future Generation Foundation headed by Gamal Mubarak, whose political star seems to be rising within the ruling party.

Long before Egypt, during the past decade, many Arab governments established national institutions for human rights, in conformity with a UN General

Assembly resolution that called for the founding of such institutions to protect and promote human rights. But unfortunately human rights abuses kept gaining ground in most of these countries and these institutions were often used to deceive the international community.

It is unlikely that the outcome of Egypt's new National Council for Human Rights would be much different from similar state-controlled bodies in countries like Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia. The latter outlawed its State Security Court 15 years ago and was among the first to establish a High Commission for Human Rights. Despite implementation of these "human rights" measures, Tunisia today is more abusive of international human rights standards than at any time since its independence from France in 1956. Bills and measures officially presented by Arab governments as a means to promote human rights often come at a time when security forces are tightening the screw over basic rights, such as freedom of association and free speech.

While Egyptian official media was praising the new bills on human rights, two Egyptian human rights and advocacy NGOs, the New Women's Research Center and the Land Center for Human Rights, were arbitrarily denied the right to register officially as NGOs. At the same time two journalists, Mustafa and Mahmoud Bakry, were imprisoned. Both incidents prompted protests from local and international rights and press freedom groups.

Though the circle of free speech has been widening and officials involved in corruption and torture cases have been brought to justice during the past months, Egypt's path to democracy will be blocked as long as the Emergency Law is in force and the state security forces keep civil society on a tight leash.

Recent anti-war demonstrations, the public debate on the causes of the rapid fall of Baghdad and the sudden disappearance of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein seem to indicate an unprecedented thirst for political participation and reforms among Egyptians, which will have to be reckoned with openly.

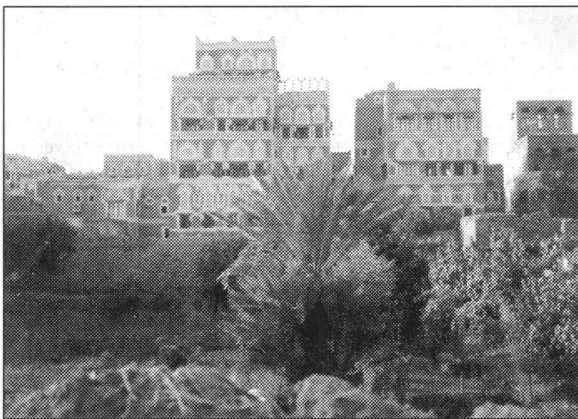
Sana'a: The city of white



IRENA KNEHTL
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

A garden of blossoms is about to open and shine. A thousand butterflies are scattered on the horizon. As rainbow drinks the clouds, lights dance like moons in a river. Sana'a is spring, summer and winter...

The summer sunset pours soft apricot light on the walls and rooftops of what is probably the world oldest continuously inhabited city. Viewed from the cool heights there is nothing remarkable about the streets of Sana'a. They slide through or dwindle into alleyways of the ancient quarter. It is when you descend from the hilltop and begin to walk the streets and alleys of the ancient Sana'ani capital that they reveal themselves as an ever changing people stage upon which the city displays its unique character. On busy avenues and quiet shaded lanes Sana'a



A detailed scene from the Old City of Sana'a, small gardens scattered inside the closed city

buys and sells, boils, and plays, celebrates life and mourns its passing. And with each season come changes in the colors, moods, and rhythm of the cities streets. Lights flash on the amusement rides, restaurants music blasts from speakers. After the sun goes down the city becomes alive.

The sun rises on streets empty of strollers, vendors or even cats. A man and his mule come into view, a produce vendor riding into the city from his farm nearby. Flat breads, onions, potatoes, tomatoes and watermelons, jasmine and incense, raisins with the color of henna, papayas and mangos from the Tehama, melons from Saadah, rose water in bottles, grapes and dates, almonds and nuts, and coffee beans and spices.

All have come from its green geometric terraces and valleys.

Schoolchildren soon appear. Some were walking, others waiting for buses. A man gathers sweetened jasmine blossoms as he walks down the sidewalk. Further at Tahrir square where old and new Sana'a meet, the street offers photocopying and photography services.

The best place for open air photography is Tahir square. The place is awash with tourist, local and foreign. Both have their pictures taken, with plastic roses behind. The side walks around Tahrir are thick with goods and services. Shoe shines, nuts, dried seeds, grilled meat, tea and coffee. Watches, textiles. Street side stands are

selling fresh squeezed juices. The fruit of the season serves as its own advertisement. Oranges, pomegranates, bananas, grapes, melons, mangos. The smell of jasmine and incense, a longing for past and its purity...

The streets and alleys of the old city begin to bustle once again as the setting sun loses its strength and the shadows strengthen. Merchants chew delicious green leaves of qat. The songs rise above the dust and the mingled smells of meat and garlic and apricots, grapes, raisons, and spices. The Rhythm of the street quickens. Shop keepers spot passing tourists. Local made colorful cloths are on display. The perfume vendors in front of the Grand mosque dispenses a hundred scents some as ancient as the trade routes from the East, others as modern as yesterday Paris fashion. By the time the day's final call to prayer fades away the market streets are calm at last. After the sun has set in the watches of the night, the God of Moon whitens the faces.

Moon, stars, clouds

But the old city rises early the next morning with more bustles, more color, and more voices. Shopkeepers these days tend to do their own sprinkling. Clothing vendors hang long night gowns, scarves, blouses. Beans, lever, fish, kebabs, eggs, cheese are breakfast food in Sana'a. Children pile into school buses. Mini buses decorated with advertisements. Bicyclists, scooters, pedestrians, all view for a place on the road. Traffic policemen whistle and wave.

Eid festivals, Ramadan, and pilgrimage to Mecca.

Falcons and pigeons.

Almonds, raisins and nuts

During feast days, those are times for



Old City of Sana'a: The smell and taste of ancient Arabia still glows into the air

family for cooking and eating and for visiting loved ones, children rule the streets. Only candy shops are opened, and young ones in beautiful new clothes parade the streets.

Once again the roads that waited have gone to sleep. Dust has wiped out all the footsteps. It is a little cold, a little quiet. Look at the sky and feel the air. Stars are dripping incense and spices. They return at dawn with news of the world. Passed ancient trees, wild flowers and roses. Past butterflies drifting through the air. Like happy messengers, it is still a little cold, a little quiet.

Spring brings warmth back to the city. The skies become cloudy and the nights cooler. Expectation of rain, sun and flowers. Flowers real or plastic are for weddings, for parties, for funerals, for love and hope, for sadness and regret. A procession winds slowly



Al-Bar'a, the traditional dance performed by men only

towards the commentary through the streets of the old city. Past branches filled with apricots. Passed houses leaning upon each other.

It is a great city - our fathers have told us that existed of old - a city of rich and treasure. Sana'a has lived a thousand years and it is yet to be born.

dilemma of female employee

BY FAHMIA AL-FOTIH
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Many think that the educated women in Yemen are happier and luckier than those who have not had a chance to go to school and university. Everyone thinks also that female employee has nothing to do and she lives in luxurious life and has nothing to worry about.

On the contrary, being a female employee here in Yemen requires a big price that every woman pays at the expense of her physical and psychological health.

Remarkably every year a large number of university girl students graduate and enter the battle of life. In the beginning they have no idea about what is lying ahead.

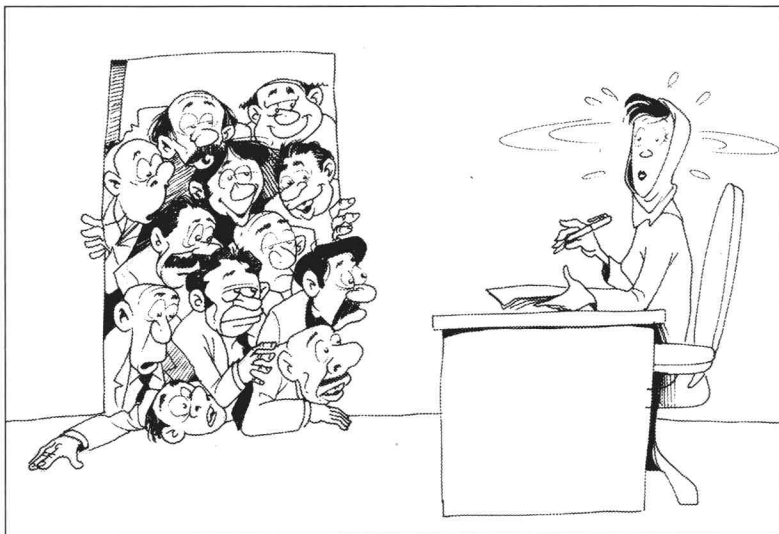
They are lively, ambitious, innocent and naive as well. They graduate carrying along the university beautiful image, carrying along their childlike behavior and carrying along their pinky dreams.

For many years they have spent most of their life reading and reading about the values, principles, honesty, morals and how to be close of being ideal and the books draw a fancy world that is different from the reality.

She has studied hard and struggled a lot either at home or school and university. She has challenged all the society barriers and traditions to pursue her career. She everyday suffers from all the wicked and nasty persons she meets along her way. Wherever she goes she finds those who look at her with contempt. She always hears cassettes on public passenger transport vehicles degrading the woman status and giving the idea that a woman has to move only twice in her life; one from her father's house to her husband's and the second from her husband house to the grave.

She tells herself that finally she will show the people and the society she has become someone to be pointed at with pride and admiration.

Many beautiful things female graduates carry with them usually end up in smoke as soon as they start working.



Really they look hard to find a proper and respected job and they become very happy when they pursue their goals. However, generally the life removes its mask to show how ugly its face is.

When a female joins an institution she feels that she is under constant watch and she is under the microscope of everyone.

Everyone starts to get close to her not to build a good relation rather he just wants to test her and see if she is one of the kinds he prefers.

She gets embarrassed by all these annoying curiosity and by all irritating silly comments and hints and it becomes no difference between the office fellows and those who used during university days and still to harass her.

In spite of all these, she tries to implement all the beautiful things and images. She tries to build her ideal friendship and brotherhood attempting to create good-family-like relations.

She mostly spends all her time in the job so she feels that she belongs to that community she works in. However, she finds herself the just an idiot and everyone tries to fool her. As much as she stays in her job day by day she discovers the ugly faces that hide behind human masks and everyday she witnesses the fall of the ones whom she has thought they are good and kind people.

Day by day she cried the past days

and she cures the day she was born in. Day by day she cries over the principles that she has lived for and now become garbage on the roadside.

Everyday she forcibly bids a farewell to all the beautiful things she holds in her heart.

Female employee feels that tribulations always in her way either on the streets or in the office and there is no a safe place to relieve in or people to trust.

Then she has only two choices either to stay at home to save her reputation or to stay in her job but in case she must be harsh with everyone and she has to throw away all the noble feelings and emotions. In either way she has to forget her feminist features and of course she will not be safe from society's severe criticism. In either case she is a loser.

Moreover, most of female employees do not know their rights so they are exposed to be fooled and their rights in most cases get lost.

All the circumstances have assisted in oppressing the Yemeni female employees and hindering a lot of them to be creative.

It seems that Yemeni woman in spite all the surroundings, she goes on her struggle pay no attention to those who want to live in darkness and want to go back to the Stone Age. She goes ahead indifferent to thorns that have bled her feet and for the fatigue journey she has.

إني لله والجميع

بقلوب يملؤها الحزن والأسى تلقينا نبأ وفاة المغفور له

الاستاذ / علي العيني

ونحن إذ نتقدم بخالص التعازي والمواساة

للأستاذ/ محسن العيني، د/ أسامة علي العيني وجميع آل العيني

ندعو الله عز وجل أن يسكن المرحوم فسيح جناته وأن يلهم أهله الصبر

والسلوان.

وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون.

الأسبفون:

الوالد محمد حسن الحيفي، ولهد عبد العزيز السقاف،

حسن محمد الحيفي، وجميع آل الحيفي،

وأ أسرة تحرير والعالمين في صحيفة يمن تايمز

infertility can be passed on to children

MADRID, July 1 (Reuters) - A technique that allows infertile men to have children can transfer the cause of the problem to their children but it does not generate any new genetic defects, scientists said on Tuesday.

ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection) is a treatment for male infertility in which a single sperm is injected into the egg. It has enabled men with low sperm counts or poor quality sperm to father children.

But Professor Gianpiero Palermo, of the Cornell Institute for Reproductive Medicine in New York, told a fertility conference that children born through ICSI can inherit the genetic cause of the father's infertility.

"Thus far, it appears that ICSI is not responsible for generating abnormalities in the offspring," he said.

"However, because of the ability to treat men with severely compromised semen parameters, and who are possible carriers of chromosomal defects, ICSI may allow transmission of these abnormalities to children."

Palermo recommended genetic testing for both parents and counselling before ICSI.

"It is paramount that couples are aware of the potential to pass on genetic defects to their child," he told the European Society of Human

Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) meeting.

Late last year Britain's Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA), which licenses fertility clinics, announced plans to look into potential health problems of children conceived through fertility techniques following concerns that test tube babies might be at higher risk of birth defects.

But it stressed that there was no reason for the parents of babies born through fertility treatments to be concerned.

Palermo and his colleague Dr Yukiko Katagiri screened 35 men who had little or no sperm for three common genetic problems linked to male infertility, including microdeletions of genetic material on the Y chromosome.

They also did genetic tests on blood samples on 28 of the men's children who had been conceived through ICSI.

"There is no evidence from our data that the children born from the ICSI procedure had any new microdeletions, although we cannot completely exclude the possibility that new deletions could appear in these children. ICSI allowed these men to reproduce, thereby passing on the existing deletion to their sons," said Katagiri.

Is there a future for our environment?



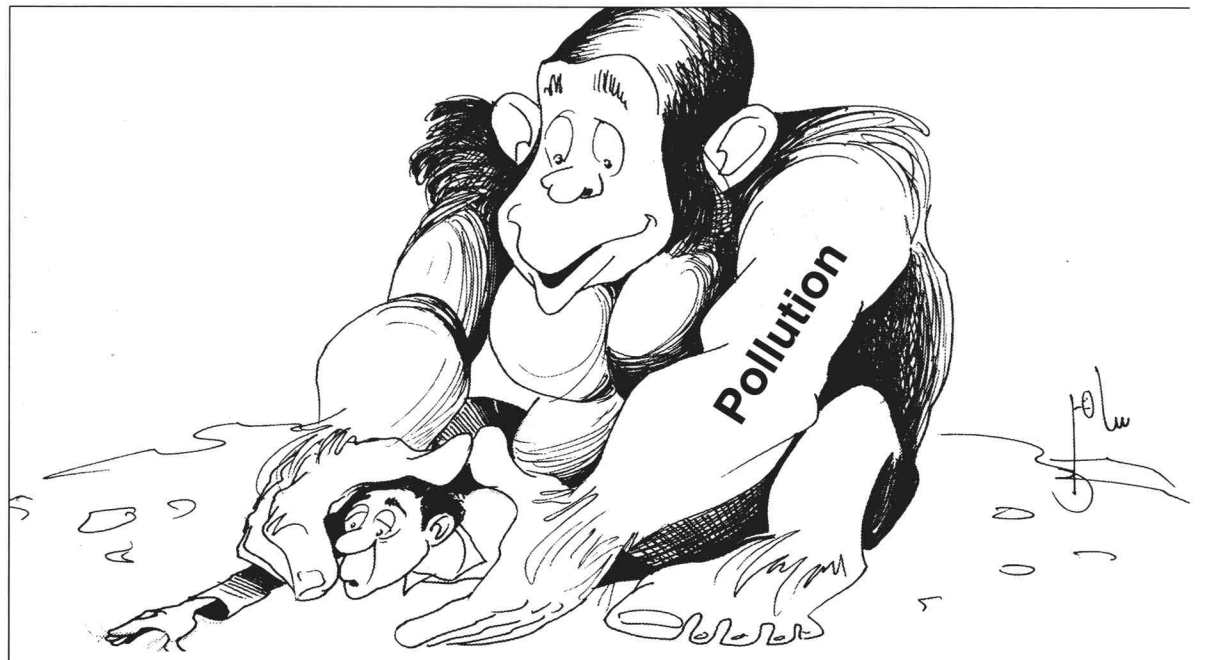
BY ISMAEL AL-GHABERI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

We were attaching hope to those capable of altering the individual and public behavior, used to destroying environment and dissipating water wealth and government potentials spent on improving environment and protecting water for drinking to join forces and prove they are doing what they say. We are witnessing the squandering of clean water resources, and the dissipation of the Government resources that are allocated for improving the environment as well as for protecting the adequacy of water resources for domestic and agricultural purposes.

We have maintained hopes that those influential people and circles would consolidate and solidify their efforts towards undertaking the programmes they have drawn up and formulated.

We have had sincere hopes that those influential people and circles would not limit their activities to self-fulfillment and self-enrichment which appears to be the principal motivation driving them to be eager to participate in the local, regional and international conferences and seminars being organized and financed by foreign entities and organizations.

The problem of environmental pollution affects, more particularly, water resources of the country. The scarcity of water resources constitutes one of the main reasons for pollution as well as the source for many deadly illnesses. This also compounds the problems of



aridity as we witness that desertification to recultivate the land even if we manage to allocate millions of rials.

The most effective way for dealing with the degradation of the environment would be to initiate coordinated, sustained and concerted efforts of all elements and segments of society. We all have responsibility to save the environment, and only if we manage to succeed in this pivotal effort we would be able to restore greenery to the land and purity to our water resources.

This objective could be achieved in the space of a few years provided that the required will and dedication is applied. In this manner, we could work to guarantee food security and to protect our arable lands as well as our water resources. The result of such actions and programs could lead to clean air,

healthy food, appropriate dwellings, well-formulated educational activities etc. We must all act, and act together in the cities as well as in rural areas. Combating desertification and pollution has now become part of the national and international agendas for sustainable development and progress. All countries and societies of the world have made this their solemn objective and goal.

In contrast, advanced societies they formulate and undertake programs and activities that enhance greenery, protect drinking and fresh water resources, prevent soil degradation, etc. But in our societies we cut trees, we waste and pollute water resources by carrying out dreadful actions like cleaning vehicles in fresh water and throwing garbage of all sorts into those resources. The result

is evident: More and more illnesses particularly in rural areas because of bilharzia etc.

It is time that those personalities who are in charge of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should pay more attention to the serious problems of environmental degradation and pollution. These personalities benefit enormously from their positions at the NGOs and of their relationships with external aid organizations. Consequently, they are duty-bound and obliged to do more to erase poverty and disease. They must be conscious and work to avoid, and hopefully eliminate, the harsh miserable consequences of environmental pollution. If pollution in Yemen continues unchecked it would eventually lead to a momentous catastrophe that will cost us dearly.

In the light of the National Strategy for Waste Management in Yemen, Report Summary,

Will toxic materials and waste problem be solved?



BY YASSER AL-MAYYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The national strategy report for holistic management of dangerous waste which was produced by the general body for environment protection confirmed that the amount of dangerous waste reaches 395,670 tons a year. The report stated that this is an urgent issue not only because of local waste but also because some other countries are trying to make Yemen their garbage dump. The aim of the strategy is to monitor management of waste internally and on borders according to Basel's agreement with respect to the economic, legislative, technical and institutional circumstances.

The report also indicated that petroleum is an important source of dangerous waste, added to it are industries, medical establishments. However, there are statistics on this issue and this information was gathered according to local studies, case studies of some of the establishments and international standards. According to quantity, it is reported that industry produces the maximum of waste material and oils comes second. Other waste such as that coming from the medical field is little in quantity if compared to those two, although the medical waste is much more dangerous and toxic.

Yemen suffers from a number of shortcomings when it comes to waste recycling and there is no technical administra-

tion as such. Processing of waste is still basic and not professional hence this causes a problem to environment which must be tackled immediately. Another problem is that no information or database exists for reference or awareness. Even from the law point of view there is not much attention to protection of environment.

The strategy's objectives could be divided into general and specific. The general objectives lie in the establishment of a holistic system for the management of dangerous waste of all types and to decrease its production through legislative means and implementing of Basel's convention. The specific objectives are represented in developing the abilities and knowledge of the national cadre working in the environment field, and to improve the general knowledge of the public in general at all levels, also to establish a sufficiently dependable database on this issue. The time frame set for this action plan is 10 years divided into four periods; the first phase where the main basic activities are implemented for establishment of the project, i.e. a foundation phase, then comes the developing stage, which is scheduled for two years through which evaluation and planning of experimental systems take place. The third phase is of three years and this is when all technical and economic pillars of the project are set for 9 districts. Then finally four years in the last stage and this is the actual implementation and then follow-up of such events through education, workshops and training courses, also the database management and updating.



Waste materials as shown in this photo have distorted the real image of Yemen

Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Al-Shoura weekly, organ of the Union of People's Forces of Yemen, 29 June 2003.

- Main headlines:**
- Eritrean authorities confiscate Yemeni fishing boats
 - Security file, the top premonition in meeting of the Yemeni-Saudi coordination council in Sana'a
 - Large group of gunmen fled, large-scale arrests in Abyan
 - Arab National Conference supports resistance in Iraq
 - America worried because escalation of Iraqi resistance
 - Elections supreme committee begins amending election law

The newspaper's editorial says after conclusion of the World Economic Forum held in Amman it has become clear that the American administration has taken big steps towards completing its hegemony on the region politically and economically. The American administration is at present putting the final touches to a number of plans and strategies guaranteeing its absolute linking of the region to it in political, economic, and trade fields. This is intended to guarantee to it the ability to spread its control on potentials and destinies of the region. Such an end would on the other hand give Israel the opportunity to impose its options related to the Arab Israeli conflict and sharing America in the political and economic hegemony in the Arab world. The Israeli circles were much astonished for the reception the Israeli delegation had met at the Forum and a number of Israeli officials have lately given statements implying their satisfaction over the Arab attitude and he apparent change towards Israel, describing the meetings the Israeli delegation had held with a number of Arab delegations as a u-turn in their stands versus Israel.

The Yemeni government has to present the citizen detailed explanation on its participation in that Forum, beginning from the reasons behind it and ending with the Yemeni stand towards normalization with Israel and secrets of the relations with the United States of America.

Annas weekly, 30 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Yemeni popular artist Faisal Alawin arrested in Jazan, Saudi Arabia
 - Turkey: Orders preventing activities in mosques during summer vacation.
- Columist Dr Hosni al-Jawshaie says in his article the first steps of conceding the right and dignity started with the visit to Israel made by the former Egyptian president Anwar al-Sadat in 1977. Then the visit was received with severe opposition by all leaders of the Arab countries when they were in possession of the ability to take decisions. Their refusal of the visit was abrupt and resulted in transferring the Arab League to Tunisia where it stayed there for ten years before it return to Cairo. What are the reasons of this change in stands of those Arab leaders till the situation reached to discarding dignity completely and its absence in the Arab street? Certainly America and Israel have studied deeply the psychology of the Arab leaders and peoples. Or instance during the last 20 years there were no changes of leaders, they are almost the same faces and in some countries the political line is the same.

It seems certain that America has played a major role in changing the psychology of some Arab leaders. It has arranged agreements with some of these countries to neutralize or drive them out of the Arab Israeli conflict and then planned for neutralizing the Palestinian issue, the core of the conflict with the Arab countries. America arranged for Madrid conference in 1993 and the "peace" accords. After signing that agreement Palestine lost the world and Arab sympathy with it. Some politically weak Arab and African countries began racing to restore relations with Israel and here lies the danger behind those accords. After that America set the stage for controlling the Gulf oil wealth in the two wars there, the first in 1991 and the second in the complete occupation of the entire Gulf region and with the help

Main headlines

- A U.S. campaign for disarming Yemeni tribes
- Proposal for preventing diesel vehicles inside the capital
- Huge embezzlement in Health Ministry
- Terror tops Yemeni-Saudi meeting agenda
- Arab body to follow up the case of martyr Jaralla Omar
- Non-Yemeni elements took part in the attack on the military medical team
- President Saleh: Al-Qaeda elements, a source of concern for security, stability and economy

of these countries themselves, America entered Iraq.

Al-Haq weekly, 29 June, 2003.

Main headlines:

- A young girl found dead near tomato factory in Bajil, Hudeida
- Security forces settle dispute between two tribes
- World Bank, Aden branch has no credibility
- Nurse died inside a private clinic in Aden
- Pick pocketing gang in Taiz still active
- Ibb, a tourist city flooded with sewage water

Mr Ahmed Saleh al-Bukhari wrote an article on the shanty people segment

in Yemen, saying there is a social segment in Yemen that historically has been connected to the life of deprivation and was left for centuries in this condition. They are the shanties inhabitants who deprived of the necessities of life and sharing the society in entertaining the basic rights such as water, electricity, telephone and education...etc. it is regrettable that an organization that is not local or Arab or Muslim to be aware of this social segment's deteriorated situations, pay attention to it and holds a training course for media men to get acquainted with their visions about the social integration of the shanty quarter people. That organization is the French one "DAYA". The workshop was attended by many scientific, social and information personalities. The organization has built in Yemen many projects for rehabilitation of the inhabitation

infrastructure, especially in the city of Taiz. By a scrutinizing consideration of the deteriorated situation of shanty people socially and in living for long centuries there must be some knowledge of the factors that led to this situation in order to work for rectifying them as an introduction to straightening the society's look of this segment. Here are many visions displayed by political parties and organizations and charitable societies about the question of social integration of the shanty people who are deprived of everything in an attempt to make them feel the importance of their existence in the society as part of it. Since the whole issue is general and comprehensive it requires a collective effort commensurate to its significance.

AL- Mithaq weekly, organ of the General People's Congress party, 30 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Saudi-Yemeni coordination council begins its meetings Saturday
- Iraqis are angry, resistance claims Americans' lives
- Project for protection of soil and underground water

Columist Dr Abdulaziz al-Maqaleh says in his article the Arab setbacks are coming successively and with them continues the hitting below the belt. Perhaps what has lately taken place at the Dead Sea area is the latest of these painful blows that should not be looked at with dead mentalities and conscience. Everything happened at the Forum could be accepted, though with resentment, which we are used to express against hostile attitudes against the Arabs. What is really unbearable and unacceptable is that the Forum was held on an Arab soil and to open the door for a foreign occupying force to represent an Arab country resisting the occupation and its people entertain good reason and it has not yet become an American state to be represented by the governor of the "new governor". What is eye-catching is that it has not happened before in the history of the

Arab homeland whose countries had once come under occupation. The sons of those countries were themselves representing their countries at economic and political forums. But when it comes that a representative for occupation comes to represent that Arab country at the forum it means more than the most flagrant hard political challenges but rather offending deeply the Arab dignity. The Arab countries taking art in the forum should have realized the meaning of the slap on their faces and withdrawn from its meetings. By their indifferent response they have endorsed the American occupation and giving the representative of the American occupation an international recognition.

Al-Tagamou weekly, organ of the Yemeni Unionist Assemblage party 30 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Tens of terrorists managed to escape from fighting
- The ten prisoners escaped from Aden prison were in Hatah
- American, European security delegations in Aden
- Jaralla lawyers demand death penalty for assassinations cell.

Columist Hassan bin Hassenoun says that the presidential pardon issued recently for the secessionists inside and outside Yemen can be deemed as a Yemeni road map. Some leaders of the Socialist party have accepted it and some did not. But the sweeping majority of the sons of the southern and eastern provinces refuses this map completely. They believe it does not answer their usurped rights during the 1994 summer war. The most important of those rights is the unity of 22 May of 1990 and its democratic choice. The majority of employees at military and civilian institutions had been laid off and hundreds of leading executives in various fields had been suspended. Added to that those who left the country. Among the usurped rights is the complete seizure of public institutions and utilities after looting them and then burning them.

World Press

Major news items in leading international newspapers *Provided by Xinhua*

Egypt

Al Ahram

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Monday telephoned Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas. They dealt with the positive results reached by the Palestinian factions with the aim of unifying the Palestinian stance.

Al Akhbar

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher on Monday described the truce reached by Palestinian groups as a good start to implement the roadmap peace plan.

Al Gomhuria

Palestinian Minister of Culture Ziad Abu Umar on Monday lauded the Egyptian peace efforts which are aimed at putting the Palestinian ranks together.

The Egyptian Gazette

Egypt is strengthening petroleum cooperation with Arab countries, Petroleum Minister Sameh Fahmi said Monday, adding that Egypt's petroleum sector strategy aims to attract foreign investments, especially those from Arab countries.

Britain

The Times

There will be no speedy return of the "feelgood factor" for Britain, according to the new Governor of the Bank of England, Mervyn King, who takes over Tuesday morning from Sir Edward George.

The Daily Telegraph

Women seeking fertility treatment could one day be offered donor eggs grown from the tissue of an aborted foetus, researchers said Monday.

The Independent

British Prime Minister Tony Blair suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of Labor MPs Monday night when the Commons voted to ban fox hunting and rejected the government's compromise bill.

Financial Times

One in 10 trains may still be running late by the end of the decade, Network Rail conceded Monday, as it unveiled a business plan that threatened more bleak news for passengers.

Germany

Die Welt

The German government for the moment can not present the details of the tax reform plan to be implemented in 2004.

Handelsblatt

face of expectations from business and citizens, the opposition Union parties feel the pressure to agree to the tax reform plan.

U.S.A

The Washington Post

US forces detained 180 people on Monday, including an Iraqi colonel, in raids in Baghdad and areas north of the capital aimed at squelching resistance activity, military officials said. To the south, troops arrested the US-appointed mayor of Najaf on charges of kidnapping and corruption, according to the US-led occupation authority, which now intends to let its local military commanders hold elections to select interim town councils and provincial governors.

After a final day of on-line fundraising that netted more than 700,000 dollars former Vermont governor Howard Dean closed the second quarter of the presidential fundraising year atop the Democratic field. Meanwhile, the early money leaders Senators John F. Kerry and John Edwards battled to keep up, the campaigns said on Monday.

The New York Times

The stock market has posted its best quarterly performance since the end of 1998, producing the most encouraging rally since the long slide began in 2000.

Although the market slipped slightly on Monday and has been drifting lower since mid-June, an overall climb of 14.9 percent in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index for the three months that ended on Monday was the eighth-best quarterly performance since World War II.

For most of the past century, redistributing has been a fairly predictable though often contentious ritual. Now, thanks to a determined effort by United States Representative Tom Delay, the House majority leader, with the quiet support of the White House, that tradition may be crumbling, as legislatures draw new districts whenever they have a partisan advantage.

The Wall Street Journal

Stock indices finished the quarter with a whimper, but still turned in one of their strongest quarterly performances in years. It was the first time the Dow Jones Industrial Average has finished a first half with a gain since 1999, the last year of the bull market that ended more than three years ago.

France

Le Figaro

Italy takes the rotating presidency of the European Union (EU) starting from July 1. Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi wants to use the semester to convince those who doubt him both in Italy and abroad of his capacity.

Le Monde

European capitals are worried with Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi at the EU's rotating presi-

dency. The Italian head of government adopted pro-American policy in past months despite critics from partners.

Les Echos

Refusing conditions set by the government on their unemployment benefits, French arts workers vowed to launch a general strike starting from July 8, opening date of the famous Avignon Festival of theater. The socialists commented the acts as "funerals of culture."

Japan

Asahi

The opposition Democratic Party of Japan is to propose revisions to a bill on dispatching the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to Iraq. The revisions will dismiss the SDF's involvement until the establishment of an interim government.

Mainichi

Ruling parties aim to pass the bill to authorize the SDF dispatch to Iraq through lower house this week.

Yomiuri

Seventy-two universities have applied to the Education, Science and Technology Ministry to establish law schools in April next year. The total student capacity of the new law schools will be 5,950.

Nihon Keizai

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi will start buying accounts receivable from small and midsize firms this month in an attempt to help them obtain operating funds.

Nigeria

Vanguard

Nigerian cities and towns were practically shut down on Monday after workers heeded the call of the Labor Congress to stay at home in protest against the fuel price hike. Reports said the police arrested 88 people nationwide for disturbing the peace.

This Day

The ongoing strike embarked upon by the Nigeria Labor Congress over increases in the prices of petroleum products will continue Tuesday as

The federal government and the Nigeria Labor Congress held on Monday another round of talks to resolve the crisis, with labor proposing a maximum of 28 naira (about 22.22 US cents) per liter of fuel while government preferred 35 naira (about 27.77 cents).

Philippines

Manila Bulletin

At least 13 government troopers were killed while three others were seriously wounded when a large band of heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) rebels engaged elements of the Philippine Army in New Bataan town in Compostela Valley in the southern Philippines on Monday afternoon.

Philippine Star

The warrants of arrest for rebel group Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) chairman Hashim Salamat and other rebel leaders may be set aside to pave the way for a resumption of peace negotiations between the rebels and the government, the Department of Justice said on Monday.

An introduction to the Internet Designing a web site

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We have seen some ways in which a web site can be used to support a business, but we have not considered how we design the web pages to underpin these different business models. There are two problems we face in meeting this design objective:

- How to produce a conceptual design that will work well.
- How we can implement that design using the various programming languages and techniques available to us.

The first objective is 'difficult' to achieve. It involves an understanding of both graphical design and the characteristics of the web as a medium. So before you start mixing your colors and getting new pens to draw, you have to think of the conceptual design of your web site first.

Conceptual Design

Before you start designing your web site, you have to sit down and try to answer the following questions.

- What is the web site for?
- Who are the customers?
- What other web sites are available?
- What graphics are needed and why?

Web site objectives

Let's discuss some of the possible answers for these questions. The web site objective might be to sell something. As far as this aspect is concerned, the previous lesson might help you to get a clear idea about what you should do if the objective is to make money. You might as well design your web site to tell the people who you are and how to contact you. In this case the objective might be to make yourself widely known.

Web site readers

So you have some ideas about the type of the site and its objective. Let's now consider who the potential readers or users are and what they require. As a web designer you need to know what kind of information the web customers require and what their expectations are. You have also to think of what kind of connectivity the customers may have. If they are home based users with simple low speed modems the web site design must respect this constraint.

Other web sites

Before you design your web site, it will be a good idea if you check the Internet for available web sites serving in the same category of the web site you are intending to have. This will help you focus more in providing similar services, if not better.

Using graphics

Since it is possible to add graphics to your web pages, you have to think of the type of the graphics and multimedia you will want to include in your site. Moreover, you have to look after

the resources and copy rights of the graphics that you are going to include in your web site.

Detail Design

Once the conceptual design is understood, the detail design can be undertaken. It is usual to split a web site into number of separate pages, each page will become a separate HTML (discussed later) file. This needs organizing in the detail design. Contrasted with the system of providing information by using papers or video streams, web sites are built depending on the navigation between the HTML files. The web site visitors should be provided a way to navigate between the resources of the web site and the art of designing which is intended to make the navigation easy to use and understandable by regular visitors. Each HTML page should include information covering part of the message of the web site or links to other web pages in the same site or in another Internet location. To make the navigation and structure of your web site easy to use, you have to decide on the contents of the HTML pages and the links from one page to another. So to make designing easier and more organized you have to draw your web site map.

Web site map

In a web site map the web site designer clarifies the web pages available in the site, the title of each page, the HTML file name of each page, and the links between the web pages. Fig 1 shows a sample of a web site map.

As we can see, the web site includes eight web pages. The main page title is Home Page and the HTML file for this

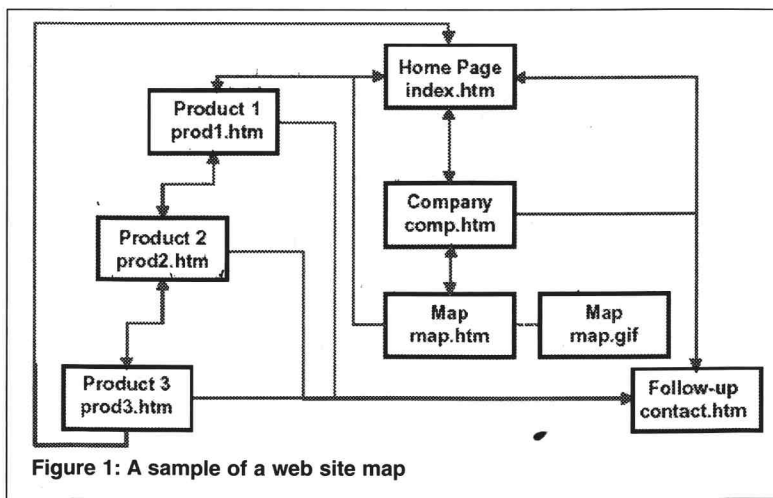
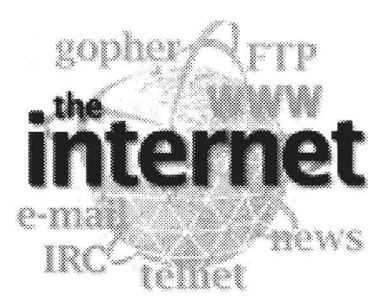


Figure 1: A sample of a web site map

page is called index.htm. It is very important to notice that the first web page HTML file name in any web site should be called "index", "default" or "home". It is kind of standards web designer should follow. This "index" file is the first web page to show up when the web site is browsed. Most of the time this page title is "Home Page". Each web page must have a title to label it when it is browsed. The title is also important to reflect the subject of the page because this will make it easier for Internet search engines to recognize. For example the Home Page title of yementimes.com is "Yemen Times Online". You can find it in the top left corner of your browser when you visit



Yemen Times web site.

The navigation structure of the web site also appears in the site map. The line between two pages means that there is a link between them. The arrows at the end of the lines indicates the direction of the link. For example, you can go from page "Product 2" to page "Product 1" and vice versa. Another example, in page "Product 3" there is a link that takes you to page "Follow-up", but there is no link to take you back to page "Product 3". It depends on the perspective of the web designer on how the web navigation should be.

Graphics

After the site map, you have to decide on the graphics and audio or video you will include. Overusing the graphics in a web site might make the loading or the web site very slow depending on the Internet access of the users. For that, you have to be careful and accurate in selecting the type and the location of the graphics that you are intending to include in your web pages. Don't over use graphics in your Home Page because that will make it hard for any Internet search engine to recognize the category of your web site.

Coding

Now we have got our web site map ready and all of the resources that we need formatted and ready to be placed. Next step, we have to choose the tool for designing the web site. There are different tools that we can use to design the web site. Some of these tools are just simple text editors like "NOTEPAD" that comes with Windows operating systems and others are powerful and integrated tools such as Microsoft FrontPage and Multimedia Dreamweaver. In future lessons, we will use some of these tools to design our www.yemenkids.com.

Next week's lesson: HTML

My New Home



BY DR. N.
RAMACHANDRAN NAIR

Home is the heaven-haven of joy,
The abode of one's thoughts, dreams and acts,
It is God's glowing gift to man, lovely,
It is truly the shimmering world for man to spin his dreams.

A teacher is an alert learner in this home,
He is an untiring traveler, calm
Both in the realm of knowledge, forever
And in the corners of countries rare.

I in my quest for knowledge,
I in my zest for service,
Travelled long and wide
To be in the midst of the seekers of knowledge.

Planted in India in south-west Kerala, 'God's own land',
Prompted by grit and catapulted by luck,
Cambridge, London, Guelph, Toronto, Pennsylvania, New York,
Sydney, Tasmania, Hobart, Singapore,
Trivandrum, Mysore, Hyderabad, Mumbai,
Barada, Rajkot, New Delhi, Jammu, Jadavpur,
And such centers of learning, many more,
Became 'my home' in the pursuit of my search

And research to teach and reach
Countless willing learners. Boys and girls, sprightly,
Of diverse age and countries, eagerly
Enticed and enriched 'my home'.

Destiny knows no blinding bounds,
Circumstances combine to carve new riches.
Ah! fresh arenas for me to survey,
The traveler that I am enthused to purvey.

November 6, 2002, offered me a new ken,
I was dropped in Yemen; 'the cradle of Islam',
To 'cartograph' it, linger, live and dream,
Perchance, still more to labor, learn and enliven.

'Lored' among my new-found children, brim
In a flash full, Sana'a 'fluttered and danced before me'.
Amran, lapped by the uneasy mountains,
Like the hump of camels with reserves of energy,
I, moved by my eager pupils' dear concerns,
Nourished by my wife and daughters and friends
In my journey to the heart of Yemen,
In a trice, found it be 'my new home' to pen,
A radiant heart of light.

Dr. Ramachandran Nair is an Associate Professor, Department of English, Faculty of Education, Amran, Sana'a University. He was formerly Professor & Head of Department of English & Director, Center for Canadian Studies, Calicut, Kerala, India.

The Tragic Vision of Ernest Hemingway



DR. BASHAR G. ASKAR
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Tragedy is exceptional suffering in life leading the protagonist to death. The hero suffers from a fault, a defect, an imbalance or a flaw leading to his downfall. The tragic hero may perish and may be destroyed but it is not possible to crush his soul easily. The novels of Ernest Hemingway fulfill most of these domains of tragedy.

Tragedy usually focuses on figures of stature whose fall implicates others such as family, an entire group, or even a whole society and typically the tragic figure becomes isolated from his group or society. Death, destruction, horror, sufferings are some of the major characteristics of a tragic hero.

The characters of "A Farewell to Arms" are only innocent victims of a war for which they are not responsible. They have nothing to do with its plans, slogans or objectives. However, the setting of the novel is the war itself with all its horrors and outcomes. The escape of the major characters Fredric Henry and

Catherine Barkley softens to some extent the burdens of this bloody war. The escape represents a disgust at the failure of western civilization to achieve its objectives.

The vision of war is one of suffering, and destruction. War represents all the dark, diabolic powers and its quest is monomaniacal. Concerning the philosophy of love and war, one can see that Catherine and Fredric represent love and peace. Their escapism from war with all its vices and darkness softens the agony and burdens of war.

Hemingway has a message for mankind that we must seek a world devoid of wars. Life should continue within its continuum wheel for the welfare of the humanity

Tragedy presents situations that emphasize vulnerability, situations in which both physical and spiritual security and comforts are undermined, and in which the characters are pressed to the utmost limits - overwhelming odds, demonic forces within or without or even both. Against this tragic protagonist are the powers whether human or divine governed by fate or chance, fortune or accident, necessity or circumstances, or any combination of these elements. Tragedy testifies to suffering as an

enduring, often-inexplicable force in human life. In the suffering of the protagonist there is some human cause. Tragic vision implies that suffering can call forth human potentialities, it can clarify human capabilities, and that there is a spiritual progress achieved through this suffering. In fact, tragedy provides a complex vision of human heroism, a riddle mixed with glory and jest, nobility and irony. Tragedy presents not only human weakness and liability to suffering, but also its nobility and greatness. It is, therefore, understandable why tragedy does not occur to puppets or to people with little value.

According to Hemingway, the external forces of the war also doom Fredric Henry in "A Farewell to Arms", which have left him alone after the death of Catherine. The philosophy is that the world breaks everyone impartially, and death falls on the earth without mercy. However, death in war is violent and catastrophic and it comes suddenly and unreasonably, it is not like one who dies on his deathbed. Hemingway has been conscious of the doom and of the unavoidable death, yet his works disclose a love for life. The world breaks everyone but those that will not break it kills.

The Satiric Vision in Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels



BY GAAFAR SULAIMAN
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Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) is a great English satirist of the 18th century. Besides his masterpiece *Gulliver's Travels*, his other works include *A Tale of a Tub*, *The Battle of the Book* and *A Modest Proposal*.

The word 'satire' implies the use of humour, irony, exaggeration or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other issues. In fact, there are two modes of satire. The first kind is humorous. It works by provoking laughter, and may be called 'comic satire'. The second mode is a severely scathing attack in which laughter is at a minimum. It is marked by the predominance of caustic or corrosive satire. Swift is a writer of corrosive satire, but still he makes use of comic satire as an instrument of correction of follies and

foibles in several of his writings.

Gulliver's Travels is a severe attack on human pride, pretensions, cruelty and vanities. Although the satire is targeted at the modes and morals, of men in the eighteenth century; little has changed since then. Still man has the same vice and follies. As such, Swift's attack on the crying abuses of the then society is valid even today.

Besides the satire, the book is a parody of travel literature. It is also a comic masterpiece and a child-like tale. The satire on man and his civilization has been effected from four anglepoints: physical, political, moral and intellectual. The novel consists of four parts or voyages which show Gulliver's adventures first among tiny people and then among giants, followed by that among idealists and dreamers, and finally among horses.

In the first voyage to Lilliput we read about dwarfs who used fifteen hundred horses to draw Gulliver to their capital. There are also some amusing activities, like Rope - dancing and leaping over sticks, which are tests of ability and merit for high offices. This is a satire on the

way in which political offices were distributed among the candidates by the English king. In the second voyage, Gulliver is among giants and he is a dwarf himself. Here there is a direct attack on mankind generally. The king describes them as odious and harmful insects.

The third voyage is to Laputa, the flying island, where the philosophers, projectors and inventors are dreamers and plan impracticable methods. Here the satire is on the researches and experiments of the Royal Society of England. The final voyage is to the land of the Houyhnhnms and the Yahoos, that is the horses and human beings. Here horses are reasonable, while human beings are mentally inferior to horses.

To conclude, one can say that *Gulliver's Travels* is a comprehensive attack on human vices everywhere, the hypocrisy of courts, statesmen; political and religious parties, which merits its serious study. All this is an unmistakable sign of Swift's greatness as one of the leading authors and prominent moral satirists of all time.

Readers' Forum

A response to Waleed Al-Ahdal Dear Waleed,

Thanks for your letter and the kind words. Keep reading my letters, if they are useful and encourage your friends to read them as well and write what they feel about them, because a good feedback is a useful guidance to me. Insha Allah, I will continue to write them for the benefit of the teachers and learners in this country, as long as I am here, for I think it is one of my duties to this country.

Dr. M.N.K Bose
Faculty of Education,
Ibb University



The ghost of examination

Many students complain that they are unable to study or acquire knowledge very well. This problem isn't taken seriously in the beginning of the academic year, but when the examination draws near, the anxiety begins to enter their hearts. Most of the students fear the examination. The ghost of examination dominates their feelings and thoughts. This ghost appears and threatens the students who neglected their studies and duties during the semester and sometimes during the year. They always defer studies until the exam. At the nick of moment, they begin to feel regret, grief and anxiety. The day before the exam, they burn the midnight oil and try to study very hard and memorize everything. They try to be ready for the exam and sometimes, of course, manage to get high marks. Sometimes, they go to the exam being very exhausted after sleepless night to be ready for the exam.

In the exam, they are unable to recall the information and forget everything. When they finish, they are met with inevitable failure. All their hopes are dashed. They begin to throw the blame on other factors concerning examination (such as difficulty of examination, insufficient time to answer all the questions... and so on) to justify their failure. They tend to forget that they neglected their studies. It is no denying the fact that there are some serious short comings in the examination system, but the students who study very hard and have definite aims in their life, can override them and achieve success to deserve everyone's respect for them.

Hind Ali
Level 3,
University of Science and Technology
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This week's question:
What is the title of the home page of "www.yemeshop.com"?

Your answer: _____

Those who send the correct answer (along with all the required information) will have the chance to win a free computer course at NCC after the draw. The date of the draw will be announced later



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Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

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Tel: (01) 465396 Mobile: 73889013 P. O. Box 14533, Sana'a

A serious test of ability and holding nerve Henman survives

BY MARTYN HERMAN

LONDON (Reuters) - Tim Henman survived his first serious test at this year's Wimbledon championships, holding his nerve to beat 2002 runner-up David Nalbandian 6-2 6-7 7-5 6-3 in a thrilling encounter on Centre Court.

The British number one, burdened with the task of providing the country with its first men's singles champion here since Fred Perry in 1936, eventually booked his place in the last eight after three hours of high drama.

"I won it mentally, it was such a struggle but I wasn't going to give in," Henman said.

Nalbandian said afterwards that he had been suffering from an abdominal complaint which had hindered his serve.

"It was difficult for me to play," he said "Tim played very well and put pressure (on me)."

Roared on by a fiercely partisan crowd on the show court, and hundreds watching on a giant screen inside the All England Club, the 28-year-old Henman came out firing against an opponent who had won both their previous encounters.

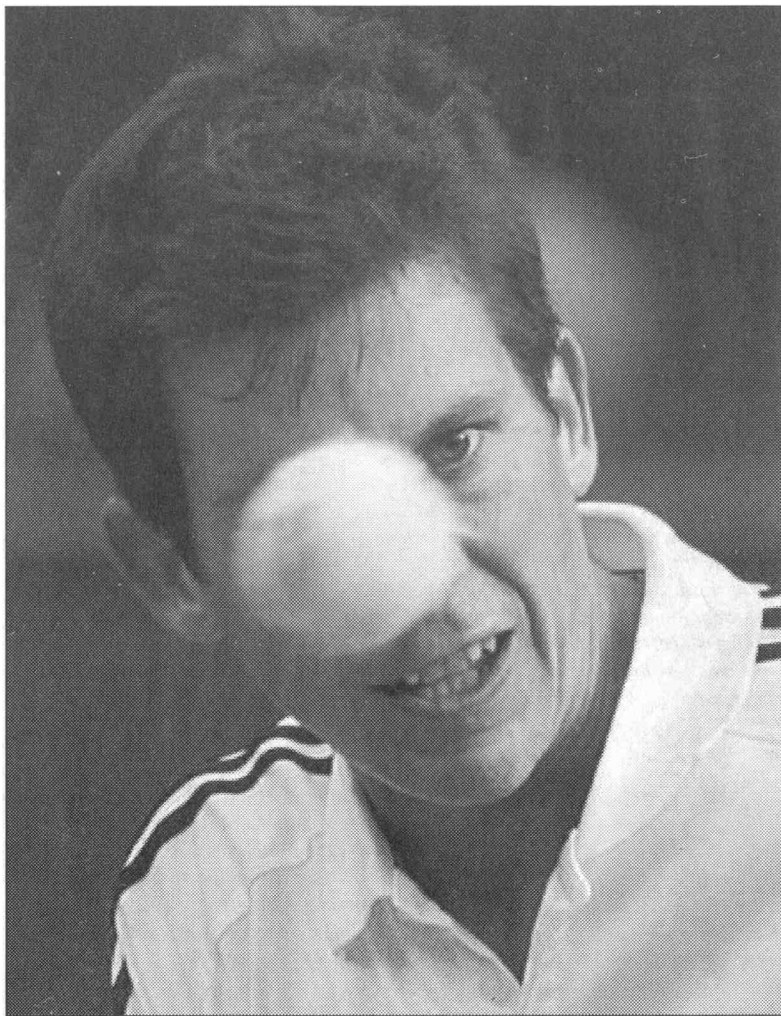
Playing with controlled aggression Henman broke serve twice on the way to taking the first set, but any thoughts of an easy ride were quickly banished.

Having beaten two qualifiers and a lucky loser to reach the fourth round for the eighth consecutive year, Henman knows the real business begins in the second week and the 21-year-old Argentine did not disappoint.

Three punishing service returns helped him recover an early break in the second set and, after dragging it into a tiebreak, a mis-hit return which dropped agonisingly over Henman's head and a stupendous topspin lob helped him square the match.

As the late afternoon sunshine melted away Henman, who had not won four consecutive matches since returning from shoulder surgery in February, suddenly looked vulnerable against an opponent regarded as one of the toughest competitors on the circuit.

A tension-filled third set was always likely to be the key to an absorbing contest and after an incredible seven



Tim Henman returns to Argentina's David Nalbandian in their fourth round match at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships Monday. Henman won the match 6-2 6-7 7-5 6-3. REUTERS/Ian Hodgson

consecutive service breaks Henman finally edged in front when he held serve at 6-5.

Fading fast

Nalbandian, looking weary after a five-set marathon against Karol Kucera on Saturday, seemed to be fading as fast as the light when he surrendered serve at the start of the fourth set.

But the sixth seed, displaying the fighting qualities that took him on an unlikely journey to last year's final, was far from finished.

He broke back to lead 3-2 and there seemed every prospect that the match

would go into a fifth set, probably on Tuesday.

Henman, whipping the crowd to a frenzy at every opportunity with his trademark fist pumps, reasserted his authority and Nalbandian finally capitulated when serving to stay in the tournament at 3-5.

Henman, who is bidding for his first final after falling at the semi-final stage four times in the last five years, will play either Spain's Juan Carlos Ferrero or Frenchman Sebastien Grosjean in the quarter-finals. Grosjean was leading two sets to one when bad light stopped play on Monday.

In memory of Foe's

BY TREVOR HUGGINS

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters) - Haunting images of Cameroon and France players gathered round a picture of the late Marc-Vivien Foe brought the Confederations Cup tournament to an emotional end on Sunday.

The Cameroon midfielder's death dwarfed what little sporting significance FIFA's tournament enjoyed before it started, let alone when it ended with France's 1-0 victory in the final after a scrappy golden goal in extra time from Thierry Henry.

Cameroon players are due to gather again for a church mass for their 28-year-old team mate this Thursday in Lyon, the central French city where the former Olympique Lyon player's wife and family live.

More important, though, are the results expected this week of an autopsy into Foe's death last Thursday in the first aid unit of the Stade Gerland where he once played his club football.

The reasons behind his sudden collapse on the pitch and subsequent cardiac arrest are awaited by a far wider audience than the player's immediate family and friends.

For the world of international football, Foe's death has inevitably added a dramatically poignant edge to the debate over the need for this tournament in the first place.

That debate had begun long before the eight-nation competition kicked off on June 18 with Japan's hopelessly one-sided 3-0 win over New Zealand and is destined to become more acrimonious.

Missing players

With plenty of critics, and few if any passionate supporters, the Confederations Cup showed why it could comfortably sink without trace in today's ocean of football coverage.

The only problem is, FIFA has contractual TV obligations to stage at least two more tournaments over the next four years.

Clashing with the end of the Spanish season, the tournament was quite simply denied the world's best players.

A tournament without Real Madrid stars like Ronaldo, Zinedine Zidane, Luis Figo, Roberto Carlos, and from next season David Beckham, is destined to arouse only modest interest at best.

The absence of Ronaldo and Roberto Carlos's Brazil team mates Rivaldo and Cafu left only Ronaldinho and Emerson as eye-catching representatives of the world champions.

Though Emerson, who missed last year's World Cup through injury, played his part in midfield, Ronaldinho blew hot and cold in his playmaking role and ultimately failed to make an impact.

Their makeshift team's exit at the group stage was a major blow to the tournament, while Asia's competitive interest ended when Japan suffered an identical fate.

Most of the teams fielded in Paris, Lyon and St Etienne were a mixture of new and established players, with the strength of that mix ultimately deciding the winners.

French favorites

France's victory had been expected even before a ball was kicked simply because coach Jacques Santini had fielded the strongest side available to him.

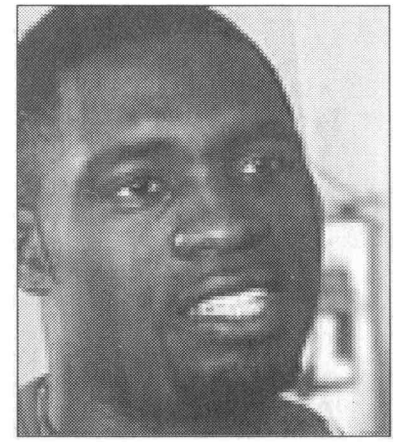
Though his midfield had to be largely re-shaped in the absence of Zidane, Claude Makelele and Patrick Vieira, his first-choice back five of keeper Fabien Barthez and defenders Lilian Thuram, Marcel Desailly, William Gallas and Bixente Lizarazu were all available.

Even more importantly, so was Henry.

Able supported by his Arsenal team mates Robert Pires and Sylvain Wiltord, Henry collected the awards of top scorer and best player after his fourth goal of the tournament sealed the final.

Santini, earning his first trophy after replacing Roger Lemerre last year, was naturally satisfied with the outcome.

France's debacle at the 2002 World Cup, a humiliating group phase exit without scoring a single goal, had brusquely interrupted the victory march of a team who had won the



Marc-Vivien Foe

1998 World Cup, Euro 2000 and the 2001 Confederations Cup.

The French public were demanding damages to this affront to national pride and Santini provided a perfectly respectable downpayment.

He also gained the valuable knowledge that in Olivier Dacourt and Benoit Pedretti, he has two central midfielders who achieve at international level.

Santini was not the only coach, though, who will go home from the tournament a satisfied man.

Turkey's Senol Gunes, using a side drawing on the under-21s, showed his country's strength in depth and discovered an international striker for the future in Tuncay Sanli, scorer of three goals, including a winner on his senior debut in their 2-1 victory over the United States.

Colombia, superbly led by their gifted, goalscoring number 10 Giovanni Hernandez, punched above their weight by reaching the semi-finals and losing narrowly 1-0 to Cameroon.

The African champions, with their neat ball skills and outstanding physical presence, were worthy finalists and can consider themselves unlucky to have failed in their mission to win the Cup for Foe.

In the end, the Indomitable Lions settled for an emotional, yet dignified, finish to the tournament at the Stade de France, their feelings summed up by one of the banners in the crowd.

"A Lion never dies, he sleeps."

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Day	Hi	Lo	Day	Hi	Lo
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Fri	31	14	Fri	39	28
Sat	30	14	Sat	40	28
Sun	30	14	Sun	39	27
Mon	31	14	Mon	39	27
Tue	31	14	Tue	38	28
Wed	30	14	Wed	38	28

THE LAST WORD IN ASTROLOGY

BY Eugenia



Aries (Mar 21 - Apr 19)
Your creative endeavors may appear to be going nowhere, but if you are patient you will begin to see the results shortly. Allow yourself the freedom to develop your ideas and you'll do well.

Gemini (May 21 - Jun 20)
You will interact well with others today. You are a likely candidate for a leadership position. This is a day for growth and expansion.

Taurus (Apr 20 - May 20)
Waiting will be half your problem. If something needs to be done, get busy and do it. Putting demands on others will only result in hard feelings.

Cancer (Jun 21 - Jul 22)
Products or services for the home would be a likely direction for your own small business. Your ability to work with others could lead to a partnership.

Leo (Jul 23 - Aug 22)
Make plans and organize your day well so you can accomplish the most. Go after your goals wholeheartedly. Teamwork will pay off.

Virgo (Aug 23 - Sep 22)
Someone you least expect may lead you astray. If logic doesn't work when you are dealing with your partner, turn your mood around by doing things for yourself.

Libra (Sept 23 - Oct 22)
This can be a day of accomplishment. Deal with legal matters in private. An organization you respect may have an opening for someone with your talents.

Scorpio (Oct 23 - Nov 21)
Don't count on anything or anyone — promises will probably be broken. Make sure that you get any deal you are working on in writing.

Sagittarius (Nov 22 - Dec 21)
You may have a change of heart if someone new has caught your eye. Try to be honest and open about your feelings. Don't lead someone on.

Capricorn (Dec 22 - Jan 19)
Refrain from signing any documents that may be binding. Time is on your side and a few adjustments need to be made.

Aquarius (Jan 20 - Feb 18)
If you haven't been listening to what your partner has been trying to tell you, tension will mount. Property investments or residential changes

Pisces (Feb 19 - Mar 20)
Professional changes will be to your benefit. This is a good day for making money, changing jobs and improving your financial situation.

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ONE THING FUNDAMENTAL ALISTS CAN APPRECIATE IS VENGEANCE...

...SO IT WAS EASY TO CONVINCE THEM I WANTED TO JOIN THEIR RAID AND GET BACK AT THE PHONY BISHOP...

...BUT AFTER A WHILE, THEY BEGAN TO PICK UP SOME SIGNS THAT I WAS REALLY LEADING THEM ASTRAY.

SEE, I WONDER HOW YOU WERE SO SUBTLE ABOUT IT...

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Next week: WINDS OF CHANGE

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I'VE GOTTA PUT A STOP TO THIS "AGING" THING...

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YEAH... THAT TOOK A FEW YEARS OFF MY LIFE...

JIM DAVIS 6-8

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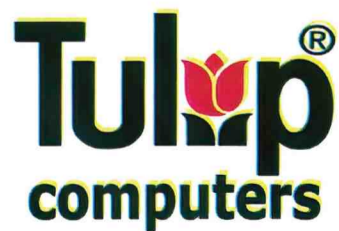
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مشاكل الكومبيوتر، ١٧٧، طوارئ الشرطة، ١٩٩، الإنقاذ، ١٩١، مشاكل المياه، ١٧٧، الاستعلامات، ١١٨، حوادث (الموور)، ١٩٤، الشؤون الخارجية، ٢٠٢٤٤/٧، الهجرة، ٢٥٢٧٠/٧، مؤسسة البصايات للنقل داخل المدن، ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة الاتصالات، ٢٠٢١١٠/٧، محطة الراديو، ٢٨٢-٦١، السباحة، ٢٤٤٠٢٢، محطة التلفزيون، ٣٢٢٠٠/٧، الصليب الاحمر، ٢٠٢١٢١/٣، وزارة الاتصالات (تلفون)، ٧٥٢٢٢٠/٢، الشبكة اليمنية، ٧٥٢٢٢٧

Institute

المعهد اليمني الدولي للغات

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 فرع عدن: سافيلو سنتر - كرتير - الزعفران، ت: ٢٦٠٢٢٤
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 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

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الوطني للتأمين

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 عدن: ٢٤٤٦٦-٢٤٤٦٦
 تعز: ٢٥٠٠٢٩
 الحديدة: ٢١٩٩٤/٧٢٦/٧١
 صنعاء: ٢٠٦١٢٨/٧١٢
 عدن: ٢٥٥٦٨
 تعز: ٢٤٠٩٢٧/٣٤
 الحديدة: ٢١٩٥٥/٨

شركة ترست بين التأمين وإعادة التأمين
 ت: ٢٦٤٢٢٣

شركة بين إسلامك للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
 صنعاء: ٢٨٤١٩٢

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 إب: ٤٠٣٨٢٢
 المكلا: ٣٠٩١٨٠

صنعاء: ٤٤٠٧٠٠
 عدن: ٢٤٨١٧٧
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 إب: ٤١٩٨٨٨
 المكلا: ٣٠٦٤٤١
 سيون: ٤٠٢٤٦٩
 شبوة: ٢٠٣٢٦٦

شركة ترست بين التأمين وإعادة التأمين
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شركة بين إسلامك للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
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الخطوط الجوية

الخطوط الجوية القارية
 الخطوط المصرية الجوية
 لفتانزا
 الخطوط الجوية القطرية

٢٧٨٦٨/٢٨٢-٨٢ ت: ٤٤٠٩٢٢
 ٢١٣٠٠/١٢٢٥٢ ت: ٥٠٦٢٨
 ٥٠٦٢٠/٥ ت: ٥٠٦٢٠

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 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

شركات للتأمين

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 تعز: ٢٥٠٠٢٩
 الحديدة: ٢١٩٩٤/٧٢٦/٧١
 صنعاء: ٢٠٦١٢٨/٧١٢
 عدن: ٢٥٥٦٨
 تعز: ٢٤٠٩٢٧/٣٤
 الحديدة: ٢١٩٥٥/٨

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 إب: ٤٠٣٨٢٢
 المكلا: ٣٠٩١٨٠

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الخطوط الجوية القارية
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 لفتانزا
 الخطوط الجوية القطرية

٢٧٨٦٨/٢٨٢-٨٢ ت: ٤٤٠٩٢٢
 ٢١٣٠٠/١٢٢٥٢ ت: ٥٠٦٢٨
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مطاعم

المطعم الهندي (خدمات التوصيل للبيت) Mr. Sunny Joseph

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 ٢١٣٠٠/١٢٢٥٢ ت: ٥٠٦٢٨
 ٥٠٦٢٠/٥ ت: ٥٠٦٢٠

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 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

مدارس

مدرسة صنعاء، التركية
 مدرسة الحسين الوطنية
 مدرسة المناهج اليمنية
 المدرسة الانجليزية
 مدرسة توليب

٤٤٢٥٨/٩ ت: ٤٤٢٨٢٧/٧
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الخطوط الجوية

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Opticals

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 ٢٧٩٠٣٨، ٢٧٩٢٥٢، ٢٧٩٢٩٥
 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

سفريات

الاشغال للسفريات والسباحة
 التسليم للسفريات في السنين
 مركز أبوولو للسفريات
 أرابين بانسولا

٤٤٠٩٣٠ ت: ٤٤٠٨٢٩
 ٤٤٠٨٢٩ ت: ٤٤٠٨٢٩
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مستشفيات

مستشفى العين الجعفري (عظايات القلب)
 المستشفى الاماني الحديث

٤١٨٠٠٠ ت: ٦٠٨٨٨٨
 ٢٠٠٠٨ ت: ٦٠٨٨٨٨
 فاكس: ٤١٨١١١
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

المركز الاستشاري الاول لعلاج الامراض الجلدية والتناسلية
 ت: ٧٢٨٠٠٠، ٧٢٨٠٠٠، ٧٢٨٠٠٠
 ٢٠٥٥١ ت: ٢٠٥٥١

مستشفى الجلبي
 المستشفى الجمهوري

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الخطوط الجوية

الخطوط الجوية القارية
 الخطوط المصرية الجوية
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 الخطوط الجوية القطرية

٢٧٨٦٨/٢٨٢-٨٢ ت: ٤٤٠٩٢٢
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 ٥٠٦٢٠/٥ ت: ٥٠٦٢٠

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 ٢٧٩٠٣٨، ٢٧٩٢٥٢، ٢٧٩٢٩٥
 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

الجامعات

أمريكان ورد يونيفيرسيتي، ريبليك، بواسطة اى اس اكادكم
 ٠١-٤١٧٤٤٤ ت: ٤١٢٠٢٨
 ٤١٢٠٢٨ فاكس: ٤١٢٠٢٨

جامعة العلوم الإجتماعية والتربوية
 صنعاء: ٤١٢٤٤٤، ٤١٢٤٤٤
 عدن: ٢٤٢٤٤٤
 كين اروي يونيفيرستي
 ٤٤٩٧٧/٧ ت: ٢٥٠٥٢٢

مستشفيات

مستشفى العين الجعفري (عظايات القلب)
 المستشفى الاماني الحديث

٤١٨٠٠٠ ت: ٦٠٨٨٨٨
 ٢٠٠٠٨ ت: ٦٠٨٨٨٨
 فاكس: ٤١٨١١١
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

الخطوط الجوية

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 ٢٧٩٠٣٨، ٢٧٩٢٥٢، ٢٧٩٢٩٥
 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

الجامعات

أمريكان ورد يونيفيرسيتي، ريبليك، بواسطة اى اس اكادكم
 ٠١-٤١٧٤٤٤ ت: ٤١٢٠٢٨
 ٤١٢٠٢٨ فاكس: ٤١٢٠٢٨

جامعة العلوم الإجتماعية والتربوية
 صنعاء: ٤١٢٤٤٤، ٤١٢٤٤٤
 عدن: ٢٤٢٤٤٤
 كين اروي يونيفيرستي
 ٤٤٩٧٧/٧ ت: ٢٥٠٥٢٢

مستشفيات

مستشفى العين الجعفري (عظايات القلب)
 المستشفى الاماني الحديث

٤١٨٠٠٠ ت: ٦٠٨٨٨٨
 ٢٠٠٠٨ ت: ٦٠٨٨٨٨
 فاكس: ٤١٨١١١
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

الخطوط الجوية

الخطوط الجوية القارية
 الخطوط المصرية الجوية
 لفتانزا
 الخطوط الجوية القطرية

٢٧٨٦٨/٢٨٢-٨٢ ت: ٤٤٠٩٢٢
 ٢١٣٠٠/١٢٢٥٢ ت: ٥٠٦٢٨
 ٥٠٦٢٠/٥ ت: ٥٠٦٢٠

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Hotels

فنادق

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الساحل السياحي

صنعاء - شارع علي عبدالمغني
 هاتف: ٢٧٩٥٩٣، ٢٧٨٨١٧
 ٢٧٩٠٣٨، ٢٧٩٢٥٢، ٢٧٩٢٩٥
 ٢٩٨٣٢١، ٢٩٨٣٢١
 فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص. ب. ١٤٨٢

تعالينا الحارة

أحمد التعتاني وأهله التبريكات

نزفعا للشباب الخلود الأخ العزيز

(إيرو حيدر علي إسكندر)

بمادسة الخطوبة فالف

ميرولت وعقيل للرفاق

الهزوزن/حيد علي إسكندر/عبد الواحد إسكندر

يزين عبد الواحد إسكندر/عبد الواحد إسكندر

جميع آل إسكندر والأهل والأصدقاء

(٧١٧٨٤٢١)

للبيع: ٣ بلاعة عرض
 ايس كريم نوع (هاير Hair) بحالة جيدة، للإستفسار هاتف (٢٠٣٣٥٩) أو على المحمول ٧١٧٧٥٠٩٢
 بيع جهاز ترجمان عربي/إنجليزي، وهو بحالة ممتازة موديل ٤٩٠٠، بسعر مناسب جداً، والجهاز في السوق بشمانون دولار، قابل للتفاوض بشأن السعر. عنوان التوافق: ٤٩٠٠، فائزة عبده احمد القفيه، محافظة إب على الهاتف الخولي (٧١٧٨٤٢١)

Islamic gem worth \$30,000,000

SYED FAHMI AL SHAHAB
ISLAMICGEM.COM

The world's most unique gemstone that mysteriously and conspicuously depicts images pertaining to Islam is now for sale. Its price ranges between USD 30 million. It is the only gem in the world known to have such attributes.

The cabochon cut gemstone, which measures 37mm by 30mm and weighing 86.05 carats, naturally bears an image of a man wearing a turban who

seems to be in prayer. Among things is a scimitar beside him book which is believed by many to be the Glorious Holy Quran. At the ground is the exit of the cave in which he is in.

The origins of the stone and how it exactly is remains unknown today. It had been given to a poor man by an old man in 1879 and has been passed down from several generations that it has become a family heirloom.

Due to very personal reasons undisclosed, the owner of the stone has decided to sell it. Although many have offered very high prices for the stone, he is still looking for the right buyer. The right buyer does not necessarily mean the highest bidder as there are other factors for consideration.

But what makes this gemstone so beautiful and sought after is that it naturally has distinct features which are rare. The most and most significant gemstone is almost unique. Unlike other gemstones which value in with its rarity, this



Religious scholars admit that the gem has an Islamic touch.



Sketch to facilitate identifying the praying man

في معرض الجزيرة لتقنية المعلومات والاتصالات
7-3 يوليو 2003 (عقد في اليوم السبت)
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Campaigners change views on female circumcision

BY ULF LAESSING
CAIRO, June 29 (Reuters) - The campaign against female circumcision, which activists say is starting to change attitudes in Egypt and across Africa, came too late for one Egyptian adolescent.

Following in the footsteps of an age-old family tradition, her mother Nashua subjected her daughter to the practice that many refer to as female genital mutilation (FGM).

Now the middle-aged mother, who was herself circumcised at the age of 10, believes her decision was wrong.

"Circumcision for girls is bad. It must stop," Nashua said during a June conference in Cairo that was part of a campaign extending across the continent to end a practice that affects millions of women.

Despite a ban in many countries, including Egypt, up to 130 million women have undergone FGM and 6,000 girls are subjected to it every day, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

In some African countries — such as Egypt, Somalia or Ethiopia — more than 90 percent of women are estimated to have been circumcised.

But campaigners say numbers are starting to come down as they struggle to stamp out FGM, which experts say leaves women physically and emotionally scarred.

In Egypt, with a population of almost 70 million, research showed circumcision among young women aged 10-19 was now down to around 84 percent, compared to 96 percent for the total female population.

"We broke the silence in Egypt and

other countries about FGM. Let's finish it now," Emma Bonino, an Italian member of the European parliament, told the Cairo conference, organised by government agencies and women's rights groups.

FGM involves cutting the clitoris and other genitalia, sometimes by a doctor but often in more rural societies by a relative or local "healer".

For communities which practice it, the tradition is a rite of passage from girlhood to womanhood. They say it also reduces sex drive, thereby limiting promiscuity.

Changing attitudes

"We see a change in the attitude of people even if it still takes time to stop FGM," said Nadra Zaki, child protection officer at the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"People talk at least about the subject. We have raised the awareness of the issue," she told Reuters.

UNICEF started anti-FGM programmes in Egypt in 1998 and has trained hundreds of aid workers who try to persuade parents to stop circumcising and break the social pressure that force many to continue the practice.

"They organise discussion forums or meetings between young mothers in their region," said Zaki.

Aid workers say campaigns show success in other countries, helped by growing literacy in Africa, where access to the Internet and other information sources is more widely available.

They say parents listen increasingly

to warnings against FGM.

"In some African countries such as Tanzania, Senegal and Mali the numbers (of FGM) are dropping", said Cristiana Scoppa, an activist with the Italian women's organisation AIDOS.

"We are even reaching immigrants in European countries, such as Italy, when they meet people from different social classes or tribes and learn about the bad consequences of FGM," she said.

Winning support

In Egypt, the campaign has won support from the government and religious leaders.

Mohammed Sayed Tantawi, grand sheikh of Cairo's prestigious al-Azhar mosque, and Egypt's Coptic Christian leader Pope Shenouda said neither Islam's Koran nor the Christian Bible demand or even mention female circumcision.

Egypt's campaign to end FGM includes television programmes aimed at persuading parents to abandon it. Some 60 villages where FGM is widespread were identified as priority targets to fight the practice.

Experts say there is a long way to go, including educating some medical professionals.

"What is alarming is the fact that up to 50 percent (of circumcised) women say a doctor or registered nurse did it," said Barbara Ibrahim, a Cairo-based sociologist.

"We certainly see progress with rising literacy and education. But we want to speed up the process. We simply want to spare another generation of FGM."

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