

After a long and tedious manhunt of extremists in Aden:

More arrested

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Aden, 2 September - Yemeni authorities arrested last week in Aden five Islamic extremists and confiscated a big amount of weapons and explosives, a reliable source said. The security in Aden launched a massive arrest campaign against suspected extremist elements. Five persons including members of the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA) who escaped the government

military operation against around sixty members of the army at Huttat rugged mountainous area. The arrested militants confessed while being interrogated that they were planning terrorist operations against US and British interests in Aden. The police found out during this campaign at Khour Maksar district a big amount of weapons including R.P.G explosives and some cassettes including speeches for Osama Bin Laden. The sources said that the arrested militants

who are suspected of having links to al-Qaeda were forming a terrorist cell and that three of them got fund from another Yemeni person to buy weapons. The financier who is not yet identified is believed to be one of the masterminds of al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Late June the army launched an operation to arrest around 60 persons of the AAIA at Huttat. The government forces arrested most of them. The number of the arrested militants is 31 while those

who were killed in the military operation were 6 persons. The government forces battled the militants in Huttat after they attacked a military medical convoy in the area.

The minister of interior, Dr. Rashad al-Alimi announced mid July that security forces were still hunting down to arrest the rest of those who could escape to rugged mountainous areas nearby Abyan province are 28. Some of those who escaped were arrested.

Could these remains near Hodeidah be the Atlantis we are looking for?

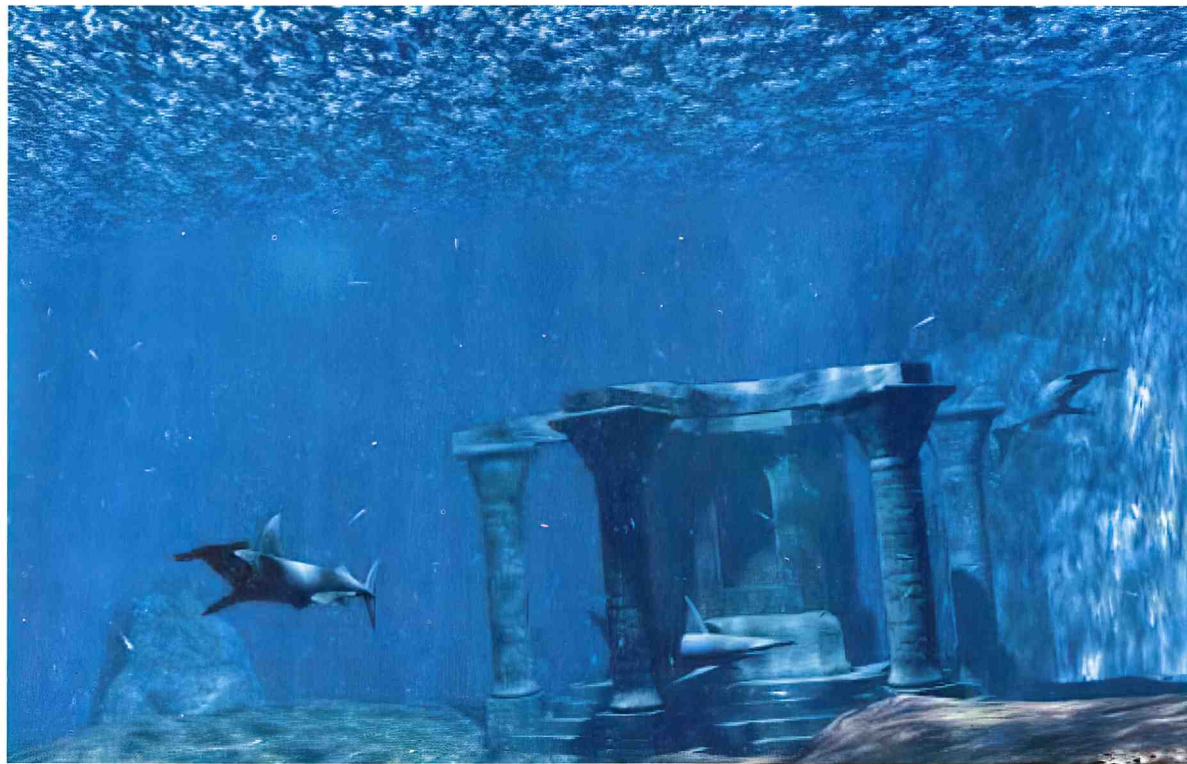
Signs of lost city... undersea

BY FAROUK MOKBIL
FOR YEMEN TIMES-HODEIDAH

Hodeidah, 2 September- Hodeidah University has uncovered attempts to search for signs of the most fascinating discovery in Yemen's -and the world's- modern history, a lost city deep in the Red Sea. The discovery procedures of the city, which some claim sank a long time ago in the Red Sea, have started one and a half year ago by Hodeidah University and the Office for the Protection of the Red Sea.

The story began when a local fisherman came to the office asking the manager to pay him 100,000 rials to lead him to a historical city in the Red Sea. After some primitive exploration, pieces of old pottery and other tools were found in the area identified by the fisherman, which is located near the coast and opposite Salal swimming pool, northwest of Hodeidah City.

Mr. Abdullah Al-Koli, General Manager of Tourism and Environment Office in Hodeidah confirmed that there are signs of such a city, or at least remains of some sort of human life. "I assures you that some persons in the marine field have found remains and that indicate the possible existence of the city. Some claim they have found entries, pillars, temples, and galleries.



A computer illustration showing remains of a city lost in the sea. Could it be that there is a lost city in the Red Sea?

He supported his claim by recalling remarks of a historian researcher saying that there was indeed a city that sank into the Red Sea long before the

Islam, i.e., more than 1,400 years ago.

On the other hand, Mr. Kasim Burib, Rector of Hodeidah University said that a UNESCO Committee will come

to the university to investigate the matter and look into the provided evidence and researches.

However, all those claims may still be immature and inaccurate unless solid proof be provided supported with pictures and video footage by deep sea divers. Until then, it will be impossible to convince the rest of the world of the significance of the current ongoing researches to unveil the mystery of the Red Sea's lost city.

Disarming attempts of tribesmen cause fatalities



Tribesman raising their light arms in an act of defiance to disarmament regulations during a protest near Sanaa against the 2001 US-led Afghanistan war. In a tribal society like Yemen, controlling the carrying of arms is quite difficult and needs long-term strategies. YT File Photo.

Sanaa, 2 September - Significant efforts are now being exerted by police and military forces in trying to disarm certain tribesmen in a number of regions near the capital Sanaa. This has led to increasing tension between tribes and the government according to reporters and observers monitoring the security conditions in the country.

In one of the recent incidents, at least two people were killed and five wounded on August 28 in a shootout between security forces and armed tribesmen near the capital Sanaa.

According to news reports, more than 100 Bani Hushish tribesmen exchanged fire with about 20 police patrol vehicles sent to disarm them as they attended a meeting at a popular

market in the Al-Rawdha suburb north of Sanaa.

Eyewitnesses said that the two sides fired machine guns and automatic rifles in the battle, which lasted more than an hour. Police officials refused to comment, but they spoke of arrests of armed men in Al-Rawdha.

Efforts to disarm Yemen's armed tribesmen in various areas in the country had started many years ago but were always confronted with stiff resistance and many social obstacles. It is estimated that there are fifty million weapons scattered throughout the country but concentrated in tribal areas where government control is almost inexistent.

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Indonesian navy's ship on a 4-day visit to Aden

Sana'a, 2 September - The Dewa Roshi, an Indonesian navy training ship, is expected to reach the Aden harbor on September 9 for a 4-day visit.

The visit to Aden is part of a world-wide tour that would include some Asian, African and European countries.

The ship has taken part in the sailboat festivals in France, The Netherlands, and Spain from June 26 till August 6, 2003.

The sailboat tour primarily aims at promoting the prestigious position of Indonesia as one of the world's largest archipelago, a name which aptly represents its 17,000 or so islands which span more than 5,000 km (around 3,200 miles) eastward from Sabang in northern Sumatra to Merauke in Irian Jaya.

There are eight major island groups in this enormous chain.

The largest landmasses consist of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes) and Irian Jaya (the Western half of Papua New Guinea).

The smaller islands fall into two main groups: the Moluccas to the northeast, and the lesser Sunda chain east of Bali. Bali itself is a unique island, which for a number of reasons can be put into a class of its own.

The tour has started from the Indonesian navy bases in Surabaya on April 6 and will return to its base on October 15.

Preparations for warm welcome to the Indonesian delegation are in full swing by the Yemeni government.

Part of the official welcoming ceremony, a special reception for the Indonesian delegation is to be hosted by the General Director of the Tourism Office, Aden Branch in coordination with Embassy of Indonesia.

Another party for visitors is to be

prepared by the folklore dance band, marine force, foreign ministry office and a number of media establishments.

A documentary film about Indonesia is to be televised on the National Yemeni Satellite Channel and the Second Channel during this period as well.

A friendly joint marine match is to be performed between the ship crew and players from the Yemen marine forces with the aim of enhancing the brotherly ties between the two countries.

The Indonesian delegation is due to visit a number of historical sites in the country.

This is the second visit paid by such a high level Indonesian delegation to Aden.

Enhanced security In Yemen's regional waters

Aden, 2 September - Sources in Aden have revealed that the Yemeni government has increased security in its regional waters lately. This comes after Yemen paid a high price following the Limburg attack, which cost the country more an estimated USD 20 million monthly in addition to USD 50 million that had to be paid for insurance in banks of London in favor of international marine companies. The coast guards training programs arranged in cooperation with the US government are another indication of Yemen's continuous efforts to secure its sea borders.

Mr. Matooq Abdulbari, Deputy Manager of the Middle East Company for Marine Navigation told the Yemen Times that strong signs have emerged

showing the government's seriousness in enhancing security measures in ports. This came as the second step after depositing USD 50 million as insurance to the HSBC bank in the UK.

Mr. Matooq added that "The Middle East Company and others are launching public relations campaigns through email and letters to ship owners worldwide to ensure them that Yemeni waters are now safe and that danger is over."

According to Mr. Matooq, many of the ship owners have started checking to see if the Ocoast is clear before continuing business in this region.

Consequently, modern cranes have been installed at the Hodeidah and Aden ports as a measure to improve and enhance operations there.

Aden University to host 2nd Arab Forum

Aden, 2 September - Organized by the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, Aden University is to host the 2nd Arab Forum during 22-24 September in coordination with the Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry.

Prominent professors representing a number of Arab countries are to take part in the forum, and those include Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Bahrain, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, and Sultanate of Oman.

The forum deals with three scientific areas on managing universities,

challenges and the role of the Arab universities in development as well as criteria and education qualities of university education.

The forum also aims at reviewing and analyzing the cultural and technological challenges faced by education and making efforts to discuss the role of Arab universities in effectuating a comprehensive development as well as enhancing and supporting scientific research.

The significance of the forum stems from the leading role played by the academic and educational institutions in rehabilitating human

resources under the rapid technological changes. The forum aims to stress that universities' role isn't restricted to education, but also greatly contributes to promoting a comprehensive development in university education.

Observers believe that amid rapid global changes represented by the economical blocs, international agreements, intense competitions and meeting market's demands, it has become a necessity for Arab institutions in general and the academic scientific institutions in particular to cope with the new era.

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times is reintroducing a popular feature "Readers' Voice" - formerly known as YT Opinion Poll.

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- For his opponent of the Democratic Party.
- I have not decided yet.
- I will not vote at all.

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QUESTION:

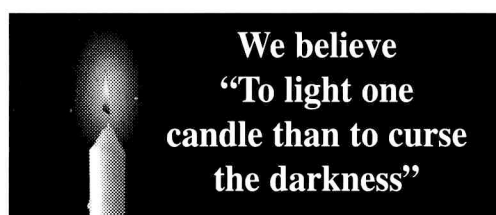
How do you feel will the other Arab rulers receive Yemen's latest initiative?

- As usual, they would neglect it. 55.4%
- It would only be taken for discussion, but no serious consideration. 41.8%
- It will be discussed thoroughly, and efforts will be made to implement it. 2.7%
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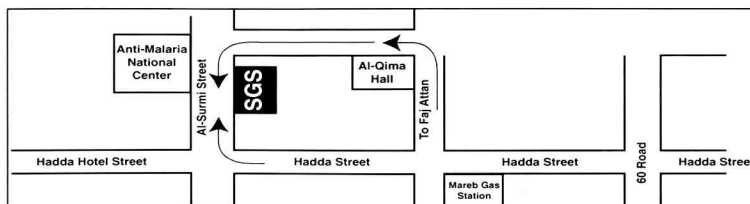
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Yemeni women: Still have long way to go

By FAHMIA AL-FOTIH
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sanaa, 2 September- The Women National Committee (WNC) held a workshop on the study "Women's political participation between social and cultural obstacles and the contradictions of the democratic project" in cooperation with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung at the committee's headquarters in Sanaa on Monday September 1.

Ms. Rasheeda al-Hamadni, Head of WNC, who chaired the sessions, talked about the struggle Yemeni women have gone through in history. She stressed in

her speech on the importance of enhancing women's conditions and stop using gender issues as propaganda.

The study presented by Dr. Abdualqader al-Ban'a, gave a summary about the conducted study in which he said, "There are a few researchers who pay attention to women's issues and try to disclose the severe reality they live in. This study tries to reveal the credibility of the democratic political project and its ability to implement the concepts it has adopted to expand the freedom and citizenship rights of Yemeni women to be leveled with those of men. The study also attempts to disclose the readiness of the political spectrums to rebuild the democratic project, which empowers the status of women and gives their issues priority and eradicates all forms of discrimination against them."

Mr. al-Ban'a concluded by saying that "the continuous efforts to underestimate women and their essential role in the society contribute negatively to the role of women, which constitute half of the society. This means that talents and great potentials in politics, society, and all other aspects of women are unexploited. With political will and democratic practice, we can push women's rights forward and break the traditional handcuffs that suppressed Yemeni women for so long."

Attendees representing different establishments and sectors, along with intellectuals and people concerned attended the event. Some of the participants criticized the report while others praised it adding remarks that enriched the discussion.

Amran Mosque attacker's trial starts

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sanaa, 3 September - The Primary Court of Amran started Tuesday the trial of the attacker of the Amran mosque, which took place on August 22. The attacker, Marish Ali Al-Akhram, 30, admitted the crime of killing two and injuring 34 others when he blew up a grenade at the men who were praying inside. The court Judge Abdulnaser al-Sa'adi listened to the complaints of the victims' relatives. The next session of Marish's trial will take place on Saturday.

Marish Ali Al-Akhram, threw two grenades around two weeks ago on men praying in al-Khamri mosque at Hawth district, Amran province 60km north Sana'a, killing 2 and wounding 34 and causing panic in the village. Only one grenade exploded. One of the victims died after being hospitalized. Some of the injuries left the hospital after treatment,

while seven others were taken to Sana'a hospitals as they have been seriously injured. Investigations with the attacker proved that he had some personal problems with his relatives. Yet, the real reason behind the crime is still unknown.

Late July, Mohsen Munasser killed eight students with their teacher while attending an unofficial summer course on Islamic religion teachings in Yahar mosque, Lahj governorate. The relatives of the victims have demanded death sentence against the killer who requested the court to show him to a psychiatrist. The primary court of Lahj sentenced Mohsen to death last week, but he appealed the verdict.

The harsh economic conditions lived by the majority of the Yemeni people is a one of the main factors behind the increasing number of violent incidents taking place in the country including suicidal attempts and attacks against innocents.

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Fighting leprosy for than 20 years

Dr. Al-Qubati awarded

Taiz, 2 September - The executive board of Dr. Ali Tawfiq Shosha institution decided in its 49th round to award its 2003 prize to Dr. Yasin Abdualeem Al-Qubati, a well-known medical doctor and Director of the National Leprosy Control Program, as an appreciation for his efforts and efficient participation in fighting leprosy in Yemen. He has devoted his life to taking care of leprosy patients

through his leprosy control program and other similar initiatives.

Dr. al-Qubati has spent years seeking for local and international support to fight leprosy and help infected patients. Eventually his efforts were crowned in establishing the National Leprosy Control Program. This program has obviously succeeded in raising health awareness, and in rehabilitating leprosy patients.

He has also convinced businessmen to finance projects implemented by his non-profit Yemeni association of eradicating leprosy.

Dr. al-Qubati's activities are not restricted to leprosy however, but surpassed to fighting other diseases as well. His contributions include his genuine role in establishing Taiz University's Medical College in 1999.

HRITC to organize 4th course for police officers in Human Rights

Taiz, 2 September - Starting 13 September, the Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC) is to organize the fourth training course on Human Rights for police officers. The course, which will take place in Taiz is planned to include 40 police officers from Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Ibb, Lahj, Abyan, Dhamar and Hodeidah.

The focus of the course is on defendants' rights during their stay in custody or during temporary arresting period. The course will also concen-

trate on the importance of reporting to judicial authorities about documentation and proof used for or against suspects. The trainees will be given an insight about international regulations relating to human rights during custody.

A number of elite trainers will be participating in the event including Dr. Ali Al-Sharafi Dean of the Supreme Institute of Police Officers and Mr. Abdullah Khalil, legal consultant of the regional UN judiciary reform program.

Mr. Izzeddin Al-Asbahi, Head of HRITC said that this course "comes as part of the awareness campaign launched for police officers. It also comes after distinguished experiences were attained in this field in training courses involving all segments of the society, who are active and directly related to human rights. Those segments include police forces."

He expressed his appreciation of the positive attitude and cooperation of police forces and participants in previous courses.

WFRT to take part in 2 international conferences

The Chairwoman of the Women Forum for Research and Training, WFRT, Mrs. Suad al-Qadasi, is to take part in the 2nd Conference for Human Rights Defenders scheduled to be held in Dublin the capital of the Republic of Ireland on September 14-15.

The main objectives of the conference are to exchange experiences and develop practical proposals in dealing with challenges confronting human

rights defenders, and that is through studying the economic, social, political and cultural environment of those defenders.

The WFRT chairwoman also has been invited by the Women Union in Latin America & Caribbean Countries in order to take part in the 4th international conference for supporting women's issues to be held in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

During the two conferences, two working papers are to be presented by the WFRT.

"We have taken keen interest to take part in international conferences on human rights with a view of enlarging women's horizons regarding their rights and promote women's movements and methods of performance," Mrs. Al-Qadasi remarked to the Yemen Times.

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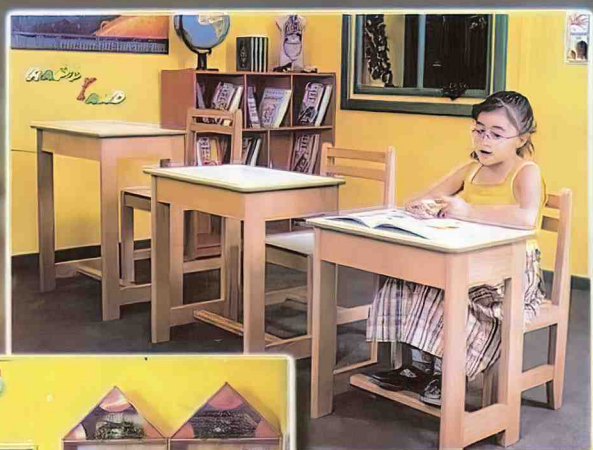
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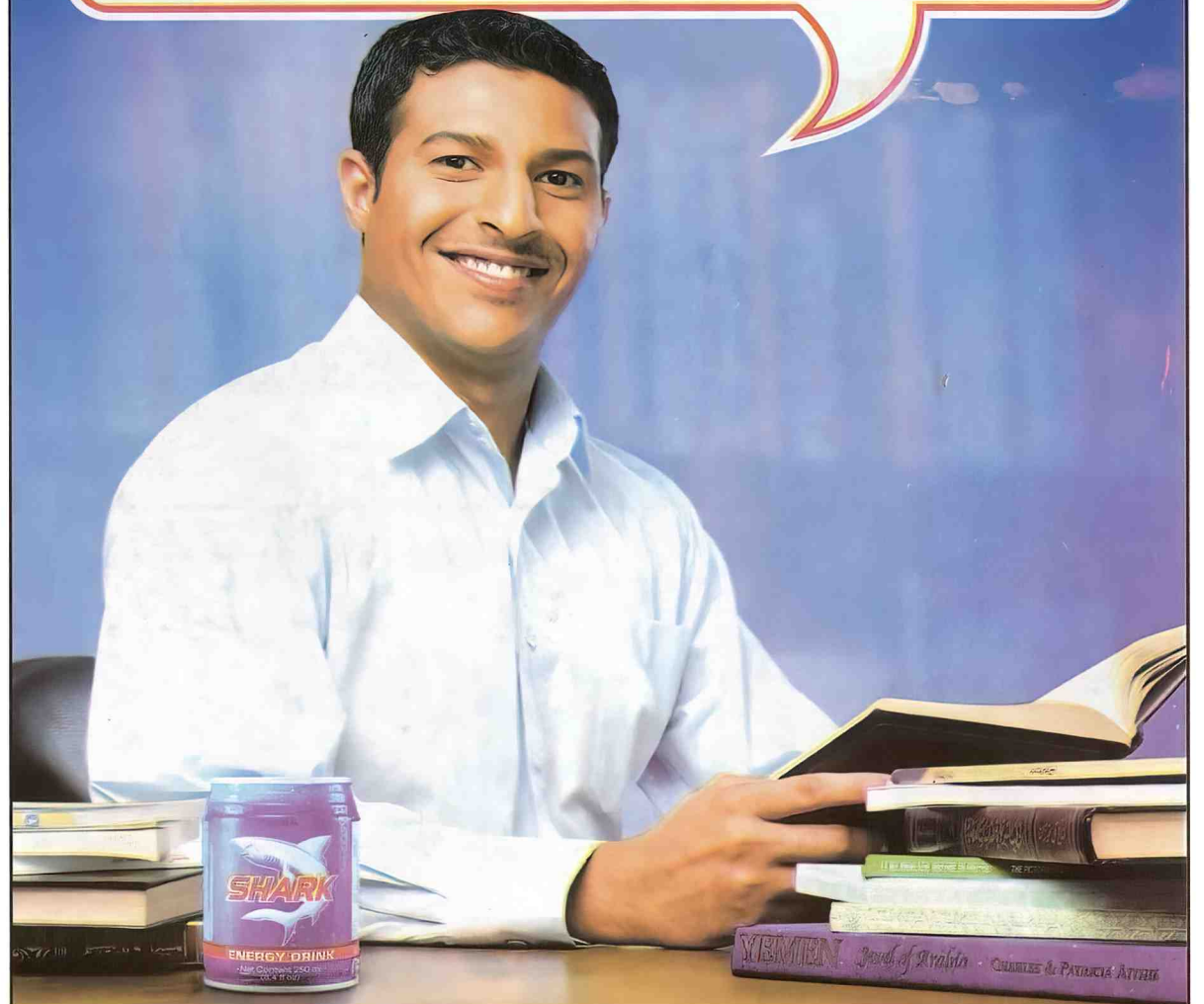
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Reenergize Your Life

Ambassador of Palestine Mr. Yahya Rabah to the Yemen Times:

“For the sake of the Palestinian dream, anything could be sacrificed”

Yahya Rabah is ambassador of Palestine to Yemen, dean of the diplomatic corps in Sana'a. He is considered of the prominent personalities in the political and diplomatic fields, and is one of the few ambassadors who combine literature, culture and politics. Throughout his term of office, he was able to produce a number of cultural and intellectual works such as short stories, and articles concerned with the Palestinian issue that promoted the cause and highlighted the suffering of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

Mr. Yahya Rabah was appointed ambassador of the Palestinian state to Yemen since the unity in 1990. After 13 years of service it was time to bid this special man farewell, and so Yasser al-Mayasi from the Yemen Times took the opportunity to interview him.

Q: Can you tell us a little about yourself?

A: I was born in al-Sawfeer village north of Palestine in 1943. I did my secondary schooling in Gaza and university from Cairo. I joined the Fath movement in mid sixties and I worked in the military for around 20 years as a member of the National Palestinian Council. I was also member of the General Secretariat of the Palestinian Writers Union. I worked as head of the Palestinian Radio, was chief editor of a number of Palestinian newspapers, and then I was appointed ambassador to Yemen in 1990. I am married with two daughters and three sons.

Q: What is the reason behind your joining Fath Movement?

A: While I was studying at the university in Cairo, I heard about the establishment of a movement called Fath to liberate the Palestinian people from occupation. This movement came after many Palestinian assemblies had failed, and it had a strong propaganda. It was the open door before thousands of Palestinian youth in and outside, and was founded in the first place by President Yasser Arafat. It was a movement that gathered all segments and was able to contain all trends without major divisions because of the differences in the political trends/ parties

opinions.

Q: How were you able to adapt between your cultural activities and diplomatic work? And also with the military work all under the occupation?

A: When I was working as a head of the Palestinian broadcasting establishment 30 years before, and was writing literature and cultural stories then, a decision came to transfer me to the military field. I thought then and many others as well that I would forget culture and creativity, but on the contrary, this event enriched my cultural and media experience through the rough military and diplomatic work. A hobby is important and I love cultural and media work. Under the occupation a person must be ready to carry on any mission, whether military, media, diplomatic or others. The important thing is to persist,

The difficulties we live in Palestine makes us view the world and life events through different views.

and I think that a diplomat must see things through the eyes of an intellectual, creative writer and vice-versa the intellectual needs the diplomat's experience so that he discovers many things that would have been difficult to be discovered else wise. And we, for the sake of realizing our dream of establishing a Palestinian State anything can be sacrificed.

Hardships grant man readiness to face various circumstances. Don't forget that the difficulties we live in Palestine make us view the world and life events through different perspectives.

Q: Was your cultural production more in Palestine or outside?

A: Most of my literature production was outside Palestine, in Sana'a. Although I left my country 13 years ago, it was present in my creative work. I wrote articles, and stories that displayed the Palestinian's suffering and how he always lives in exile. Among my productions are: "Absence Tree", "Beyond the present moment", "Him who did not leave", "Love Birds", "Words to Palestine". In all those stories the suffering of the Palestinian people such as murder, and homelessness was present. For there is nothing harder than driving man away from his home by force.

Q: How do you see the Palestinian crises today with regards to the Arab weakness and cowardice?

A: Of the reasons why the Palestinian issue was portrayed and highlighted by its people in international events was that they could not depend on the Arabs due to their divisions and weakness. However, although Palestine was the first victim of Arab inability, it has become today an inspiration and motive to rise with this Arab world. Because the Palestinian people have drawn an



Yahya Rabah

example and map for all others about facing challenges in spite of the cruelty and ugliness of the Zionist government. They fight against Sharon's government and against the alliance between America and the Jews, and the world's bias toward the latter. However, day by day awareness increases and the world has started to realize that if peace is really the end it should solve the Palestinian crises and end this tragedy.

Q: The peace movement between the Palestinians and the Israelis, who is to blame for its failure?

A: Israelis alone are responsible for destroying the peace movement, because they are the powerful side who stands against peace. In the past, they brought down the Oslo treaty and everyone knows this. They fight against

establishing an independent Palestinian state in Palestine. And their fraud is visible through their actions whether with the road map, or creation of violence, and aggravating the Palestinians and pushing them to the revenge. Sharon is looking for how to get rid of the pressure he is facing from the international community, so he is provoking violence. The Palestinian's must be smarter and wiser than to fall in traps set for them by Sharon and his government.

Q: Abu Mazin's Government, how do you evaluate its steps during the past period?

A: In spite of the high pressures this government is facing from Sharon and his government, Abu Mazin's government was able to realize many achievements.

Abu Mazin succeeded through his visit to Washington to remove the ban on the Palestinian authority and the USA has started dealing with the Palestinian government again directly as the authorized side and not through other channels. He also managed to stop Sharon from having his way in the establishing of the barrier, even if just temporary.

Q: How was your stay in Yemen?

A: My presence in Yemen was linked to the very day in which the unity took place. On 22nd of May 1990 I arrived with President Arafat at Palestine Hall in Aden, where he introduced me to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and since that day I belonged to Yemen with all my heart. I have found in Yemen the substitute for my home and family and friends, and I emphasize that the Yemeni people have created a magnificent transformation. The miracle of the unity, the providing of a political environment, freedom of press and many other achievements any other country could not attain in spite of their resources.

I learnt through living in Yemen how to take things easily. For all diplomats in Yemen mingle with the Yemeni society who exchanges good feelings and strong friendship with them. This friendship makes us feel that we are part of this place and that we belong to Yemen. And this is what diplomats call the second weeping; because we joke around in the diplomatic corps saying that as diplomats, we cry twice with regards to Yemen, once when appointed here and another when leaving. For when being appointed we worry about how we'll adapt in this country which has its special peculiarities but when we live and mix with the Yemeni warm culture and create kind relations with the Yemenis we feel sad to leave and this is the second weep.

Healthy phenomena

BY ISMAEL AL-GHABRI

We had been so deeply involved with our work during the boom period that we had completely forgotten about our social and human relations. To be more precise, all of us were in a race against the time having a target, which was nothing but money. Our talk would always center on money, candies, construction, investments and commission, the entire society was converted into slaves of money. The period with it merits and demerits, is over now and in view of the prevailing circumstances, I can say that our society is now taking the right direction towards stability. When a university graduate comes to you and agrees to accept any job, it indicates a

healthy phenomenon, especially if we know that in the past, the same graduate would insist on being offered a post. Moreover, attention to his job is also a healthy phenomenon. In the past, the worker who might be in any position would believe that he was superior to his employer and deserved a higher status. It is also a healthy phenomenon, to see our youth occupying various jobs in the private sector, which were earlier filled by expatriates, making the private sector desperate about the future of Yemeni youth. Evidently, it is a new and correct trend. There is no country on the surface of the earth whose sons disdain to take up ordinary jobs. In Switzerland, which is an advanced country in terms of education economy and culture, we find that a Swiss is willing to be a driver, a mason and even a laborer. This is also applicable to

Japanese, Germans, French and others.

In fact, any job that brings incomes to a person enables him to meet his requirements and lead an honorable life is far better than idleness. It is also better than to be dominated by the dream "I hope I will be". The history of great leaders and big businessmen shows that their great deeds and efforts were the results of working with patience, determination and dedication. In our country, many opportunities are open for the Yemeni graduates produced in large numbers by local and foreign universities. I wish to see our society once again as it was in the past when all handicrafts were run by our own people. Local hands built our houses and the best and most delicious dishes in restaurants were served by local hands. In the past, our society has a special taste.

Sport and patriotism

BY ABDULLAH ALI AL-ZALAB
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Again the event of Yemeni junior team participation in the world cup in Finland has succeeded in kindling the patriotism spirit of all Yemenis; young, old, women and men without exception. All were through the past days on a date with love and consolidation; their hearts were with the national team of football that was far way from homeland.

It is a feeling of belonging to one land and one culture, a great human value I wish to prevail our life and haunt our ourselves all the days of the year and every moment we live inspire us with power, self-confidence, and pride in identity and determination for achievement, creativity and readiness to exert and sacrifice for a goal more sublime in every field of life, each within the boundary of his specialty

and role in the society.

However, I woke up from my dream with the last whistle of the referee of the match between our team and Brazilian's that put an end to the game and to our youth participation as well as put an end to my daydream that haunted me during the days of Yemeni honorable participation.

Then I come back to reality and realize the rhythm of social time prevalent before this sport event, will control us again. A rhythm that is led by indifference and preceded by over selfishness, controlled by weak and destructive souls and only prevailed by the noise and incompatibility.

Why don't we remember when we work for our personal interests and our limited goals, the country's interests that are more important?

Why don't we realize or forget during our routine life and in our dealing with others that we are aboard the same boat and he who tries to destroy it threatens us all and no one can be

survive if the boat sinks?

Why don't we remember that we are all mortals and no one will live forever and only our works either good or bad that will remain?

Here I do not call for utopia or the perfect nation or Yemenis should be angels, yet I hope that great feeling of patriotism to remain and the passion and cooperation values to defeat egoism and self-seeking that rule our daily dealings and our relationships and our relation with others and with the country institutions and society. Then we can only face all the challenges and overcome all difficulties that encounter and stand in front of Yemen development.

We in this historical moment and within current local and international changes and with all the big challenges, we are in a dire need of sticking to these feelings and values and to implement them especially in absence of the social and legal control means in the society.

Vacancy for the Post of Financial Manager of the Health Reform Support Project Credit 3625 (For Yemen Nationality Only)

The World Bank financed Health Reform Support Project Credit 3625 is looking for applicants for the position of Financial Manager at the Credit Administration Unit, who under the supervision of the Credit Administrator will be responsible for the financial management of the project. The Financial Manager will report and be accountable to the Credit Administrator, and will work closely with relevant departments of the Ministry of Health and Population, line Ministries and other relevant bodies.

The Financial Manager will be responsible for the following:

1. Manage and supervise all daily financial activities of the project.
2. Ensure that there is a functional financial management system which include:
 - Establishing proper accounting procedures and internal controls to ensure that the assets of the project are properly safeguarded.
 - Supervise subordinate accounting staff, as may be required, to assist with the operation of the Project's financial management.
 - Supervise all of the project's accounts and transactions.
 - Ensure that consolidated financial management reports for the project are produced according to guidelines on a timely basis, and sufficient in content to enable the management of MOPHP and IDA to assess the financial position of the project.
 - Produce a trial balance on a monthly basis on the financial activities of the project.
 - Maintenance of adequate and up-to-date records including procurement records.
 - Verification of payments (including petty cash) on a regular basis to ensure that expenditures are properly prepared, authorized, and approved.
 - Solve any technical problems that may arise with the financial management of the project.
3. Act as a focal point for any dialogue on financial management matters relating to the project.
4. Report and update systematically the project's management on the status of financial activities and issues.
5. Follow-up on all financial matters with the relevant departments of the Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Yemen, and other relevant bodies.
6. Contribute to quarterly Project Management Reports.
7. Ensure that the project is audited annually in accordance with IDA's requirements, cooperate fully with the auditor, add the necessary comments to these reports, and send the final auditors reports to the relevant bodies.
8. Preparation of the budget of the project by compiling the budget for all the subcomponents of the project to be reflected in an annual plan prior to the fiscal year.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of diploma/bachelor's degree in accounting, finance, business administration, or financial management.
- A minimum of five years experience in financial management, preferably in the private sector with an auditing, accounting, or banking firm.
- Familiarity with the government and World Bank financial management procedures and guidelines.
- Experience with computers and accounting software and programs.
- Fluent in Arabic and English.
- Ability to supervise and manage financial functions and report financial information (written and verbal) to the government, World Bank, and auditors.
- The ability to supervise the accountant and motivate others to achieve positive results.
- Good entrepreneurial skills.

Applications with CV's, and copies of supporting documents should be submitted no later than two weeks of the date of this advertisement to

Dr. Naseeb Al-Qirbi
The Health Reform Support Project
Credit Administration Unit, 4th Floor
Ministry of Public Health and Population
P.O. Box: 1330, Al-Hasabah
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
Tel: 00-967-1-252224
Fax: 00-967-1-251622
Email: hrsp@y.net.ye

Car bomb kills Iraqi policeman; top Shi'ite buried

BAGHDAD, Sept 2 (Reuters) - A car bomb at Baghdad's police headquarters killed an Iraqi police officer and wounded about 15 others on Tuesday in a suspected attempt to assassinate the police chief, a key ally of the U.S.-led occupying authorities.

The blast, which sent thick black smoke into the sky, went off as more than 100,000 mourners packed into the holy city of Najaf for the funeral of a top Shi'ite cleric slain in the most deadly of the attacks plaguing postwar Iraq.

Much of the violence has targeted U.S. forces, who lost two soldiers in a landmine explosion on Monday to take the number killed in action since the official end of major combat to 67. But Iraqis cooperating with the occupiers are also at risk.

Explosives rigged to a car in a garage next to city police chief Hassan Ali's office caused Tuesday's blast, police said. One police officer was killed, the U.S. military said, and hospitals reported 15 people had been injured.

Ali is a high-profile figure in U.S.-led efforts to bring security to Iraq and members of the new Iraqi police force are often branded collaborators by opponents of the occupation.

Iraqi police Brigadier Saeed Muneim said Ali had probably been the target of the blast.

"We were sitting inside, doing paperwork when it went off," said Lieutenant Colonel Yahya Ibrahim, bloodstains on his pale blue police shirt and a bandage over a head wound.



Smoke rises above a police complex in Baghdad following a bomb attack September 2. A car bomb ripped through a major complex for Iraq's U.S.-backed police force in Baghdad on Tuesday, wounding 14 people, witnesses and ospitals said. REUTERS

"We did not come here to serve any party of person. We are here to serve Iraq."

Islamic militants increasingly suspected

Washington has blamed diehard supporters of Saddam Hussein, ousted in April in the U.S.-led war on Iraq, for most of the postwar violence but is

also increasingly mentioning foreign Islamic militants as possible suspects.

The latest U.S. soldiers to die were killed and a comrade was wounded when their Humvee vehicle ran over a homemade landmine on a Baghdad supply route on Monday afternoon, the military said.

Mourners in Najaf, about 160 km

(100 miles) south of Baghdad, slapped their chests and heads in traditional Shi'ite rituals at the funeral of Ayatollah Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim.

Hakim was a key leader of Iraq's Shi'ite majority who had advocated cautious cooperation with the occupiers.

He died with more than 80 of his fol-

List of the new appointments of Iraq Ministers

Agriculture	Abdul Amir al-BOUD
Communications	Haidar al-EBADI
Construction & Housing	Bayan SOLAGH
Culture	Mofeed al-JAZAERI
Education	Alladin ALWAN
Electricity	Ayham SAMERAEI
Environment	Abdul Rahman KAREEM
Finance	Kamel al-KEYLANI
Foreign Affairs	Hoshiyar ZEBARI
Health	Khudier ABBASS
Higher Education	Ziad ASWAD
Human Rights	Abdul Basset TURKI
Immigration & Refugees	Mohammed KHUDEIR
Industry & Minerals	Mohammed RAHEEM
Interior	Nouri BADRAN
Justice	Hashem al-SHIBLI
Labour & Social Affairs	Sami AL MAJOUN
Oil	Ibrahim Bahr al-ULOUM
Planning	Mahdi HAFEZ
Public Works	Nisreen BERWARI
Science & Technology	Rashad OMAR
Trade	Ali ALLAWI
Transport	Behnam POLIS
Water Resources	Abdul Latif RASHEED
Youth & Sports	Ali al-GHABBAN
No prime minister was appointed.	

lowers outside the Imam Ali shrine — one of the most sacred sites for Shi'ites — in the most lethal of a string of bombings, increasingly frequent in recent weeks after months of lower-level guerrilla violence.

Some mourners who trailed Hakim's coffin lashed themselves with small chains; others paused to drink from bathtubs filled with icy water along the roadside as temperatures rose to around 45 Celsius (113 Fahrenheit).

"Why didn't you do this on Friday?" screamed one man pulled aside and searched by the Iraqi police who surrounded the Imam Ali shrine and kept cars from approaching it.

"The sayyid (Hakim) and all the Muslims who died would still be alive."

Shi'ites blame Saddam

Many Shi'ites believe supporters of Saddam, a Sunni Muslim who

repressed them, carried out the attack. But they also blame U.S. forces for postwar insecurity. The throng trailing Hakim's coffin as it entered the shrine screamed: "No, no to America!"

While Hakim's Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq is not friendly towards Washington, it has so far worked with the occupiers in the hope they will install democracy — giving Shi'ites much more power than they had under Saddam.

Iraq's U.S.-backed Governing Council, which includes Hakim's brother, named a cabinet of 25 ministers on Monday and they are due to be sworn in on Wednesday.

The ministers will formulate policy with the Governing Council and the occupying authorities. Ultimate power remains with Iraq's U.S.-led interim administration until a general election, which could be held sometime next year.

Russia and Saudi sign first oil market pact

MOSCOW, Sept 2 (Reuters) - The world's top two oil exporters, Saudi Arabia and Russia, signed their first formal oil market agreement on Tuesday, saying they would coordinate supply and closely monitor world prices.

The pact signed in the Kremlin is the first formal recognition of a fragile alliance between the two rivals, both heavily dependent on oil revenues, which has kept world oil prices high for four years.

"Moscow and Riyadh intend to strengthen cooperation to ensure the stability of world oil markets," said the text of the agreement, signed by Saudi Oil Minister Ali al-Naimi and his Russian counterpart Igor Yusufov, in the presence of President Vladimir Putin and Crown Prince Abdullah.

Since 1998, Moscow has agreed to work with Saudi Arabia and other OPEC countries to curb oil supply, but

its compliance with these agreements has been questionable.

While OPEC's production is now constrained at similar levels as it was in 1998 when the curbs began, Russian output has soared by 50 percent in that period.

The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries aims for a crude oil price of \$22 to \$28 per barrel, while Russia prefers a more conservative \$20-\$25.

Putin and Abdullah, the kingdom's de facto ruler, said they discussed religious, cultural, international affairs and even sport. But there was little mention of oil.

Analysts said there was no urgent need for cooperation now on supply because prices are so high. International benchmark Brent crude oil stood at about \$27.50 per barrel on Tuesday.

"The current visit is unlikely to lead



Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz (L) and Russian President Vladimir Putin smile as they meet in Moscow, September 2. Abdullah arrived in Russia for the first visit by such a senior Saudi figure to discuss cooperation between the countries. REUTERS

to any major change in Russia's policy, which will act as a price-taker and maximise output," said Stephen O'Sullivan, an analyst at UFG brokerage.

"Nor is it a particularly pressing issue for Saudi Arabia because of the current high prices."

The recent oil price boom has helped push Russian production to a post-Soviet peak of 8.6 million barrels per day.

Oil was the main driving force behind Russia's five to seven percent

economic growth since a financial collapse in 1998, and has also played an important role in swelling Central Bank reserves to record levels.

Russia's Yusufov said the two sides also discussed investment in Saudi Arabian natural gas, which is just opening to foreign capital.

"I suppose several deals between companies of the two states could be signed at the conclusion of the visit of the Crown Prince," Interfax news agency quoted Yusufov as saying.

Israel defence minister wants Arafat expelled soon

JERUSALEM, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Israel's hawkish defence minister, Shaul Mofaz, said on Tuesday that he was in favour of expelling Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, possibly by the end of the year, because he was complicating peace moves. "I think Israel made a historic mistake by not expelling him (Arafat) about two years ago...As for the future I believe that we will need to address this matter in a relatively short space of time, very possibly even this year," Mofaz told Army Radio in an interview.

Mofaz, previously army chief, has called several times in the past for Arafat to be expelled but he has been overruled by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, who feared an international backlash if Israel deported the veteran Palestinian leader. Palestinian officials were not immediately available to comment on Mofaz's remarks. Mofaz was speaking against the back-

drop of a crisis between Arafat and his reform-minded Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas over control of the Palestinian security forces, who are required under a U.S.-backed peace plan to rein in Palestinian militants. "The timing (of expulsion) must be chosen so that it won't hurt the current (Palestinian) leadership and allow them to continue the policies that they proposed, they committed to and we haven't seen results from," said Mofaz. Israel and the United States have accused Arafat of sabotaging Abbas's efforts to take over security forces at a time when militant groups have dissolved a temporary ceasefire and resumed rocket and mortar attacks against Israelis. "Arafat never wanted to reach an agreement with us and all he wants is to continue the conflict and bleed the citizens of Israel. I believe that he has to disappear from the stage of history," Mofaz said.

French families, Libya still fine-tuning UTA deal

PARIS, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Families of 170 people killed in the 1989 bombing of a French UTA airliner were on Tuesday finalising a compensation deal with Libya that would open the door to permanently lifting U.N. sanctions on Tripoli.

Despite French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin's assurances on Monday morning that a payout deal with Tripoli was "a few hours" away, a spokesman for the families said there were still some details to be agreed.

"We've got the basis of an accord but we are still putting the finishing touches to it," Guillaume Denoix de Saint Marc told Reuters.

He said he, and lawyers for the families, were in regular contact by telephone and fax with a private foundation run by Saif al-Islam, son of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, which has become their main contact in the negotiations.

Villepin said on Monday that once a deal was signed, France would drop a threat to veto the lifting of United Nations sanctions imposed after the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over the Scottish town of Lockerbie.

"We have always said we back the principle of lifting sanctions and of course this will lead us to draw the

consequences very quickly," he told French RFI radio.

Villepin did not disclose details of the payout but said it would be made to relatives of all the victims. People of 17 nationalities including Africans, Americans, Britons and Italians were on board the UTA plane, bombed over Niger.

The U.N. suspended sanctions on Libya in 1999 so the new resolution will have no practical impact, especially as Washington has vowed to maintain its own separate sanctions that include a ban on Libyan oil sales to the United States.

Britain moved to permanently end U.N. sanctions when Tripoli agreed last month to pay \$2.7 billion to families of 270 people killed in the airliner bombing at Lockerbie.

That figure dwarfed the \$34 million Tripoli paid four years ago to the families of the UTA victims after a Paris court had convicted six Libyans in absentia for the killings, including Gaddafi's brother-in-law.

France has said it would block any new resolution until the UTA families received a higher payout, raising the prospect of a another showdown in the Security Council, where Paris had led opposition to the U.S.-led war on Iraq.

Iran says US can't force UN nuclear agency's hand

VIENNA, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Iran's ambassador to the United Nations nuclear agency said on Tuesday that the United States would fail in efforts to pressure the agency's governing board into reporting Tehran to the U.N. Security Council this month.

He also acknowledged publicly for the first time that Iran had purchased components for its uranium enrichment centrifuge programme on the black market, some of which Tehran has said were contaminated with particles of weapons-grade uranium.

On September 8, the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) governing board meets to discuss two reports on inspections of Iran's nuclear facilities. Washington says the reports show Iran is guilty of violating its obligation to inform the U.N. about its nuclear facilities and activities.

If the board decided Iran was not complying with its IAEA Safeguards Agreement, the board would have to notify the Security Council, which can impose economic sanctions.

"I don't think that such a scheme will fly," Ali Akbar Salehi, Iran's ambassador to the IAEA, told Reuters in an interview. "I think the U.S. should be more wise so as not to put itself in an embarrassing position."

In June, Washington failed to push the board to declare Iran in breach of its U.N. obligations, though the board rebuked Iran and called on Tehran to be more forthcoming with the IAEA.

Vienna-based diplomats have told Reuters Washington is isolated on the 35-nation IAEA board and that the majority oppose reporting the Islamic republic to the Security Council for action at the present time.

The U.S. says Iran, which it labelled a member of an "axis of evil" with North Korea and pre-war Iraq, is secretly developing a nuclear weapons programme, a charge Salehi vehemently rejected.

"We don't think weapons of mass destruction would be any deterrent," he said. "It would only cause more

threat."

Shopping on nuclear black market

Iran has said it is ready to negotiate on signing the IAEA's Additional Protocol that would allow more intrusive, short-notice inspections of its nuclear facilities. Asked if he was 100 percent certain Iran would sign the protocol, Salehi said: "I can't give you an explicit answer."

But he said that in recent months the protocol had gone from being something viewed within Iran as "blasphemy" to something most policymakers saw "positively", which he described as a political breakthrough.

Salehi acknowledged that Iran had purchased components for enrichment centrifuges on the black market. IAEA chief Mohamed ElBaradei said last week that this was a new development for the agency.

Centrifuges are used to purify uranium to make it useable in nuclear fuel or in weapons.

"This stuff was imported in 1985, more than a decade and a half ago," Salehi said. "We have declared to the IAEA that we have bought these things through intermediaries."

Salehi said that during the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war, his country used the black market to buy parts for weapons.

The IAEA has asked Iran tell it who sold the parts and who made them to help the IAEA understand why some were "contaminated" with uranium. But Salehi said that Iran did not believe the IAEA had a right to know where the components came from.

Asked if Iran had been shopping in Europe for centrifuge components, which he said were only used as prototypes for a home-made centrifuge system, Salehi said:

"All these centrifuges have a European basis for design, but that doesn't mean all of the places that manufactured these parts are European countries."

Four years jail for Indonesia cleric in treason case

JAKARTA, Sept 2 (Reuters) - An Indonesian court jailed Muslim cleric Abu Bakar Bashir for four years on treason charges on Tuesday, but said there was not enough evidence to prove he led the radical Jemaah Islamiyah network blamed for bombings in Southeast Asia.

The sentence was less than the 15 years demanded by the prosecution in the case, which has been widely seen as a test of the willingness of the world's most populous Muslim nation to crack down on radical Islam.

The 65-year-old preacher and educator, who rejected all charges against him and earlier denounced the prosecutors as lackeys of the enemies of Islam, said he would appeal and urged his supporters to remain calm.

"I ask you to remain orderly, and be careful of provocateurs from America," Bashir said soon after sentencing. His supporters shouted "Allahu Akbar" (God is Greatest).

The panel of five judges ruled that Bashir had participated in acts of treason, but had not necessarily led a plot to topple Indonesia's secular government.

"Although the treason acts were proven, there has not been enough evidence to prove Abu Bakar Bashir was the leader of treason acts of trying to oust the lawful government," said presiding judge Muhammad Saleh.

"The panel has an opinion that Abu Bakar Bashir has not been proven as the leader of Jemaah Islamiyah," Saleh said earlier.

Officials link Jemaah Islamiyah with Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda, the group blamed by Washington for the September 11, 2001 suicide hijacking attacks on the United States.

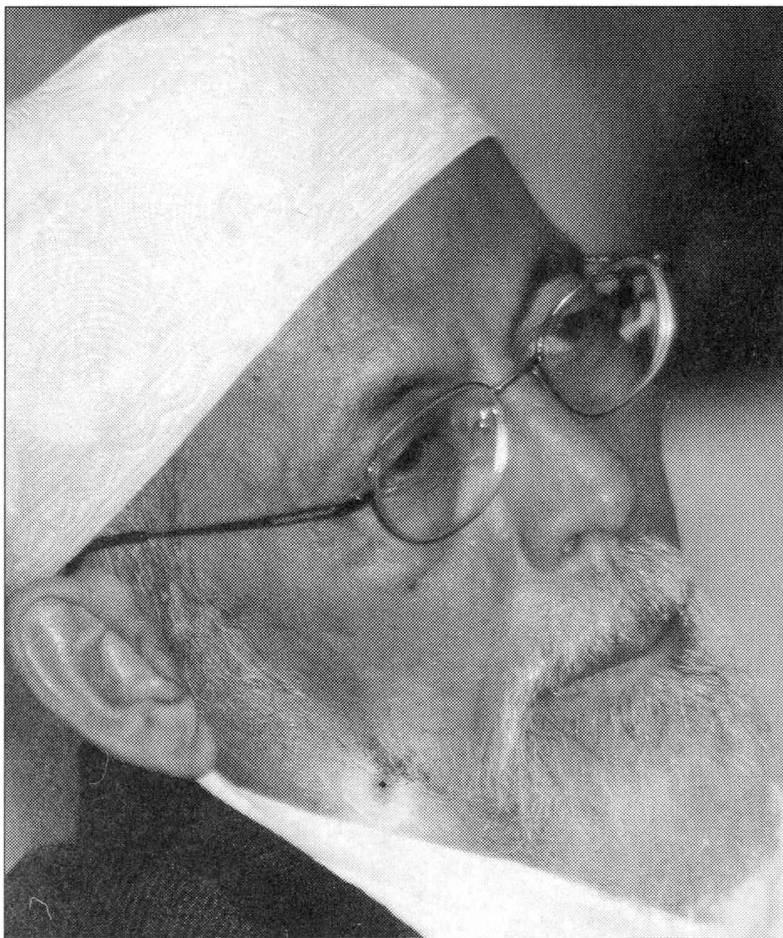
Investigators have also linked the group to last October's Bali bomb blast, which killed 202 people, mostly foreign tourists, and a car bomb attack on a Jakarta hotel that killed 12 people on August 5.

Bashir was charged with plotting to kill President Megawati Sukarnoputri when she was vice-president, and overthrow the government. He was also charged in connection with church bombings that killed 19 people three years ago.

Police with water cannon

Defence lawyer Mahendradatta told reporters earlier the defence would appeal if the verdict went against them.

"If the verdict is guilty, we will



Indonesian Muslim cleric Abu Bakar Bashir sits in a Jakarta courtroom as he listens as judges sentence him September 2. An Indonesian court sentenced Bashir to four years in jail on Tuesday for taking part in acts of treason, in a case widely seen as a test of the willingness of the world's most populous Muslim nation to crack down on radical Islam. REUTERS

definitely appeal because he is truly not guilty," he said. "Nothing has incriminated him. Too many things have been made up, so if we don't fight that would be really funny."

Supporters of Bashir crammed into the courtroom and milled around outside at the start of the day, chanting "Allahu Akbar".

Police with water cannon stood by in case of trouble. One person in the crowd wore a bin Laden T-shirt.

Bashir, wearing a white cap and shawl over a black jacket and sarong, urged his supporters before proceedings began to stay calm.

"Believe me, we will win, as long as we uphold God's law," he said into a microphone when the panel of judges allowed him to make a statement before taking his seat. "My message is stay calm, let us show our Muslim behaviour."

Bashir, who has campaigned openly for the establishment of Islamic law in

Indonesia, denounced the trial earlier as a set-up and denied all charges or any knowledge of Jemaah Islamiyah.

He had denounced the demand for a 15-year sentence as "devious and cruel because it was prompted by pressure from the infidels, the enemies of Islam".

While Indonesian authorities have been vigorous in their pursuit of Bali bombing suspects — one of whom has already been sentenced to death — none has the public profile of Bashir.

Bashir himself has not been directly implicated in the Bali bombings or the Jakarta hotel blast.

At an Islamic school Bashir co-founded near the central Java city of Solo, a stronghold of support for the cleric, school director Wahyuddin told scores of reporters that there were no plans for a demonstration if the verdict was guilty.

"I don't think it is necessary. It will not be useful. It's better for us to pray against this tyranny."

Japan PM fate in party race proving tough to call

TOKYO, Sept 2 (Reuters) - On the face of it, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi ought to be sitting pretty.

The economy is starting to pick up, U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow says his reforms are "visionary", most Japanese voters want him to stay, and rivals in his ruling party are in disarray.

For all that, Koizumi's fate in a Liberal Democratic Party leadership race later this month is proving tough to call.

"It's massively unpredictable," said Steven Reed, a political science professor at Chuo University in Tokyo.

"He's popular, but they may still decide to dump him."

Koizumi, who sprang to power in 2001 on a wave of support for his reform agenda, would seem the likely choice to lead the LDP into a general election that must be held by mid-2004. Many pundits expect the party to lose seats in that election.

Sixty-six percent of voters favour Koizumi as victor in the September 20 party election, according to a weekend survey by the conservative Yomiuri Shimbun daily released on Tuesday. The figure jumped to 85 percent when only LDP supporters were polled.

A similar survey by the Mainichi Shimbun showed that 77 percent of LDP backers preferred Koizumi.

His closest potential rival — former foreign minister Masahiko Komura — trailed at five percent while former transport minister Takao Fujii, a member of the LDP's biggest faction who declared his candidacy on Tuesday, languished with one percent.

Unfortunately for Koizumi, the outcome of the party poll is in the hands of a smaller, less predictable group — the LDP's 1.4 million dues-paying members and 357 lawmakers, many of whom object to Koizumi's potentially painful reforms.

Local party members voted overwhelmingly for Koizumi in the April 2001 party race, but some wonder if they will again.

Koizumi's popularity among the general public remains high by Japanese standards. The Yomiuri survey showed 57.7 percent of voters backed his cabinet, up 5.5 points from July.

His reform efforts have also found favour with Washington, traditionally no bad thing for a Japanese leader.

"I commended the prime minister for his forward-looking, visionary reform policy," Snow told reporters after meeting the prime minister in



Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi

Tokyo on Monday.

Making enemies

Many Japanese are less complimentary.

The maverick prime minister's policies have angered powerful LDP support groups such as doctors annoyed with medical care reforms, postal workers dismayed by his promise to privatise postal services, and construction companies unhappy over cuts in public works spending.

The clout of such groups has faded in recent years, but dislike of Koizumi might still mobilise their votes.

"This time Koizumi has made serious enemies among the organisations who pay the dues of people who get to vote," Reed said. "We don't know if the organisations can move the votes, but it's a real possibility."

Anti-reform faction leaders in the multi-bloc LDP have been unable to rally round a single candidate and

appeared to be pinning their hopes on running several opponents in hopes of denying Koizumi a first-round majority in the party poll.

That would set the stage for a runoff in which only LDP lawmakers would vote.

Other possible candidates include the gentlemanly Komura and small faction leader Shizuka Kamei, an old-style politician who is a harsh critic of Koizumi's tight fiscal stance.

But with the factions in disarray, LDP members and lawmakers may ultimately decide to vote for Koizumi as the leader most likely to help win elections for parliament's lower and upper houses which must be held by next July.

"In the old days, prime ministers were decided by faction numbers, but now it's different," said Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda, whose father had the dubious distinction of being the only incumbent LDP chief to lose that post in a party poll.

Afghan Taliban say send 300 reinforcements

SPIN BOLDAK, Afghanistan, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Afghanistan's Taliban has sent 300 more fighters to the southern province of Zabul to help comrades battling Afghan government and U.S.-led troops, a commander from the ousted militia said on Tuesday.

Maulvi Faizullah, a senior Taliban commander involved in fighting in Zabul, said the fresh wave of militants had been deployed in Dai Chopan district to join up to 1,000 others who have been fighting in the area for the last eight days.

The reinforcements were being led by former Taliban Education Minister Amir Khan Muttaqi, Faizullah told Reuters. They had been sent from Khost province in the east bordering Pakistan, he said.

Zabul provincial intelligence chief Khalil Hotak said Afghan government forces backed by U.S.-led troops were searching in the Koh Larzab area of Dai Chopan, where he said Taliban militants were believed to be hiding in

caves.

There were no air attacks from U.S. and allied jet fighters and helicopter gunships so far on Tuesday and no direct contact with the Taliban fighters, he said.

The Taliban has declared a "jihad", or holy war against foreign forces, aid organisations and their allies.

The battle in Zabul helped make August the bloodiest month since the Taliban was toppled from power by U.S. air power and Afghan ground forces in late 2001.

Afghan officials and commanders say more than 90 Taliban fighters have been killed, most of them in air raids, while the Taliban say its losses are far lower. The U.S. military has reported at least 37 Taliban losses in the Zabul fighting.

A U.S. embassy spokesman in Kabul said resurfacing work on the highway from Kabul to the southern city of Kandahar was continuing despite deadly attacks along the road.

Early on Monday four policemen were killed, four were wounded and four missing after a raid on their checkpoint 180 km (115 miles) northeast of Kandahar in Zabul province.

Indian contractors working for U.S. company Louis Berger Group Inc came under small-arms fire in a guest house nearby.

In a separate attack, two of the company's security guards were killed when assailants opened fire on their vehicle.

Two more attacks were carried out late on Sunday or early on Monday in Zabul and the neighbouring Uruzgan province, taking to 11 the number of people killed in the area.

The highway is the largest reconstruction project in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban in late 2001, and its progress is seen as a barometer of the success or otherwise of the U.S.-backed central government in stabilising the country.

Kashmir violence kills 13, threatens peace process

SRINAGAR, India, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Suspected Muslim rebels executed five members of one family and eight other people were killed in a series of gunbattles and bombings across Indian Kashmir, threatening peace moves between India and Pakistan.

In some of the bloodiest separatist attacks in recent weeks, rebels struck in the summer capital, Srinagar, and also briefly cut the main highway and Kashmir's lifeline to the outside world.

The escalating violence follows last week's car bombings in Bombay that killed 52 and will probably slow steps towards peace between nuclear-armed India and Pakistan, which came close to war last year over Kashmir.

Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, who in April offered what he called the hand of friendship to

Pakistan, said last week meaningful talks were impossible until militant attacks stopped.

New Delhi blames Pakistan for stoking a 14-year-old revolt in Kashmir, mainly Hindu India's only Muslim-majority state.

Islamabad condemned the Bombay blasts and denies giving material help to guerrillas fighting Indian rule in Kashmir.

In the worst attack, police said militants forced their way into a house in the remote Doda region on Monday night and killed five members of a Muslim family, accusing them of being police informers. The victims included a mother and her 14-year-old son.

Soldiers killed five suspected rebels in a gunbattle in the south of Jammu and Kashmir state on Tuesday. One

soldier also died in the gunfight, police said.

Another militant was killed in an attack on a military camp in Srinagar and a civilian died in one of two bomb blasts along the highway linking Srinagar and the winter capital, Jammu.

No group has claimed responsibility for any of the incidents.

But a Border Security Force officer said Pakistan-based militant group Jaish-e-Mohammad had threatened to intensify attacks to avenge the death of senior rebel Gazi Baba at the weekend.

India says Baba masterminded a bloody raid on its parliament in December, 2001, which triggered a military standoff with Pakistan and brought the two close to a third war over Kashmir.

Dead UK scientist opens window on Baha'i faith



Janice Kelly (R), the widow of government weapons expert Dr David Kelly, leaves after giving evidence to the Hutton Inquiry at the Royal Courts of Justice in London, September 1. The official inquiry into government scientist Kelly's death on Monday heard details of his state of mind after he was dragged into a vicious row with Tony Blair's government over the case for war with Iraq. **REUTERS**

LONDON, Sept 2 (Reuters) - With its emphasis on the unity of science and religion and its staunch support of the United Nations, the Baha'i faith fitted British weapons expert David Kelly like a glove.

Kelly, whose suicide in July has thrown Prime Minister Tony Blair's government into crisis, converted to Baha'i in 1999 while in the United States.

"It really was a spiritual revelation for him," his widow Janice recalled this week at an inquiry into Kelly's death. "He...was perhaps becoming gentler in his ways."

Baha'i describes itself as the youngest of the world's independent religions. Its world headquarters are on Mount Carmel in the city of Haifa, northern Israel.

Founded in the late 19th century by a Persian nobleman, its central tenet is that humans should work for a global society.

The world's five million Baha'is regard the faith's founder, Baha'u'llah,

as the most recent in a line of prophets including Abraham, Moses, Buddha, Jesus Christ and Mohammad.

The faith calls for an end to prejudice, full sexual equality and the eradication of extremes of poverty and wealth.

Baha'i teaching condemns suicide but stops short of castigating those who, like Kelly, take their own lives.

"The act of suicide is strongly condemned but we in Baha'i do not take a condemnatory attitude to those that do it," Barney Leith, head of the Baha'i faith in Britain, told Reuters ahead of testifying to the inquiry on Tuesday.

"It's not for us to judge," said Leith, who knew Kelly personally. "We would have great sympathy if people are overwhelmed by some pressure. As Baha'i our attitude would be one of great sympathy and to pray for the progress of his soul."

Leith said the scientist had enjoyed praying with fellow Baha'i in his Oxfordshire home and even sent an e-

mail to them on the day he took his "fateful" walk and ended up dead.

Baha'i would have appealed to Kelly's keen scientific mind.

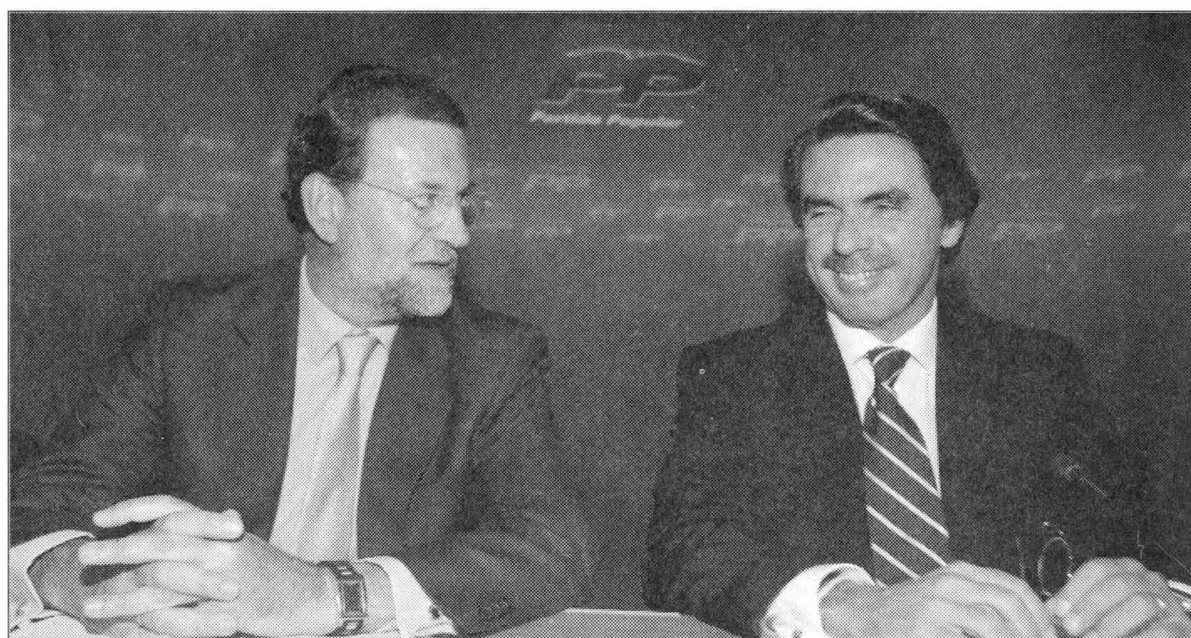
"Religion and science are the two wings upon which man's intelligence can soar into the heights," Abdul Baha, Baha'u'llah's son and successor wrote in a key text.

"Should a man try to fly with the wing of religion alone he would quickly fall into the quagmire of superstition, while on the other hand, with the wing of science alone he would also make no progress, but fall into the despairing slough of materialism."

As a former UN weapons inspector, Kelly would also have appreciated Baha'i's support for the United Nations.

"Believing that the United Nations represents a major effort in the unification of the planet, Baha'is have supported its work in every possible way," according to the group's official website www.bahai.org.

Rajoy confirmed as heir to Spanish PM Aznar



Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar (L) and his Deputy PM Mariano Rajoy smile during their ruling Popular Party (PP) National Executive Committee meeting at Party's headquarters September 1. Rajoy is to get his reward for years of faithful service by being named as heir to Aznar for the next year's general elections. **REUTERS**

MADRID, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy pledged a tough stance against Basque separatists on Tuesday after winning the ruling party's unanimous backing as its prime ministerial candidate in next year's general election.

Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar's personal choice of successor as the centre-right Popular Party's candidate, Rajoy vowed to stick to the pro-U.S. foreign policy, economic reforms and uncompromising fight against Basque guerrillas which have brought the party two consecutive terms in power.

"I am determined... not to spare any effort to fight against terrorism," he said, referring to ETA guerrillas who have killed more than 840 people since 1968 in a bloody campaign for an independent Basque state.

Aznar, 50, who revitalised the centre-right in Spain after years in the political wilderness following the death of dictator General Francisco Franco in 1975, has said he will not seek a third

term next year.

He will remain prime minister until then, but Rajoy will lead the party's election campaign and take over as secretary-general. Recent polls give the PP a lead of up to six points over the opposition Socialists.

Rajoy, 48, said he wanted to maintain the government's "excellent relations" with the United States. Aznar was a leading European supporter of U.S. President George W. Bush's decision to wage war in Iraq.

A meeting of the party's governing body approved Rajoy's selection as candidate by a vote of 503-0.

No complexes

Rajoy, a low-key politician with a much more conciliatory style than the autocratic Aznar, vowed not to try to remake his image in an attempt to win power.

"I don't have any complexes and I don't need to prove myself to anybody, nor to invent ways to make me different," he told the PP's national

assembly after winning the candidacy.

He has held a series of ministerial posts and directed the party's successful 2000 election campaign, but Spanish newspapers say he lacks economic and foreign policy experience.

He cemented a reputation as the government's "fireman", dispatched to tackle crises, after he was sent to his native Galicia in northwestern Spain late last year to face local anger over a huge oil spill from a sunken tanker, Prestige.

Aznar handed over the reins of party power in an emotional speech. "This is not a succession by halves, but a handover with all its consequences. From today... the leader of the Popular Party is called Mariano Rajoy," Aznar said, dabbing his eyes occasionally.

The manner of Aznar's succession has been derided by left-wing parties as undemocratic. There was no public campaigning for the succession and Aznar's dominance of the party gave him a free hand to choose his replacement.

Germany's Stoiber set for revenge at state poll

BAD TOELZ, Germany, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Bavarian premier Edmund Stoiber, defeated by Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder in last September's German election by 6,000 votes, is taking revenge.

His conservatives are set to humiliate Schroeder's Social Democrats in a Bavarian state election on September 21 and have put the chancellor's economic reforms — seen as key to reviving Europe's largest economy — on hold while they do it.

It will be a year to the day since the more telegenic Schroeder came from behind to win re-election, profiting from his strong handling of a flood disaster and his popular opposition to the Iraq war.

But the war is over, Germany has been bone-dry all summer and Schroeder has failed to avert recession or cut unemployment, stuck above four million. National support for his SPD hit record lows this year and is now stuck at 30 percent.

Surveys among the over nine million voters in Stoiber's prosperous home state suggest his Christian Social Union (CSU) may win over 60 percent, dealing the SPD their third regional defeat this year following losses in Lower Saxony and Hesse.

The impact will be to strengthen Stoiber's influence on the Bavaria-based CSU's bigger sister party, the Christian Democrat CDU, and

reinforce calls for the staid 61-year-old to challenge Schroeder again in the 2006 general election.

"Threat to Germany"

To try to avoid becoming a lame duck in the next three years and to keep discipline in his unruly coalition of Social Democrats and Greens, Schroeder said on Monday he planned to stand again in 2006 alongside Greens Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer.

"That's a threat to Germany," Stoiber called to around 700 supporters in a beer tent near the town of Bad Toelz, south of Munich, at a campaign rally on Monday night, flanked by an Oompah band and sipping beer.

"It's like a soccer manager who leads his team to the bottom of the league and then says, 'Don't worry, I'm so great I'll lead you for another season!'" Every fan would think he's mad!" said Stoiber to thunderous applause before donning a Bavarian felt hat and conducting the band.

With its jobless rate of 6.6 percent against the 10.4 national average, and above average growth over the last decade, Bavaria retains an image of success that has eluded the rest of the country now dubbed the sick man of Europe.

businesses to the state.

The SPD is heading for its worst ever result of around 20 percent in Bavaria amid anger over Schroeder's failure to boost the economy and fear of the cuts in welfare and tax subsidies.

Yet another defeat will make it all the more urgent for Schroeder to push his package of welfare cuts, labour market, health and pension reforms dubbed "Agenda 2010" that are seen as his only chance to revive the economy and his own fortunes.

But the reforms are on hold.

Talks in Berlin between the SPD and the conservatives, who can block most of the measures as they control the upper house of parliament, have ceased until after the Bavarian vote.

"Stoiber doesn't want to scare off voters by pinning himself down on what reforms he is ready to back," said Robert Sturm, political analyst at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg.

After the election, a strengthened Stoiber is expected to challenge CDU leader Angela Merkel by demanding a leading role in renegotiating the reforms.

Whether he will go on to challenge her and other CDU regional barons for the conservative nomination in 2006 is likely to remain unanswered for some time.

"Somehow Edmund Stoiber has become too big for Bavaria," news magazine Der Spiegel wrote this week.

Donors meeting to open way for Iraq reconstruction

BRUSSELS, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Aid donors meet on Wednesday to identify Iraq's most desperate reconstruction needs and thrash out how to funnel billions of dollars through a trust fund independent of the country's U.S.-British occupying authorities.

Washington's readiness to consider bolstering the U.N. mandate in Iraq has brightened the chances of funding from countries that opposed the U.S.-led war and are keen to avoid any appearance of bankrolling the occupation.

Overshadowing the technical and diplomatic challenges is the question of how to ensure security for donors: several aid agencies and international organisations cut staffing in Iraq after last month's bomb attack on the U.N. headquarters.

It is still far from clear what the cost of rebuilding Iraq's infrastructure, shattered by war and more than a decade of isolation and poverty, will be.

The U.S. administrator in Iraq, Paul Bremer, says it would cost \$2 billion a year to meet current electricity demands and \$16 billion over four

years to deliver clean water. Estimates of the total cost run to as high as \$100 billion — dwarfing potential income from the world's second-largest oil reserves.

But Wednesday's gathering in Brussels will only set the scene for an October 23-24 meeting in Madrid when donors and institutions will make firm offers to foot some of the giant bill for the remainder of this year and all of next year.

"The objective is to focus on the modalities of the trust fund and decide on the sectors of priority. It is too early to put a figure on any aid," said an official at the European Commission, the European Union executive hosting the meeting.

"The political and security conditions are complicated, and it's difficult to convince European member states to...intervene to help a country recover after a war they did not want."

The Brussels conference will bring together representatives from the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United States, the EU, Japan, the

United Arab Emirates and the U.S.-led Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA).

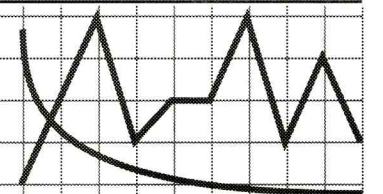
The United States has sought to draw its allies, including anti-war states, into peacekeeping and civilian reconstruction in Iraq as the death toll among U.S. troops there has mounted.

But the donor community wants a trust fund, independent of the occupying powers, to channel aid and investment into the country. At this stage it remains unclear whether this would be under the aegis of the United Nations or the World Bank.

"It should be distinct from the fund managed by the Coalition Provisional Authority but obviously be capable of operating in a way that is coherent with other efforts," said the Commission's External Affairs spokeswoman, Emma Udwin.

The United Nations has completed a needs-assessment analysis on 11 out of 14 sectors, such as health and education. Based on this, a CPA official said, Iraq's finance minister will probably announce a final price tag for reconstruction in mid-September.

YT Business



Refugees, between sea perils and Yemen's economic situations

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Problems of refugees heading for Yemen from the countries of the Horn of Africa have recently been aggravated, especially for the S

Somali subjects who prefer to escape from the situations in their country in quest of work or getting aid from the UNHCR. But this goal would not be achieved as the Somalis desire after the sea has become more like a mass grave yard for the refugees including children and women.

The Somali seeking refuge in Yemen is considered one of the problems that Sana'a is facing. The total

number of refugees, who are officially estimated at more than 250 thousand, do not commit to instructions of the UNHCR and settle in the refugee camps, most renowned the camp of al-Juhain in the governorate of Abyan that houses around 20 thousand refugees enjoying the help of the UNHCR and the Yemeni government.

Government sources say it is difficult for Yemen to protect the Somali refugees in the high seas as they try to approach Yemen illegally and without any permission from the competent authorities. There are specialized Somali boats that are not safe carrying out smuggling operations of thousands of Somalis to the Yemeni coasts and then those would infiltrate inside the country. It is easy for them to camouflage because of their similarity

to the Yemeni citizens in the littoral cities.

For more than ten years the Yemeni coasts have been scenes for a successive series of Somali refugees' influx that have infiltrated deep into the country and arrived in the capital Sana'a and other major cities in search for living. Some of them worked in free works or professions and some have practiced handicraft.

Under this situation it is no longer easy to differentiate between the refugees who have fled the civil war in Somalia and the illegal migrants looking for job opportunities. What has increased the difficulty of the situation is the return of Somalis of Yemeni origin. It is for that reason the UNHCR in Yemen has found difficulty in settling the refugees inside the

camps for helping them and found out that the spread of the refugees in the Yemeni cities constituted a big challenge to the process of conducting accurate statistics on them.

The UNHCR has conducted a study on the living conditions of the Somali refugees and found out that they do not get enough food stuffs necessary for living and that there is a shortage in credits allotted for them of food, medicine and money. The Yemeni government has worked with the UNHCR for re-gathering accurate statistics on the refugees in order to manage the process of their assisting them and their stability in camps provided with various services. The Yemeni government also works for issuing a law regulating the process of seeking refuge and granting the

refugees many rights in the event of entering the country by getting permission and in a legal way.

The Yemeni government allows the Somali refugees the right to optional return to their country but they prefer to stay in Yemen because of their non-feeling of safety due to the unstable situations in their country. Many of Somali citizens have become liable to extortion by smugglers from Somali ships captains who carry hundreds of them every week then they leave them in the high seas and this leads to the drowning of many of them as happened in the last week.

Sources in the Yemeni government say the number of refugees from Somalia is on the increase while the UNHCR does not offer assistance but for a small proportion of them and that are negatively reflected on the Yemeni environment and the national economy that is suffering from many burdens. The sources estimate the number of Somali refugees at about 175 thousand from among 250 thousand refugees in Yemen from the countries of the Horn of Africa while the UNHCR estimates the number at about 70 thousand most of them from Somalia.

Project for developing local system for seeds production

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemen is presently implementing a project for developing local systems for seed production by communicating with farmers in areas where there are heavy rainfalls. The aim is to disseminate modern technologies and dependence on agricultural studies on increasing production.

The adoption of the project was because of the limited range of ability of public sector seeds systems to cover local needs.

Government supply of seeds covers only 10% of the gross demand for seeds. The other reason for starting the project is the bad quality of local seeds and variance of agricultural climates as well as the need for a sustainable system in agriculture.

The project aims at increasing production of local seeds categories and supplying needs for farmers in addition to evaluating local agricultural kinds.

The project is being implemented by the State Authority For Agricultural Research and Guidance, expected to be finished next June and covering areas in Dhamar, Mahweet,

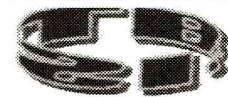
Ibb, Hudeida and Lahj.

The project aims to improve crops of 5 species of local maize and 10 species of improved seeds of maize and other crops.

The team supervising execution of the project is paying regular field visits to the areas covered by the project services, explaining to farmers aims of the project which are to increase seeds production, receiving consultation and providing technologies necessary for the project success.

The important purpose of the project is to make available high quality seeds and improving their agriculture production with modern mechanisms.

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بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره

تلقينا نبأ وفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى

توفيق سعيد عبدالله الشيباني

وبهذا المصاب الجلل نتقدم بأحر التعازي وصادق المواساة إلى الحاج/

أحمد عبدالله الشيباني

وكافة أسرة آل الشيباني

سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته

ويسكنه فسيح جناته ويلهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان

« وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون »

المعزون

وليد عبد العزيز السقاف،

عماد أحمد السقاف

وجميع موظفي صحيفة اليمن تايمز

Announcement

Extension of Ibb Sewage Treatment Plant

PRE-QUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

Project Executing Agency (Employer):	Local Water and Sanitation Corporation (LWSC), Ibb
Financing:	Kreditanstalt für Weideraufbau (KfW) German and the Republic of Yemen
Consultant:	KOKS Consult GmbH (Germany) in association with Al-Mohandesein Co. Ltd. (Yemen) and Dar Al-Omran (Jordan)
Location of construction Site:	Ibb / Republic of Yemen
Envisaged date of Invitation to Tender:	October 2003
Envisaged Period of Implementation:	App. February 2004 to app. July 2005 (without defects liability period)
Scope of works:	Extension of the Ibb Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in one lot. The basis of the FIDIC Regulations for "Plant and Design-Build" contracts and with design construction and equipment conforming to German DIN Standards and the metric system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min design data - Average daily flow 10.000 m³/d - Population equivalents 200,000 - Detailed design on the basis of an existing outline design - Civil construction of new concrete structures including inlet. - Works, Imhoff tanks, trickling filters, aeration tanks, final sedimentation tanks, sludge thickener and mechanical sludge dewatering facilities. - Supply and installation of related mechanical and electrical equipment. - Commissioning of the complete extended STP. - Training of the employer's STP staff.
Requirements:	The applications should have regional experience as well as experience in the respective field.
Type of Tender:	Public international tender (International competitive bidding – ICB).
Application Forms	Application forms and application conditions can be obtained free of charge via fax or e-mail from the following addresses. <p>KOKS Consultants E-mail: equipm@kocks-ing.de Fax: 0049 261 1302 152 Tel: 0049 261 1302 114</p>
Submission:	The completed application documents shall be submitted at the latest on 30 September 2003, 14.00 hours local time at Local Water and Sanitation Corporation (LWSC) <p>Mr. Hassan Al-Mugahed Maitam Road Ibb Republic of Yemen</p> <p>One further copy of the completed application documents shall also be submitted to:</p> <p>Kocks Consult GmbH Stegemannstr 32-38 D-56068 Koblenz Federal Republic of Germany</p>

Words of Wisdom



Most of the people who run Yemen's public affairs today, notably the tribal leaders, have failed to see the value of Western education for their children. Most senior people in today's power structure are busy making money and expanding their influence. In the process, they enlisted their children in their conquests. Thus they failed to prepare their offspring for a different tomorrow. They are oblivious to the changing world. I was discussing this shortcoming on the part of the ruling folks in training their children with a foreigner who knows the insides of this place. "You know they resemble frogs swimming in a deep well. They don't see what is outside the well," he explained. How accurate!

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

OUR
OPINION

A plea to donors to prevent the spread of illiteracy further:

Save Yemen's future!

"I cannot afford to send my children to school any more. I was barely able to borrow money and pay the fees last year when they were much lower. I do not want to even think of the other expenses of books, bags, and other requirements. I cannot send my kids to school any more."

This is what a poor construction worker told me two days ago when I asked about how school registration was going for his children. Realizing that lacking of the few thousand rials could destroy his children's future, I paid him the due amount with the hope that he would have them registered. Yet honestly speaking, I am still uncertain whether he would indeed have them registered because there are other expenses to pay too.

In a time Yemen is witnessing one of the most severely harsh economic conditions in its history, the government's move to increase school tuition more than two folds is as if we are encouraging the poor to leave schools and become illiterate.

We already have one of the highest illiteracy rates in the world, i.e., more than 60%. We cannot afford to impose more restrictions on education in the country. For Yemen, education should be 100% free. I am sure our decision-makers realize that education is the key to a bright future, and this cannot be achieved by putting obstacles ahead of those willing to have their kids sent to school.

If the donor community wants Yemen to help itself, then it should focus on the need to relieve the poor of paying such school tuition. Education should be the easiest ever option for any poor family because this is an investment for the future.

On the other hand, the government needs to generate some income to have the educational system running as usual. Taking into account that around 5 million students would register this year in public schools, the total amount of money that could be gained from tuition could reach as high as seven billion Yemeni rials, which is around USD 38 million, which is peanuts compared to the importance of education in our lives.

Depriving any Yemeni child of learning is a major human rights violation that contradicts the ethics and values of today's world.

The Yemeni government needs to realize that education for the future generations is a must for any long-term plan for progress and prosperity. Simply put, Yemen cannot progress with an illiterate nation.

I plea as a faithful Yemeni citizen to the international organizations through this editorial to work on a solution to prevent the further decline of the number of students enrolling into schools. Predictions of a worrying number of children would not enroll in schools this year are already emerging. The issue is serious and action is needed now.

A fund can be established as an initiative to by donors to pay on behalf of those poor Yemeni families that cannot afford to pay their children's tuition fees. This can be achieved by taking proper measures and accurate information about numbers of students and citizens.

If it was so easy for me to find a father who openly said he would not send his children to school, then it would also be as easy to locate hundreds of thousands of children deprived of education because of economic conditions.

There is a lot at stake here! I know readers realize how dangerous the situation is, but some steps need to be taken to avert a disaster. We need to act, and act fast to save Yemen's future.

The Editor



Independent Cultural, Economic & Political Weekly
First English Newspaper in Yemen, founded in 1991
by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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P.O. Box: 13195

Qatar (Doha):
Dar Al-Shari Printing,
Publishing &
Distribution
Tel: 4654265,
Fax: 4661365
P.O. Box: 3488

Dubai:
Dar Al-Hikma
Tel: 00971506589158
P.O. Box: 2007

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Democracy, human rights and media



BY ISMAEL AL-GHABIRI

The media have emerged as powerful tools, which effectively influence public opinion, and, therefore, the importance of the media is very high in democratic societies. Universal declaration of human rights has given further strength to the cause of media freedom but there is no way can stop misuse or manipulation of the media like parts of the world have seen the worst form of media misuse by vested interests and the spread of hate messages through the media. In these circumstances, it is important to look at the relationship of the media with democracy as well as human rights. Democracy literally means rule by the people (from the Greek demos, "the people" and kratos, "rule"). It has traveled a long way since the days of the Japadas of ancient India and the City-States of ancient Greece. To some it is a form of government. To others it is a way of life. It has changed its substance in terms of time and space and has relevance in every sphere of life. The political aspect of democracy has the earliest root in time. For the most part if recorded history it remained a negative concept until the seventeenth century. People protested against the systems which upon one ground or the other excluded them from a share in power. The basis of democratic developments is the demand for equality, the demand that the system of power be erected upon the similarities and the differences between human beings. The history of democratic thought has centered around two problems: to establish the right of the whole community to share the direction of the state and the means of attaining this diffusion of power. For this, three conditions were necessary: (a) the secular state had to be divorced from the ecclesiastical community. (b) the feudal notion of social relations had to be replaced by the contractual. This was possible in Europe through the commercial revolution slowly between 1400 and 1750 and rapidly since then (c) popular ignorance has to be dispelled by the growth of literacy and the evolution of a consciousness of power in the masses. Modern democratic theory is built upon the notion that the only way of responding to the demand and the need for total experience in modern communities is to give that experience the full opportunity of expression by offering the citizens the responsibility of sharing power. Right to vote to all adult citizens, freedom of expression including the freedom of the media, equality of opportunity and respect for human rights has emerged as modern democratic values. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is of historic significance and its importance needs no stressing. Today it is supplemented by an impressive array of instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and some fifteen other declarations constituting what might be called the international law on Human Rights. Over 50 international treaties, which represent the practical extension of the principles, are set forth in these declarations. The problem of Human Rights claims special attention by the mass media because it is affected in several respects by communication. Information as such, is fundamental Human rights duly defined in several international instruments and the role of the media has to be analyzed from the standpoint of its effective support or alleged non-support for other human rights. For it is largely through the media that people are able to learn about the rights that they have won through a struggle or those which have been granted to them as well as those



which they have yet to win. Indeed, to enter into communication with others in itself gives one a feeling of strength and an increase in awareness. On the other hand, isolation increases one's vulnerability and also gives a sense of uncertainty. The first task of the media in this field is, therefore, to help the society to make human rights a living reality by ensuring that everyone enjoys the right to know what his rights are. In this area the mass media can really play a major role in enlightening the public opinion and in helping people to take cognizance of their rights. Educators and communicators, particularly media persons, must shoulder the responsibility for bringing human rights to everyone's knowledge, and advocating that everyone should respect human rights both for one's own sake and for others. Numerous international instruments, in fact, relate to this objective. In 1974 a recommendation adopted by the General Conference of the UNESCO concerning Education for Understanding, Cooperation, and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms States that Member States should urge educators, in collaboration with pupils, parents, the organizations concerned and the community, to use methods which appeal to the creative imagination of children and adolescents and to their social activities and thereby prepare them to exercise their rights and freedoms while recognizing and respecting the rights of others. This could well be the role given to the mass media whose primary functions include information and education. The General Conference of UNESCO in its twentieth session in 1978 proclaimed that, "in countering aggressive war, radicalism, apartheid and other violation of human rights, which are inter alias, sowed by prejudice and ignorance, the mass media, by disseminating information on the aims, aspirations, cultures and needs of all peoples, contribute to eliminate ignorance and misunderstanding between the peoples, to make nationals of country sensitive to the needs and desires of others, to ensure the respect of the rights and dignity of all nations, all peoples and all individuals". But only awareness of human rights is not enough to ensure that they will not be violated. A second major responsibility of the mass media should be to lay bare and to denounce such violations. Those working in the mass media should be eager to count themselves among the forces fighting to promote and protect human rights. Similarly, mass communication institutions must have in their foundations, a system of values which embraces respect for human rights, including the rights of every person of free and independent development. This entails the constant concern to denounce all violation therefore in other countries. It is very important, as it is still all too common throughout the world for the oppressed peoples to be deprived of the opportunity to make use of the media and to make their voices heard within their own countries. The whole question

of human rights is intimately connected with all the major problems facing mankind. Human rights are indivisible, but they are also inseparable from the aspirations of links uniting human rights development, peace, disarmament and many other issues. This broad vision leads to the urge for the formulation of the "third generation" human rights. If the principles proclaimed by the American Revolution (1776) and the French Revolution defined the "first generation" human rights, namely civil and political rights, the October Revolution (1917) gave rise to economic and social rights which have been confirmed tanned enlarged by different revolutionary movements occurring during the twentieth century and constitute the "second generation" human rights. The world community is currently busy defining the "third generation" human rights which are rooted in solidarity and are seen as comprising, for example, the international rights to development, the right to healthy environment, the right to peace, the right to a communicate as a wide ranging formula embracing the right of heard and the right of people to reciprocity and the exchange of information. It is not impossible, however, for the mass media to contribute to the denial of human rights. This happens for instance, when the mass media distort or overlook the rights of minorities of or entire social categories like women and young people. It also happens when the mass media treat racial issues in a way that may foster discriminatory attitudes. In the turbulent world of today, it appears that the need to fulfill this responsibility is unlikely to diminish for a long time to come. Journalists everywhere have a duty to work out ways in which it can be exercised as a long-term policy as well as everyday practice.

Terrorism

Terrorism always involves a criminal act, the use or the threat of violence (as in kidnap or hostage taking) and presents the unique danger of readiness to kill at random, not in anger or hatred but deliberately, to produce an impact. The physical target of a terrorist act, the individual victim, may be unimportant in itself as the most important target is the larger audience. Terrorism is designed to produce a psychological effect far wider than the concrete results of a particular incident. This is why terrorists will never fail to claim responsibility for the violence. Without identifying themselves and communicating some demand or ultimatum their acts is pointless. After the Second World War, terrorism developed into a technique of low intensity warfare. States used it in conjunction with propaganda as a weapon against an enemy without a formal declaration of war. This is one major reason why the United Nations did not gear up for combating terrorism during the Cold War period. In fact, the media became part of the tools of the trade for terrorists as they need and seek publicity like politicians and the salesmen in the age of the Global Village.

COMMON SENSE



By Hassan Al-Haifi

Coordination of anti-Zionist efforts

It is obvious that as the struggle against a formidable enemy, like the Zionist continues, the Arabs and the other anti Zionist movements throughout the world must join ranks in pointing out to freedom peace loving people throughout the world the dangers that can emanate from this chauvinistic and hate filled establishment that is taking over this world. When one says taking over this world, this is said with the least bit of exaggeration, because this mischievous movement has indeed found niches in most of the international economic and political centers, in one form or another. The most important element in the fight to overcome the high influence that the Zionist establishment has gained in the international press and media fields. This can only be done through a concrete joint effort by all those involved, including Palestinian, Arab, European and even American people, who have surely not failed to detect the ominous dangers of the Zionist establishment taking over all aspects of their lives.

There will be many people who will be surprised to learn that the Zionist movement is not only challenged by its direct victims in the Middle East, namely the Palestinians and other Arabs who reside in the Holy Land. In fact there are many anti - Zionist Jews, who find in Zionism a great deviation from acceptable religious belief, including the belief that God would be willing to accept an injustice on one people to fulfill His promise for another. There are many people who are also anti-Zionist, who hail from Europe, the United States and other countries, where those who are promoting Zionist interests have been allowed to substantially influence political and economic directions in these areas beyond the level that would be dictated by population statistics or other demographic indicators.

It is most important to distinguish from what is randomly labeled as "Anti-Semitism" with "Anti-Zionism". In the former, the Zionists have chosen to label anyone taking any stand against any Zionist associated activities as being an ethnic oriented hate mongering tactic. Nothing is further than the truth. It is Zionism which is clearly a chauvinistic arrogant movement that is clearly based on ethnic claims of superiority "the Chosen people of God", which long ago has outlived its usefulness, for reasons the chosen people know only too well.

Yet, what needs to be done is to start getting all the international efforts against Zionism take on a combined effort to at least project the true dangers faced by the world, if this movement continues to have events proceed according to designs and wishes of the international Zionist establishment. No doubt such a combined effort will raise a new chord of hate mongering by the Zionist establishment and will insist that a new wave of anti-Semitism has arisen and that neo-Nazis etc. are behind it. But it is imperative that the world realizes that there is indeed an international anti-Zionist movement that is not solely tied to the people of the Middle East.

This observer has noticed many individuals and organizations taking very courageous stands in facing up to the Zionist threats that lurk in their European or American homelands. This is to be highly praised, because the insurmountable odds faced by these challengers to the Zionist strongholds that exist in their midst are huge. The Arab media has surprisingly been the weakest media in portraying the dangers of the international Zionist establishment. Except for Al-Jazeera, moist of the Arab media channels have usually copied or took from other western channels, the materials used in their "investigative" reporting of the "Zionist threat". It should be noted that that there is really no effort to bring the combined efforts of anti-Zionists in other parts of the world with that of the Arab efforts to confront Zionism. This is a serious mistake, since a lot of these non-Arab anti-Zionists efforts are in areas where the Zionists enjoy their most effective influences and surely these efforts should be encouraged. There is no doubt in the observer's mind that the mischievous cover that Zionism has been hiding under in western countries is bound to be removed and the results of falling into the Zionist syndrome will start to hit the Americans and Europeans in areas that matter the most, in their pockets and the true moral fabric on which modern western society is truly based upon. The Arab media should seek out the international anti-Zionist movement and work towards getting some form of coordination to highlight the eminent dangers of the International Zionist Movement not just to the Arabs, but to the world at large as well.

Identity thief wrote in my name:
"SOS: from Yemenis in India" denied

Iwould like to clarify that a person used my name when sending his letter to the editor of Yemen Times. His letter was entitled 'SOS call from students in India' sent from email (muwa6inyemeni@yahoo.com). The letter was published in issue 663 on August 28. The sender practiced identity theft and said things in my name that I would never have said. I have nothing to do with the letter and who sent it, whose email is not mine. He even misspelled my own name. I hope you would publish this denial clarifying that the letter and its contents were not mine. The letter does not represent me at all. It was written and sent in a cowardly and unethical fashion by an identity thief, who has offended personalities that I appreciate and have good relations with.

Sameh Abdulgalil Shaher Alarqi
Sameh_alarqi@hotmail.com

Letters to the Editor

Response to "The ends justify the means"

Is there something wrong with you? It seems to me that everything is a Zionist conspiracy to Muslims. The Jews and Christians are to blame for the UN bombing? Just like on September 11th where Muslims start coming out with the conspiracy of the terrorist attack being done by Israel. Is it any wonder why people in the Western World think you are backward??

You seem to be run by Islamic clerics who are "nuts"... You are run by Monarchies who in order to stay in power let the nuts (i.e. Islamic clerics) poison your children's mind at a young age with religious fanaticism.

Steve Potempa
azamerican40@yahoo.com

Enlightened by your column

I was enlightened by Hassan al-Haifi's article

Letters to the Editor

on Islam. I must confess that I am virtually ignorant of the faith and its teachings. Your quiet, yet firm, denunciation of violence is extraordinary. The voice of reason and sanity seems rare these days.

I have served my country in time of war. Peace and dialog are the only ways that civilization will continue.

We are all different, yet all the same. Tolerance and seeking to attain understanding of each other is the only way we may co-inhabit this

planet.

I believe that all religions and philosophies, as well as political systems, have there place. The "trick" is to fit the people with their own preferences. All the people. Their choices should govern their lives. Reason, not the use of bombs guns, is the result of patience and tolerance and very hard work. Thank you for the hopeful sign.

Joel D. Mize
Washington, USA
dmize216@comcast.net

Why the US will never win an unconventional war in Iraq

BY RAMZY BAROUD
FOR JORDAN TIMES

The chances of a decisive US army military victory in Iraq is as slim as that of Israel winning against the Palestinians.

Victory, in some types of war, is indeed decided by the firepower of the warring parties, the ranking of an army in comparison to its counterpart, and the effective use of air force. In the case of the US war against the Iraqi resistance, none of these aspects is of much relevance.

Israel won most of its wars against Arab nations since the original occupation of Palestine in 1948. Some of these victories added defeat and humiliation to already hurt Arab masses, marking each defeat a "Nakba," or unmatched catastrophe.

Israel emerged superior in most of its wars for two simple reasons: the Israeli army fought the physical part of the war, but its weaponry and firepower was that of the United States. On the other hand, the relationship between the Arab peoples and their regimes, one of distrust and cynicism, hampered national unity in times of war. Yet, while Israel might have excelled in its traditional wars against Arab armies, it hardly mastered the art of dealing with underground resistance, which often follows catastrophic

defeat on traditional war fronts.

Israel's invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982 was truly a "clean" victory in the military sense — if one, of course, disregards the documented massacres that took place at the time. But raising an Israeli flag over ruined Beirut was hardly the end of war. It was the beginning of a different war, whose seeds had just been planted.

It was not until May of 2000 that the Israeli army scrambled to abandon the gains of its precious victory in Lebanon. Nearly two decades of a war of attrition between the Israeli army and a few hundred Hizbollah resistance fighters went mostly unnoticed. It was hardly defined as a war, since it lacked the trappings of a traditional war. Nevertheless, the Lebanese claimed the most tangible Arab victory, a victory that Israel still denies.

In traditional war, military strategies and planning are of essence. In a non-traditional war, guerrilla warfare or a popular uprising, a military solution only stiffens the resistance and rallies the masses behind its leadership. A clear example is Israel's war in the occupied territories.

Since Ariel Sharon, then the leader of the Israeli opposition, marked the start of the Middle East upheaval with his forced visit to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on Sept. 28, 2000, a volcano of violence erupted. Shortly after the Israeli army confronted angry Palestinian masses in the occupied ter-

ritories, it resorted to what it does best: traditional war. In the early months of the Palestinian Intifada, Israeli tanks rolled into the West Bank and are still there.

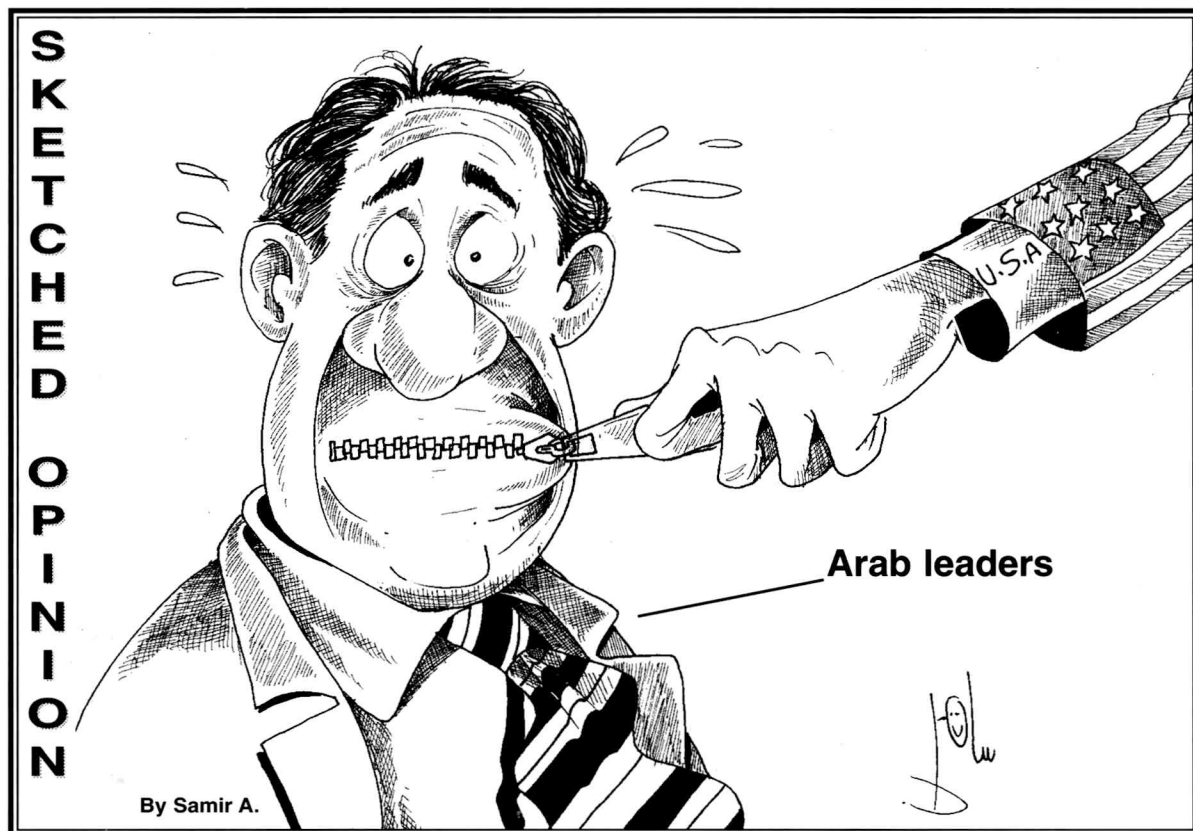
Although the Palestinian National Authority had no army, and only a small police force armed with Israel's permission, Palestinians put forth a stiff resistance. Once the face-to-face resistance was marginalised, the Israeli army was in near complete control of the occupied territories.

But the actions of the invading forces fuelled a stiffer resistance that functioned underground. The resistance manufactured its own weapons, developed booby traps with matches and rusty nails; even Israel's monstrous tanks could not withstand them.

Unlike an army's action, Palestinian resistance is not centralised. Although it is in direct communication with the political leadership of its groups, it seems to act with a level of independence, while coordinating with other resistance factions, regardless of the ideological background that once separated them.

Two major components fuel Palestinian resistance: one is the magnitude of the Israeli army's violence in the occupied territories, the other is the loyalty and trust which many Palestinians, especially poorer refugees, have in the resistance.

In a traditional war, bombing the central command headquarters or



communication towers can prove to be fatal blows to one of the warring sides. In guerrilla warfare, especially one backed by the masses, neither assassinating a leading figure nor blowing up a bomb-making shop changes much; in fact, it strengthens the perception of resistance in the eyes of the people.

Following every assassination of a top Palestinian resistance leader, the Israeli media and officials emerge brimming with confidence, saying that the army's latest victory shall change the direction of Israel's war on "terrorism." But following almost every assassination, the opposite becomes true. Although no official numbers are available, it seems that the number of Palestinian resistance fighters has increased significantly since the first bullet fired by an Israeli soldier during the current uprising.

Did Sharon truly believe that assassinating Hamas leader, Ismail Abu Shanab, one of the group's most moderate leaders, on Aug. 21, would make the resistance dwindle? If history were of any relevance, the answer would be that Abu Shanab's assassination is likely to further radicalise any remaining moderates in the group.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert cheered the death of Abu Shanab, saying: "I hope his death is a lesson for the Hamas people. But it isn't enough, we have to get each and

every Hamas leader."

While Olmert is not known for his military genius, his reported statement indicates a complete lack of knowledge of how popular resistance conducts itself. Hamas would certainly not wait, until "each and every Hamas leader" is assassinated, since the movement's leadership base is large and stretchable. In other words, while a government Cabinet can be voted down, the leadership of a mostly underground resistance group can hardly be sidelined or conveniently assassinated.

The Israeli war against Palestinians will be on — despite the twists, turns and temporary halts of violence — until the Palestinians reach the point where they believe that the circumstances that led to the resistance are no longer in existence. In this case, an end to Israel's military occupation.

The United States is bound to meet in Iraq Israel's fate: Decisive military action in a traditional war, followed by guerrilla warfare carried out by underground resistance groups. The American experience is still young. The Iraqi resistance is yet to connect with the masses at the same level the Palestinian groups have over the years.

Continued American occupation of Iraq would only push Iraqis closer to the resistance. Although communication towers of the old regimes in Iraq have been completely destroyed during the short-lived war, the Iraqi resistance will soon develop its means of communication and will soon grow to reach Iraqis of all walks of life, different religious sects and political affiliations.

Once again, if history is of essence, the US army only needs to turn West and observe the devastating and futile Israeli experience in Lebanon and Palestine before it goes on with its rampage, mass arrests and killings at roadblocks.

The US army is indeed qualified to fight and win any traditional war, on any front and against any enemy. But the US war in Iraq against a resistance movement that manufactures its own bombs and uses its losses to reassert the motives for which it fought, a war of such magnitude can only result in torment, bloodshed and bitter defeat.

The writer is a Palestinian-American journalist and editor-in-chief of The Palestine Chronicle online newspaper.

The US loses a supremely reluctant ally

BY JUAN COLE
FOR THE DAILY STAR

A massive car bomb collapsed buildings and killed dozens of victims in Najaf on Aug. 29, snuffing out the life of Ayatollah Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim. This leader of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq had been among the few hard-line Iraqi Shiite clerics willing to cooperate with the United States. Who was behind his assassination and what does it portend for the United States in Iraq?

Fingers have been pointed at many possible perpetrators, including Al-Qaeda, loyalists of former President Saddam Hussein, Iran, and Hakim's rival, the young Shiite cleric Moqtada al-Sadr. Clearly, knowing the identity of the bombers is important to understanding the meaning of this act of terrorism. Several of the explicit or implicit "suspects" can fairly easily be dismissed. Iran had every reason to support and promote Hakim, a friend of supreme leader Ali Khamenei. And Iran's allegation that the "Zionists" were behind the explosion was equally absurd.

There has been internecine rivalry and even bloodshed among rival Shiite factions. In particular, Moqtada Sadr and his followers have often taken intolerant stands against their adversaries. For example, they denounced

Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim for leaving Iraq and working from the safety of exile in Tehran.

It seems unlikely that Sadr or his followers would have risked damaging the shrine of Imam Ali, where the explosion occurred. The mosque, named for the son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed, is among the holiest sites in Shiite Islam. Moreover, the Sadrists have never set off huge bombs, though they have mobbed, stabbed and badly beaten up opponents. Why would Sadr take such a scattershot approach and risk hurting his own? If the Sadrists had wanted Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim killed, they could just have assassinated him as an individual.

Al-Qaeda, or one of its shadowy Iraqi affiliates, makes a better suspect, but questions linger. Al-Qaeda's ideology is often rooted in an extremist reading of the Saudi Wahhabi branch of Islam. Wahhabis, like militant Protestant Christians, reject shrines and what they think of as saint worship. Wahhabis invaded the Iraqi Shiite holy city of Karbala in 1803 and damaged the shrine there. Al-Qaeda-linked organizations in Yemen are suspected of bombing the mosques of rivals. Al-Qaeda operatives most often hate Shiites, and the Taliban and Al-Qaeda massacred the Shiite Hazaras in Afghanistan.

Since Hakim had cooperated with the United States and was contributing

to the stabilization of the country, Al-Qaeda or its affiliates would certainly have considered him a prime target. But Al-Qaeda's high-profile operations have focused on foreign embassies, ships and buildings, not major Muslim holy places. Nor has it been proven that Al-Qaeda in Iraq has the sophisticated network that would have been needed to pull the Friday bombing off.

In contrast, the assassination made perfect sense for Saddam loyalists. They have not scrupled to damage the shrine in the past, when they put down the 1991 uprising. And in mid-August Saddam Hussein sent out a videotape calling on the Shiite clergy to declare jihad against the Americans. All of the major Shiite clerics, including Hakim, rejected and derided the call. This bombing may have been the response of Saddam loyalists to that rebuttal.

The Najaf bombing looks a great deal like the bombings of the Jordanian Embassy and the UN headquarters. The materiel used at the latter was old Soviet-era explosives, including an aerial bomb, of a sort stored in Baath Party depots. Saddam loyalists or Sunni Iraqi nationalists were likely involved in all three.

These bombings targeted key de facto allies of the US, and have resulted in isolating Washington further. The Red Cross, Oxfam and other international aid agencies greatly reduced their operations after the bombing of

the UN headquarters, and International Monetary Fund and World Bank officials have left, postponing important economic measures.

Major Shiite clerics other than Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim and his brother Abdel-Aziz have refused direct contact with the Americans, and this reluctance is likely to have just been reinforced. Mohammed Bahr al-Ulum, a moderate Shiite cleric, resigned on Saturday from the 25-member interim governing council appointed by the Americans, complaining of a lack of security. The Saddam loyalists may have also hoped that the Hakims and their followers would blame the Sadrists or the Sunnis, provoking civil unrest that would contribute to Iraq's becoming increasingly ungovernable for the Americans.

The United States cannot govern Iraq by itself. It lacks the political legitimacy to do so, and it has failed to provide much-needed security. It needs NATO or United Nations military support, and it quickly needs to reconstitute the Iraqi military. The Najaf bombing has once again demonstrated how fragile the go-it-alone American administration of the country truly is.

Juan Cole (www.juancole.com) is professor of Modern Middle Eastern and South Asian history at the University of Michigan.

Listening to the September 11 tapes

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Last week the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey at last released hundreds of pages of transcripts of telephone conversations and radio transmissions recorded on the morning of Sept. 11, 2001. It takes only a few pages of reading to rekindle the intensity of those hours just after the first plane struck the north tower of the World Trade Center. In a real sense, these transcripts and the recordings on which they are based are forensic documents. They help piece together a clearer picture of how Port Authority employees responded to the almost impossible crisis of that morning. The mistakes that were made — like advising one group of people not to evacuate the World Trade Center — were more than counterbalanced by genuinely heroic efforts to free others trapped in burning offices or disabled elevators.

The transcripts — from desks at Port Authority Police Department posts, from Newark Airport, from high in the towers and down in the trains that ran under them — are crowded with efforts to work around damaged communications systems, to piece together a sense of who was where and what had happened. They do not record the tone of most of the voices that appear, and as a result an eerie calm

seems to hang over most of the conversations. One woman calls repeatedly from the Windows on the World restaurant, on top of the north tower, wondering, politely enough in the circumstances, what quadrant of the building to go to for fresh air. It was, of course, an impossible question to answer.

There is something no less striking — if inherently less dramatic — in the glimpses of ordinary lives coming unraveled even among people far from the towers. One woman patiently explains to her husband where their children go to school and what time to pick them up. Mothers call, and their sons, who are manning Port Authority switchboards, do their best to comfort them while also doing their best to get them off the line. Men and women assure each other of their love in a language that would sound unfeeling if we didn't know how resonant ordinary words can become in times of crisis.

The Port Authority has to judge the tools it had to work with on Sept. 11: its radio and phone connections, its emergency channels, its ability to track and direct its employees. But there can be no question of how it judges the people it had to work with. These are the voices of people giving everything they have, listening, counseling and rushing to the assistance of office workers who were also giving everything it was possible to give that morning.

Main difficulty facing Yemeni students in Jordan:

Financial problems only

By MAHMOUD MOHAMMED QASSIM
YEMEN TIMES JORDAN/IRAQ
CORRESPONDENT

Mohammed Ateeq Ali, 31, is currently the Assistant cultural Attaché at the Yemeni embassy in Amman, Jordan. Ever since he was appointed in this post in July 2000, he has been known for his being energetic and enthusiast for helping the Yemeni students studying or living in Jordan.

Due to the overwhelming demand of students studying in Jordan, Yemen Times decided to carry out a report about how the Yemeni embassy in Jordan has been helping our students cope with their life and find solutions to their possible problems.

Yemen Times Jordan/Iraq correspondent Mahmoud Mohammed Qassim had interviewed Mr. Mohammed Ateeq and filed this following report.

Q: First of all, as the assistant cultural attaché, what are your main duties?

A: Our role in the embassy is quite important as it enables us to interact directly and openly with our students in Jordan. We are the ones who receive Yemeni students with scholarships from the government at the airport and prepare residence for them either with other students or in hotels until they can manage by themselves. We also pay them their salaries allotted by the Yemeni government. We also monitor their academic performance by reviewing their exam results and overall standards in Jordanian universities and colleges.

Furthermore, we contact our students by phone to ensure that things are OK, and work on solving any problems and removing any difficulties they may face in the best way we can.

On some occasions, we participate directly in activities of the universities and try to present Yemen in the best way possible by contributing to exhibitions and participating in other activities.

As a means of encouragement, we also award our distinctive students, who have demonstrated excellent performance in their academic standings. We also pay regular visits to university



Mr. Mohammed Ateeq Ali

rectors and arrange meetings with students and staffers to discuss means and ways to help our students achieve greatly in their academic career.

Q: You mentioned the word 'difficulties'. Could you explain what they are and how you help in overcoming them?

A: Many of the students who face difficulties are those who come with no scholarship and attempt to study on their own expense. They sometimes face financial difficulties and cannot pay university fees on time. Then we try to interfere by writing a letter to the university to delay the payment of fees until the students get their money to pay. We sometimes lend money to students until their financial conditions improve.

In some cases, students miss the registration deadline, so we interfere requesting the universities continue to admit students or give them a second

chance.

Upon the request of some of our students, we also write letters to universities to allow them to take more classes in order to finish their term on time and graduate and return home.

As you can see, most of the difficulties are financial, but we try our utmost to help them overcome them to continue their studies. We also communicate with the Ministry of Higher Education in Sana'a in order to send financial aid to those who need it.

Q: Are there any problems that you could not solve?

A: No. We believe that every problem has a solution, and we do whatever we can to prepare the ground and set the right conditions for our students to study hard and pass with distinction. We do what is on our part, and the rest is he students' task.

Q: Do you have any suggestion that will improve the academic per-

formance of our students in Jordan?

A: Yes we have a number of suggestions. I believe the responsibility of implementing those suggestions is generally carried out by those institutions that provide scholarships and particularly the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Our suggestions is that students should be sent only at the beginning of the academic year, those who come late generally miss vital sessions and lectures, which in turn affect their performance negatively.

Another suggestion is by encouraging hard working students by granting them scholarships once they pass with distinction.

Furthermore, scholarships must be granted only in rare fields of study which are not available in our country and it would be better if scholarships are granted to postgraduates.

Q: Any final remarks you may have whether to Yemeni students or readers?

A: First of all, I express my sincere gratitude to Yemen Times for giving us this opportunity.

I would also like to express my appreciation to both, the Ministry of Higher Education and Ministry of Finance in Yemen for their role in helping solve problems of Yemeni students and in taking the brave decision to suspend scholarships of students who fail to graduate on time.

I am also grateful for being appointed as assistance cultural attaché in our embassy in Jordan. I have definitely seized the opportunity to improve my experience theoretically and practically. At the same time, I would like to thank the Yemeni students in Jordan who have supported me while doing my job.

I would like to advise Yemeni students coming to study in Jordan to, right from the start, select the right and suitable field of study depending on their desires and qualifications. But in case they discover that field is not the right one, they should not hesitate to shift to the appropriate department so as to not waste any more time.

Finally, I would like to tell Yemeni students to study hard and bring pride to Yemen.

Cultural attaché office of Yemen's Embassy to Jordan

The cultural attaché office at the Yemeni embassy in Jordan is located in Amman's Tilal Al-Ali area, just opposite the College of Medicine. It is very clean and tidy, there is a banner hanged on the wall with a phrase reading "Please help us keep the cultural attaché office a non-smoking area". An old Yemeni flag was also placed on the roof, but was replaced by a new one just a few days ago.

The main staffers consist of two diplomatic officers who are Mohammad Al-Doeis the cultural attaché; and Mohammed Ateeq the assistant cultural attaché; and three other employees.

While visiting the cultural attaché department for a whole week in August, I met many students, whom I asked about their problems and whether they had comments or suggestions. Interestingly, they refuse to

talk, claiming that their salaries will be suspended if they do.

But nevertheless, I felt that this fear is exaggerated, especially when I met the two diplomats, who were quite modest and cooperative with all visitors, including myself.

It was impressive to know that the proper follow-up and continuous monitoring of the cultural attaché department of the embassy at the students' academic performance resulted in a tremendous hard currency saving during April 2002 - Feb 2003 of USD 833,645, saved from the government budget.

Furthermore, following the execution of the decision taken by the Minister of Higher Education to deprive students who fail in their academic classes, a total sum of USD 670,000 was also saved. This could not have happened if it were not for the proper follow-up of the embassy's cultural attaché.

Students commenting

When seeking their opinion about the last decision of the Ministry of Higher Education to deprive students of their scholarships if their academic performance deteriorates, many Yemeni students in Amman expressed their approval of the decision and said that this will definitely encourage them to pursue their studies more effectively.

Ali Al-Bishary, who is a freshman in the IT department at he Jordanian University said "It is indeed a good decision and a way to encourage better academic performance and at the same time fight corruption."

Ali Al-Affary a third year student studying at the Administrative Information Systems Department of Azzarka Private University said "I support such decisions, which are considered a way to correct mistakes of the past." He also wished that the government would deliver salaries on time.

Meanwhile, Faris Al-Noaman, a second year student suggested that the cultural attaché would hold a meeting with students at the beginning of each semester to discuss their problems and needs.

Another Yemeni student at the

Pharmacy Dept of the Jordanian Science and Technology University suggested that Yemeni students should not be given the same salaries. "The cost of living and expenses vary from one place to another and also depends on the field of study. This should be taken into consideration when allocating salaries for students in Jordan," he said.

Adel Al-Matary a M.Sc student in Geology at Yarmouk University said that the mentioned decision is quite wise. "We are very proud of the staff at the Yemeni cultural department of the embassy. They have exerted great efforts to solve problems of postgraduate students, especially those concerning university fees," he said. He also asks for an increase in salaries of postgraduate students due to hike in prices.

Ahmed saleh Al-Arami a Ph.D student at the Social and Human Sciences Department of Al-Albait University expressed his appreciation for efforts exerted by the cultural department of the embassy, especially in preparing all the convenient circumstances to study hard.

"Our salaries are deposited automatically at the Arab Bank quarterly. This indeed saves us time, efforts and money" he commented.

Some statistics

Number of Yemeni student in Jordan according to the latest statistics of the Yemeni Embassy in Jordan:

- Undergraduate students: 683
- Postgraduate students: 114
- Students sent by Yemeni Universities: 51

- Students sent by Ministry of Health: 53 doctors
- Expected graduates in the summer course 2002-2003: 61

* Academic records received by the Yemeni Embassy in Jordan at every end of each term include:

- 1- No. of accumulative hours.
- 2- No. of accumulative hours passed successfully.

- 3- No. of course hours.
- 4- No. of course hours passed successfully.

- 5- No. of failed courses and select hours.

- 6- The accumulative and Grade Point Average (GPA).

Any scholarship student who fails more than the allowed limit will be deprived of his scholarship according

to a recent decision taken by the Ministry of Higher Education.

The number of students, who were deprived of their scholarships according to the decision because of their low level academic performance, in the year 2003 were 133, while 267 got warnings, and 33 got final ultimatum to improve their performance.

Giant Land

By DR. HAMZA M. ALHSSAN

O that intermittent river
And deep magic sea
Of imagination and creation
Narrate in pleasure and joy
Out of your treasure
Of feelings and thoughts
With values and emotions
To all on all
These fine countless miles
Of east and west
With north and south
About that giant land
Of America and country

That out of its
World policy can either
Be lighten or becloud upon
This divine fleeting sun-rise
Of birth and life
O that river and sea
That sun and moon
Of truth and beauty
That all does call
Either to add or beautify
While quick and fast
O that river and sea
They sail and flow
From east down to West
Of dumb real nest

The mind & the heart

By BUSHRA GAILAN
E-MAIL: BUSH2244@YAHOO.COM
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

The mind and the heart have comparable points. Both relate to the making of a choice. It was once said that when we are deciding by mind we are realistic, and when we are deciding by heart we are very romantic. We sometimes find ourselves at loss at making a choice as to the decision we have to make. Having the two, the mind and the heart, both running parallel to each other gives us the complete right to make the best choice. These are the two roads of life that make your life. These are the roads, which make the journey purposeful or wasteful according to your choice, will depend on the future course of our life.

In the mind choice, we are realistic and we go by something external, but sometimes we find it blank and deserted. We take the decision; once it is taken it is not possible for us to reverse the journey. The choice once made, good or bad, is almost final. And it makes all the difference. Probably, we are repenting over the choice. We should have done better if the other choice has been taken. The bell in our hearts is a reminder of us that we should have made a better choice. This leads us to a consideration of the responsibility of our life. It tells us that we have to perform a large number of duties and carry out great responsibilities in whatever period of time left in our life.

Life is lovely, dark and deep,

But, we have promises to keep

And, many things to do before our sleep.

الف برورك
أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات تُهديها للأخ
أحمد عبدالله الأديمي
بمناسبة إرثناقه مولوده البكر والذي أسماه محمد
«جعل الله قرة عين والديه وأنبته نباتاً حسناً وبارك فيه»
المهننون
بسم أحمد السقاف، مدين جميل الأديمي، هاني جميل الأديمي
وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء

Poverty is political challenge for S.Africa gov't

BEAUFORT WEST, South Africa, Sept 1 (Reuters) - In the wind-swept, dusty town of Beaufort West in South Africa's Karoo semi-desert, a crowd of poor shanty-town dwellers assails the country's visiting social development minister.

Many of them reek of alcohol and bear the scars of the previous night's arguments. They crowd around their visitor, clamouring with questions about their childcare grants and disability allowances.

"We have no money...To live we have to borrow from men who ask 50 cents per rand," said one man, dressed in rags, who added that he spent almost all of his meagre income on interest payments to loan sharks.

For the minister, Zola Skweyiya, the complaints of these poor people illustrate a wider problem of poverty that is facing South Africa's government.

Nine years after apartheid ended, poverty remains a major feature of South African life, and presents a growing political challenge for a government with an election to fight next year.

Unemployment — officially estimated at 30 percent — and HIV/AIDS have robbed thousands of households of breadwinners, and World Bank figures show almost half the population lives on less than \$2 a day.

Many of those downtrodden by South Africa's old regime hoped the arrival of democracy and majority rule in 1994 would bring them a new standard of living.

But while the government has made great strides in introducing basic services like water and electricity to millions of people, many others have not benefited significantly in material terms, remaining jobless, impoverished and dissatisfied.

"Poverty is the main, main thing in South Africa," Skweyiya told Reuters on the way back from Beaufort West, where authorities say as many as two-thirds of the 35,000-odd population depend on state grants to survive.

Other regions suffer even more, particularly in the black areas of the Eastern Cape province that were left particularly undeveloped by apartheid's racial segregation policies.

With an election due in 2004, the ruling African National Congress will have to take poverty seriously. The party has such strong support that it is likely to carry off next year's vote whatever it does, but failure to address the problems of the poor will undermine its mandate for the future, analysts say.

"The main political consequence will be people disengaging from politics...and everybody should be worried about declining interest in the political system," said Tom Lodge, political science professor at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"If they don't do something now, then in five or six years' time the ANC may encounter a new urban opposition," he added.

limited capacity

The ANC government has targeted poverty as a key issue, underlined by President Thabo Mbeki's references to a country of "two nations, one well-off and white and the other poor and black."

In fact, many blacks have gained substantially, but there is still a huge gap between the rich and the poor.

Skweyiya said the government aimed to spend 1.5 billion rand (\$207 million) on poverty alleviation projects this year, as part of 22 billion rand of social security spending.

But efforts to uplift the poorest people are hampered by the government's limited capabilities on the ground, particularly in poor regions where ignorance, paperwork, and weak or overstretched local authorities get in the way of distribution.

Skweyiya said he hoped a new comprehensive social security agency, which would improve delivery by bringing control of all grants under the same roof, would be up and running in the next three to four years.

Social security a novelty

For many black South Africans the new social security systems are a relative novelty — as is the idea that local government officials were there to help them.

"The majority of South Africans have not been used to the councillors...Amongst Africans it was never there before 1994," Skweyiya said.

In rural areas, efforts to help the poor



Job seekers wait for employers seeking casual labour on the streets of Cape Town. Each day thousands of unemployed men wait at the sites scattered across the city in the hope of gaining casual work in the construction and farming industries. Employers in passing trucks offer the chance of work and a R60 (\$8) payday for some, but for others it is a long futile wait. With unemployment estimated as high as 40 percent, job creation has been identified as a priority for the South African economy.

REUTERS

are also confused by the uncertain role of traditional authorities — the country's chiefs and kings — and their relationship to elected officials.

Efforts to help poor people are often run through the traditional leaders, many of whom are less than perfect public servants.

Much of the government effort is now channelled through community groups, particularly through churches and faith-based organisations. But the confusion

and inefficiency leads to situations like the pleas of the Beaufort West poor.

"In the last four years there have been more demands. Before then people were very passive," Skweyiya said.

"(That they ask me) is an improvement...But we are trying to say 'go to this councillor here', that they should address things on that level first, they should not wait for a minister to come."

He said many South Africans needed to reshape the expectations they had

built for themselves under the new order.

"After 1994 people just expected that the government would do everything for them. We are trying to take that out, and tell them that they have to be part and parcel of the process," Skweyiya said.

Everybody is clear of the long term aim. "The best strategy would be to be able to provide people with jobs, but we are quite aware that this will take some time," Skweyiya said.

India's Parsi population on verge of extinction

BOMBAY/NEW DELHI, Sept 2 (Reuters) - Khorshed Driver is 72, single and lives with her 96-year-old mother in Bombay.

That's not at all unusual for India's tiny and dwindling Parsi community, or Zoroastrians, who fled religious persecution in Persia and landed on Indian shores more than 1,000 years ago.

"We're an ageing and dwindling population," Shernaz Cama, head of a UNESCO research project on the Parsis, told Reuters.

"There's a large number of elderly and a small number of younger people. As a result, it's difficult for Parsis to find partners in the community," said Cama, sitting in her New Delhi living room surrounded by colonial furniture typical of most Parsi homes.

The entrepreneurial Parsis control more than 15 percent of the market capitalisation on India's main stock exchange, but account for a minuscule 0.000076 percent of its billion people.

The Parsi population has always been small but census figures show it fell a third to 76,000 in 1991 from a peak of 114,000 in 1941. At this rate, the number could shrink to about 20,000 within 20 years, experts say.

"Chances of Parsis as an ethnic group surviving are slim," Jehangir Patel, editor and publisher of Parsiana, a monthly magazine for the community published from Bombay, told Reuters.

"The decline is quite alarming. Zoroastrianism is one of the world's oldest cultures that has survived from the Bronze Age in an unbroken manner," added Cama.

"But today, you have totally empty villages in western India where you once had a prosperous Parsi population."

BIG IN BUSINESS

The Parsis first landed on the western Indian coast in the eighth century and moved on from being farmers to make a name in industry, particularly the cotton, steel and shipping businesses.

Their association with business shows in many of their surnames: Readymoney, Screwwalla, Merchant, Contractor, Doctor, Lawyer and Engineer.

Legend has it that an Indian king, who was not too keen on allowing foreign refugees into his kingdom, sent a bowl of milk to the first group of Parsis



Lady from the Ashburner family in typical Parsi dress. Handcoloured photograph; mid-19th century.

more than 1,000 years ago, signifying the land was full and could support no more people.

The Parsis sent the bowl back with some sugar in it to say they would enrich the land and not disturb it.

Today, some of the biggest names in Indian business are Parsi: the country's second-largest business conglomerate, the Tata group; the Godrej group, which makes everything from locks to refrigerators and the Wadias, one of the oldest names in textiles.

But the highly educated community is on the verge of extinction because of its ageing population, low birth rate and rigid rules about accepting the children of Parsis married to non-Parsis.

"Fifty-three years after independence, we have nothing to fear but ourselves. We are the only community in fertile India that has a diminishing birth rate," Sooni Taraporevala, a well-known scriptwriter, wrote in a book on the Parsis.

"We intermarry amongst ourselves, marry late, have few children... In a political climate where religions vie with each other to gain converts, we zealously try to keep them out."

Old world charm

India's financial capital Bombay has the largest Parsi community — about 65,000 — many of whom live in grand colonial mansions with the old world

charm of antique wood furniture, lace curtains and embroidered drapery, in ethnic enclaves

The Parsis, many dressed in typical white caps and shirts, get together at the city's 50 fire temples for festivals and other occasions, such as weddings or christenings.

The dwindling numbers have created a host of social and medical problems for the distinctive community that reveres the elements — fire, water and earth.

They do not bury or cremate their dead but leave the bodies in stone towers to be eaten by vultures, to avoid contaminating the elements. But a shortage of vultures has created another problem, forcing Parsis to search for alternatives that do not violate their beliefs.

The biggest social problem is that many are single because they can't find Parsi partners, prompting a council of community leaders in Bombay to come up with a unique scheme that subsidises Parsi parents who want to bring up a third child.

Apart from the social crisis, continued inbreeding has made Parsis vulnerable to diseases such as cancer and haemophilia.

"Breast cancer is higher among Parsi women. They also suffer from a deficiency of G6PD in their blood which causes many complications, some of them fatal," said Cama.

Deficiency of G6PD or the glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase enzyme causes blood-related problems such as anaemia.

Desperate to prevent the Parsis from fading away, some reformists have suggested the community accept children of Parsi women married to non-Parsis into the faith.

"Strict laws are alienating people," said Delna Patel, a 35-year-old corporate events manager in Bombay.

"It is a beautiful religion. But I will not marry a Parsi man. The community has become so dogmatic that people are holding to wrong rules," she said.

But purists from upon any suggestion to alter tradition.

"We're a shrinking community," said Driver, a frail woman with a scarf covering her head as she entered the fire temple.

"We can survive only if young people find Parsi suitors."

Water park tells tale of Indian autonomy in Mexico

EL TEPHE, Mexico, Sept 1 - The people of the ancient Indian community of El Tephe in Mexico like to brag that they built the first high-tech thermal wave pool in their state.

Combining traditional Indian culture with the latest in amusement park engineering, theirs is one of the very few tales in Mexico featuring an indigenous community developing from its own natural resources without government aid.

Since the 1994 uprising of Zapatista rebels in Chiapas state, Mexico has debated the demands of its 13 million Indians for greater autonomy and control of their resources.

Most are trapped in rural poverty. But El Tephe, about 90 miles (145 km) north of Mexico City in Hidalgo state, is a model of how indigenous communities can succeed.

Early last century a natural spring of crystalline hot mineral water burst from the ground in this farming village of Otomi Indians, who call themselves Hnahuu, a word from their own tongue meaning, essentially, he who speaks through his nose.

Today a bustling aquatic park shimmers on 25 acres (10 hectares) around the thermal springs, including the wave pool, a toboggan slide, a geyser and waterfall, along with a restaurant, bar and hotel. Mexican tourists flock to the park, which costs about \$8 a person to enter.

El Tephe Aquatic Park, an oasis of steaming waters and squawking blackbirds with a touch of Disneyesque kitsch a two-hour drive from Mexico City, is owned and run by 300 families who make up the majority of village residents.

Park income supports their children's schooling, covers medical bills, pays social security to the elderly and brings roads, drinking water and electricity to their homes.

The park and community receive virtually no government support and under a communal regimen they pay

no taxes.

"This is a well-run indigenous enterprise," said Jose Huerta, president of the park council. "It is not mortgaged. We owe no bank. We have never taken a loan."

Few Indian communities have had such success. The Purepecha Indians of San Juan Nuevo, Michoacan, live off the forest through ecotourism and furniture-making while controlling deforestation and preserving their culture.

In Chiapas, some autonomous Zapatista villages work with non-governmental groups to advance slowly.

El Tephe's success story includes conflict and tribulation. The families fought a six-year battle to win back the park after a smaller group of community members formed a private business around it and excluded them, they say. El Tephe was left divided.

Marcos slept here

El Tephe village was constituted as a "regimen comunal," meaning its land and resources are communally owned by law.

But in 1974 with the help of a local politician, 170 families formed a private business at the springs. They offered neighbours a chance to participate by buying shares, a concept foreign to most here and beyond the financial reach of many.

"For 10 years it worked as a private business for the benefit of a few...while the community had no water, no electricity, no roads," Huerta said.

In 1985, 300 families took their case to the government. After years of political and bureaucratic delay, and a demonstration by 500 peasants at the park, they won back the property in 1991.

The state provided the 170 families who were ousted land to open a new park next door. Both groups still live in El Tephe.

Soon work on the wave pool began

at El Tephe Aquatic Park. It took two and a half years to build.

Today 40 percent of park profit goes to community assistance and public works, and the rest goes into the park.

Families receive a monthly basket of foodstuffs including rice, oil, beans and sugar worth about \$50. This year 274 women got new big-screen televisions on Mothers' Day.

Park income pays for school uniforms and fees, college tuition and medical bills.

"Now there's a chance to keep studying," said villager Pablo Ortiz whose 11-year-old son, Saul, wants to be a doctor. "Before we didn't have this chance."

The village is still partly unpaved and people live in humble cinder block or adobe homes, but many now have roofs of concrete instead of tin and all have running water and electricity. The park also provides hundreds of jobs.

Juan Perez expanded his three-room home and built his herd of goats to 42 with his salary as a park administrator. His wife, Maria Isabel Perez, said her son's infected leg was saved by specialists in two operations paid for by the park.

People cannot depend on the park to maintain them, however. Heads of families must work at home, on their land or with their livestock or lose the assistance. They receive no cash.

If there is some grumbling about the rules, no one doubts the park's success. When leaders of the Zapatista rebel army including Subcomandante Marcos toured Mexico in 2001 to demand greater Indian autonomy, they spent a night at El Tephe.

"We wanted to tell the Zapatistas that communal businesses run by indigenous people can make it," Huerta said. "It's not war or violence, but finding the formula to push development of a people using their own natural resources."

Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Al-Ihya'a al-Arabi weekly, organ of the national Arab Baath Socialist Party, August 30 2003.

Main headlines:

- Death sentence for the killer of students in Yahar
- Al-Azhar issues a fatwa prohibiting dealing with Iraqi governing council
- Armed man kills and injures around 45 persons in Sheikh al-Ahmar hometown

Columnist Abdulla al-Izzi A'mer says in an article at the time we receiving the new academic year we come to know that the ministry of education is going to implement the "educational workshop" which usually causes confusion to the educational process due to transfer of teachers and administrative officials, a process sometimes goes on throughout the entire academic year. The new thing this year is that the announcement about the workshop is claimed to be approved by higher official ranks, perhaps the premiership. Looking into justifications and criteria to which the process inclines, under allegation of redistribution of educational workforce, it could be found out that the matter is no different than the usual habit of the ministry, as the new workshop has nothing to do for rectifying the undisciplined situation. My hope was that the minister of education should have realized that the failure does not lie in the many schools in the countryside or the intensive number of non-specialized teachers but rather the non-existence of a true vision by the ministry for qualifying these teachers inside the universities especially the scientific specialties that have always represented a deficit in the past years. The latter measure, if implemented, it would have led to decreasing the presently surplus cadre and solving the standing need for specialized teachers especially for the advanced classes in the secondary schools.

The second cause of the failure is that there are administrative elements that climbed to leading schools through illegal means but could be tackled by replacing them by qualified and decent elements.

Al-Wahda weekly, 27 August 2003.

Main headlines:

- Arab recognition of the Iraqi governing council embarrasses the Arab League
- Politicians and intellectuals discuss dimensions of killing Jaralah Omer on a website bearing his name
- Yemeni cultural and tourist activities in the Austrian capital
- A draft amendment of the capital mayorality law

The writer Abdulla al-Salahi says in his article in order to understand the

level of services in Yemen we have always been keen to let our voices be listened to by the decision-makers that there must be a selection of distinguished people from the public. Frankly and honestly the development process in our country is advancing very slowly in all fields because he work is lacking the involvement of people possessing experience and qualification although there are many people owning abilities and energies and capabilities. There is a prevalent feeling among a large portion of the public that the services offered in our society are bad and the citizen is not getting services parallel or even approaching the level of services offered in other developing countries. The presence of this feeling has its justifications as the role of the citizen who is the beneficiary of these services is marginalized if not utterly brushed aside from taking part in many of his affairs.

It is confirmed that building the modern state is not entrusted only to effectiveness of the government apparatus and programs in order to attain the goal, but rather that the element that governs the movement of development and change to the better are the society various segments. In this regard we would like as ordinary citizens that the decision-makers give us the chance for contributing to illustrate and activate our practical and productive energies and appeal to them to overcome the gaps that hinder the march of national action.

Wahj al-Haqeeqa weekly, 30 August 2003.

Main headlines:

- Educationists discuss the future role of the institutes
- Negligence of Mukalla security and prosecution apparatus
- Endowments ministry heads for attention to tourism
- Attempts to thwart decisions of the capital mayor

Mr Mohammed al-Salahi writes an article saying targeting the Arabs and Muslims has become something unquestionable. It has become clear what the nation is exposed to of ferocious attacks on all fronts under justifications of fighting and undermining the fundamentalist extremism, fighting violence, drying springs of funding the Islamic groups, ousting dictatorial regimes and aborting any attempt to of any unionist gathering. The aim is the restructuring of the Mideast region in the manner serving the United States and the Zionist state. Some of those projects have succeeded and the remainders of plans are still under implementation. The colonialist states have employed all their potentials and their economic and media capabilities in order to guarantee success of their plans.

Main headlines

- Yemeni initiative included Union for Arab states and development of mechanisms for Arab joint action, Development of joint interests and achievement of economic integration
- The initiative: Non-recognition of taking power by force, non-intervention in member states' internal affairs
- Connection and operation of mechanized monitoring systems at border outlets completed
- 34 persons accused of links to al-Qaeda set free after their repentance
- Due to postponement of applying the law of overland transportation, exploitation crisis again
- In a scientific symposium, lawyers discuss random detention and imprisonment and role of prosecution
- Yemen and Saudi Arabia exchange deviators and accused persons, Batheeb and Bin Hamel under security interrogations
- Resistance operation results in killing 20 American soldiers near Baghdad
- Saudi Arabia announces discovery of terrorist cell
- Killers of Yafie and Amran mosques on trial
- Armed gang horrifies Wisab sheikhs
- Journalists syndicate conference at the end of the year
- Dr al-Jawfi: Modernisation of curricula a Yemeni affair we refuse any interference in it
- Attempted attack on residence of secretary of the local council in the capital

In the media sphere these colonialist states have managed to deform the image of the Arabs and Muslims portraying them as a people as savage men thirsty for blood having no aim other than killing. They used money they adopted offering financial and economic assistance to any country responding to the American demands and those countries that would resist their plans they would be accused of terror and would be besieged economically and politically till they would submit to their imperialist conditions. According

to this policy they have liquidated Afghanistan and before it Palestine and then Iraq. Libya has been subjected to blackmailing under the pretext of the Pan Am plane and forced the Libyan regime to accept bear the responsibility for the victims of the plane crash instead of facing a war. Any country adopted a logical stand versus the Palestinian cause has been besieged such as the Sudan and Somalia and managed to isolate Eritrea from its Arab environment and threatened Iran and confused Egypt. They have also

controlled the Gulf region and forced Syria to implement all their demands.

ATTARIQ weekly, 26 August 2003.

Main headlines:

- Salafi assaultment on leagues of the Islamic religious leader al-Mashour
- Security and government mediation with al-Awamir collapsed
- Finance ministry demands director of civil service office in Aden to give account on sponge factory workers' salaries

Columnist Khalid Ali Tuaiman says in his article that a quick reading of what appears in the horizon of political indicators, clearly denotes that the American scenario designed for presently for the Arab region contains in its second phase after the implementation of the first one represented in occupying Iraq, providing factors and conditions for ethnic and sectarian frictions and pushing for disintegrating Iraq according to a political and military plot, beginning with submitting federalism as a new political formula. As for the third part of the American scenario the American administration had begun with occupying Iraq would maincontain the attempt of drawing up a new political map for the region whose broad lines are designed in compatibility with the American aims of the so-called the new Middle East order which to be consisting of weak Arab entities easy to be contained by America guaranteeing stability of the American vital interests in the area and achieving security and peace for Israel which is designed to be the strongest regional party, militarily and politically and in full control of the region economically.

Al-Shoura weekly, organ of Union of People's Forces of Yemen, 31 August 2003.

Main headlines:

- Assassination of the Iraqi religious leader Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim, heavy loss to Iraq and the Arab and Islamic nation
- Security arrests six persons and attacks prayers in the Grand Mosque
- "Black Banner" organisation threatens American interests in Yemen
- America and Israel in agreement to out Arafat
- In Sana'a, police kills a citizen, his tribe demands retaliation
- Possible tribal confrontation between al-Zaidi and the authority following failure of arbitration efforts

Columnist Ahmed al-Fakieh writes in an article that despite clear presidential directives for giving the local councils the authorities granted for them by

the law some parties stand as tumbling stones before tasks and responsibilities of those councils with the impetus of belittling their status and shrink their authorities.

Under the duality of decisions and overlapping of specialties and non-existence of coordination among relevant bodies the issues of citizens get aggravated and financial and administrative relations worsen. For this reason the situations between the local councils and concerned sides deteriorate due to ambiguity of visions and concepts and constraining the authorities granted to them by the law. This has led to reshuffling the cards and difference in viewpoints. Out of this we can understand why the educational areas have become incapable of performing their special authorities under the intermingling of specialties. The education ministry is responsible for drawing up the educational goals and the strategy of education. It is directly responsible for development and modernisation of the educational process in the country but there are impediments stand before it and prevent it from implementing its goals and visions for tackling negatives in education. Such impediments are ranging between partisan matters, mediations and tribal mediations.

26 September weekly organ of the Yemen Armed Forces, 28 August 2003.

Main headlines:

- Bids for building power station in Mareb Tuesday
- Biddings from local and foreign companies for operating Teleyemen
- Written message from president Saleh to Algerian president

A second page leading article published by the newspaper says the two regrettable incidents that took place in Yafie and Amran recently have shocked by their unsightliness the feelings and conscience of the Yemeni society and aroused its denunciation and resentment as they were unprecedented crimes and totally contravene the ideology and traditions of our society. They have targeted innocent people at a place where blood is prohibited to be shed whatever the causes were, i.e. worshipping places. The perpetrators of those crimes could not be considered but of those haunted with evil spirits and the black rancor has dwelt in their sick minds and souls. The most important thing is to face and undermine such outrageous acts and crimes and all of us bear the responsibility to encounter such acts lest it should change into a phenomenon. We are before a new form of crimes Yemen has not seen before and this necessitates encountering it by the society but in the first place the in charge besides the mass media, religious scholars, and political and intellectual leaders.

World Press

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

Egypt

Al Ahram

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher arrived in Khartoum on Monday on a day-long visit. He is to hold talks with Sudanese President Omar Hassan Bashir and meet with Sudanese government delegation to the negotiations with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

Al Akhbar

Egypt and China on Monday signed a Memorandum of Understanding to boost their cooperation ties in the environment conservation. According to the MOU, the two countries also agreed on exchanging technical expertise in solid and agricultural waste management and in maintaining clear

air and drinking water in urban communities.

Al Gomhuria

Egypt's Supreme Council for Antiquities has decided closure of King Hor Moheb's tomb at the Valley of Kings in Luxor. The tomb opened for foreign visitors a few weeks ago, but the new decision was taken due to high rate of humidity and salts noticed inside the tomb.

Egyptian Mail

Egypt is completely free of the deadly rift valley fever, said the veterinary authority, noting that there were no cases of the disease among the animals.

Germany

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Taliban fighters killed eight government soldiers and wounded two Monday in southern Afghanistan.

Handelsblatt

The rebate tactics used to sell vehicles in the United States has also been

applied in Europe.

Die Welt

More than 300,000 Shiite Iraqis Monday for two days in a row participated in a march to mourn their slain leader Ayatollah Mohammed Baquer Al-Hakim.

U.S.A

The Times

A civil service overlord will be put in charge of the Government's communications operation under a shakeup by British Prime Minister Tony Blair aimed at ending the dominance of the "spin culture".

Financial Times

The fissures in the pro-euro movement deepened Monday night as Labor MPs sent a clear signal that they want to break free from the main campaigning body, which is close to disintegration.

The Guardian

Experts of the Ministry of Defense have made at least 10 trips to Bogota in the past 3 years to advise the Colombian government

on counter-terrorism tactics, the department has revealed.

The Daily Telegraph

The widow of David Kelly accused the Ministry of Defense Monday of breaking assurances to her husband that his name would not be made public after he admitted speaking to the BBC reporter Andrew Gilligan. He felt betrayed.

The Independent

Two British pilots are to embark on a record-breaking attempt to fly the world's biggest manned helium balloon from St Ives, Cornwall, to the edge of space in ascent to 25 miles, in a spectacle that could be visible as far away as London.

Japan

Mainichi

Northern Japan had 5th coolest summer in postwar history.

Yomiuri

66 percent of people in survey support Prime Minister Junichiro

Koizumi's reelection as head of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Nihon Keizai

Nikkei Stock Average at Tokyo Stock Exchanges topped 10,600, posting the year's sharpest rise.

France

Le Figaro

After 85 attacks hitting symbols of central government power in Corsica this summer, including the shooting at the palace of justice in Bastia, French Justice Minister Dominique Perben went to the Mediterranean island on Monday to announce the central government's determination and measures against violence.

Les Echos

France posts a public deficit of 4 percent of GDP this year, the Ministry of Economy and Finances announced Monday while predicting an economic growth of no more than 0.5 percent in 2003.

Le Monde

The return in September is hard for the government of Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin with a killing summer heat wave behind and a pile of tough tasks ahead in the fields of education, employment, social security and economic growth.

La Tribune

France Telecom announced it will buy in 13.7 percent of capital of Orange at about 7 billion euros. The move is aimed at controlling the cash flow of Orange and develop complementary business between the fix and the mobile.

Kenya

Daily Nation

Nearly 300 people arrested in the ongoing police swoop in Mombasa were fined on Monday for various petty offenses.

People Daily

Former Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi told politicians on Monday to stop jostling over who will succeed the late Michael Wamalwa as the

country's ninth vice-president.

East African Standard

Four beach hotels in Kenya's port city Mombasa, including the Israeli-run Paradise Hotel that was attacked by terrorist blast last December, were burnt to the ground on Monday, causing a loss in excess of 4 billion shillings (about 52 million US dollars).

*An introduction to the Internet***Advanced HTML (3)**

ADNAN A. AL-HARAZI
ACADEMIC HEAD
NCC EDUCATION,
YEMEN CENTER

Multiline Text Fields

A multiline text field is simply a multi-row version of the single line text field. It is used to return large amounts of text, whilst giving the user some simple editing capability within the field. The user can move freely around the field and change it easily before submitting it. The HTML code for a multiline text field as follows:

```
<TEXTAREA ROWS=4  
COLS=20 NAME="areal"> add  
default text here </TEXTAREA>
```

The ROWS and COLS attributes define the size of the display for the multiline field measured in characters. The text entered can be larger than this, in which case the field will scroll both horizontally and vertically. When the submit button is clicked, the whole field with its contents is returned. The browser will interpret the above code, along with the form tags, and displays the form as in Fig1.

Design Guidelines

We now have a reasonable selection of tools to create a form. They can be combined with the HTML construction information covered in the previous lessons to produce some very effective forms.

Some useful methods to achieve professional results:

- Use tables to line up buttons.

Radio buttons and other elements can be put in the cells of a table to ensure that they line up neatly.

- Do not overuse graphical buttons

It is possible to over-use graphics in buttons. Every graphic image requires time and bandwidth to display to the user. Most web site customers would rather have a form that displays quickly rather than one which looks pretty.

- Ensure that radio buttons have a common name.

If not, the radio buttons will behave as if they are not grouped. This will cause extreme confusion for the user and return multiple values to the web server and application.

- Ensure that there is only one SELECTED option unless list is MULTIPLE.

If more than one option is SELECTED in a list which is not MULTIPLE, the result is not defined by HTML. The browser will behave in an indeterminate fashion and the behavior is likely to be different with different browsers.

- Do not assume that the browser can validate input.

This is a common misconception. All meaningful validation must be carried out by the application program. This is irritating to users; it means that they may need to go back and correct a single field from a large form when they would expect this to be checked on entry.

Mailto Action

The MAILTO ACTION allows the contents of a form to be e-mailed to the address given. This is occasionally useful for real forms where the volume

is low and no server side processing is needed. To send the form data to an e-mail address you change the form ACTION attribute as follows:

```
<FORM ACTION =  
"mailto:ayatharazi@hotmail.com"  
METHOD="post">
```

It is very important to notice that to submit a form data you have to use a web server and an e-mail client program such as MS-Outlook is installed. You can install a web server in your personal computer and publish your web pages to this local web server. The most common web servers are Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) or Apache server. Windows XP comes with small IIS program where you can install it during the installation of Windows or by adding it from the control panel "add or remove programs". Apache server is free and you can download from many www.apache.org. I prefer to use IIS as a beginner in web designing because it

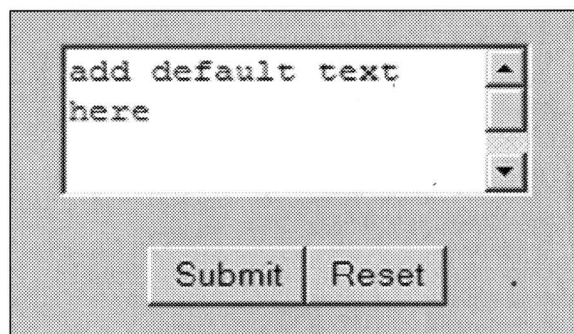


Figure 1

is easy to configure and there are many applications that work with IIS.

IIS Web Services Configuration

To be able to submit forms to web servers, you need to install IIS and configure it to host your web site. If you already have it installed in your system, you go to "control panel" and then to administrative tools to run it.

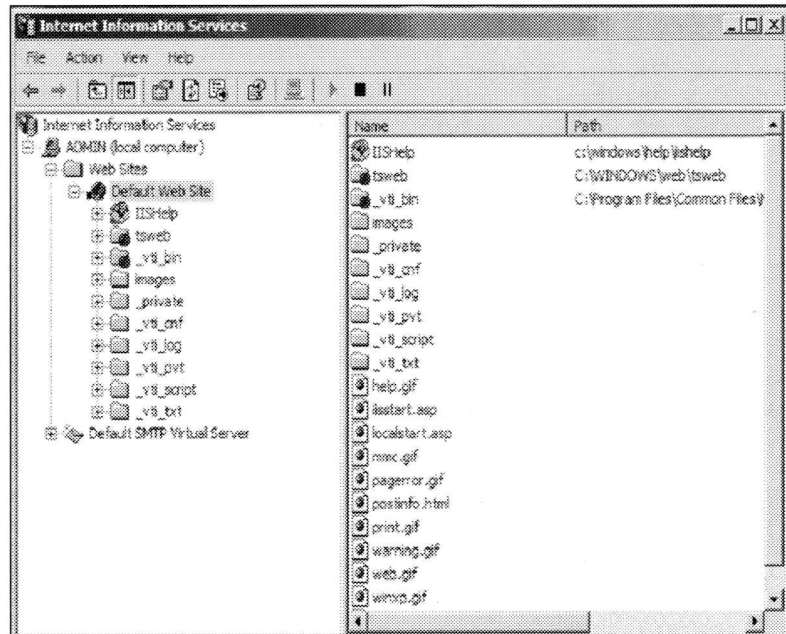


Figure 2

By using the IIS that comes with Windows XP, you can have only one main web site. However, if you have the IIS installed in a W2000 server, you can have as many as you need of web sites hosted in the web server. In Windows XP, the controlling window for the IIS is displayed in Fig 2.

The IIS web server in Fig 2 is host-

ing one web site that has a title called Default Web Site. If you clicked on this title you see the default files in your web site. Most of these files are not required for your web site when you publish to any host in the Internet. You can find out about the properties of this web site by "right clicking" over the title. By using the properties tab, you can change many attributes of the site. You can change the title of the site to something else. You can check the home directory where the web site files and folders are saved. You can also change the file name of the default home page from index.htm to anything you like, as long as it exists. You can publish your web site to this local web server by simply copying your web site files and folders into the home directory of the default site, by default the directory

is "c:\inetpub\wwwroot" but you still can change it. After you copy your web site files, refresh the web server to see the new copied files to the right as in Fig 2. You can browse your site different methods. One method is by typing the web site URL which is <http://localhost/>. Another method is by "right clicking" over the web site title and then selecting "browse". If you see

"c:\inetpub\wwwroot" but you still can change it. After you copy your web site files, refresh the web server to see the new copied files to the right as in Fig 2. You can browse your site different methods. One method is by typing the web site URL which is <http://localhost/>. Another method is by "right clicking" over the web site title and then selecting "browse". If you see

your home page displayed it means your web server is working and you can use it to submit forms' data to applications or e-mails.

If you have any questions about the lessons please send me an e-mail to ayatharazi@hotmail.com.

Next week: More in **Advanced HTML**

Communicative Language Teaching Method

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The main principle in education and psychology and the new trend, concerning teaching English as a foreign language is to help students to be involved in activities to achieve a better learning and give them the freedom to negotiate with their interlocutors. There are certain techniques which can be useful for encouraging students to negotiate, express their needs and use the language communicatively. Such techniques can be found in the communicative language teaching method.

Objectives

This method aims at developing procedures for the teaching of the four skills that acknowledge the interdependence of language and communication. It aims at having students become communicatively competent. Communicative competence requires being able to use the language appropriately in a given social context. This requires the knowledge of the linguistic forms, meanings and function. Students must be able to manage the process of negotiating with their classmates.

Principles

The principles of this method are:

1. Language as it is used in real context should be introduced.
2. Students should be able to figure out the speaker's or writer's intentions.
3. The target language is the vehicle for classroom communication.
4. One function may have many different linguistic forms.
5. Opportunities should be given to students to express their ideas and opinions.
6. Errors are seen as the natural outcome of the development of communication skills.
7. Fluency is much more important

than accuracy.

8. Creating situations to promote communication is one of the teacher's responsibilities.

9. The social context of the communicative events is essential in giving meaning to the utterances.

10. The teacher acts as an advisor during communicative activity, a facilitator of students' learning, a manager of classroom activity, or a co-communicator.

11. When communicating, a speaker has a choice about what to say and how to say it.

12. Students should be given opportunities to develop strategies for interpreting language as it is actually seen by native speakers.

13. Students are communicators and are actively engaged in negotiating meaning.

14. Language is used a great deal through communicative activities such as games, role-play, problem solving.

15. Communicative activities have three features: information gap, choice and feedback.

Techniques

The techniques that are derived from the principles of this method are:

1. Before presenting the material, a discussion of the function and situation is made between students and teacher.
2. The teacher asks students to re-order sentences within a dialogue or a passage.
3. Students are involved in language games and role-play.
4. The class works in groups.
5. The teacher gives instructions in the target language.
6. A problem solving task is used as a communicative technique.
7. Questions and answers are of two types: those which are based on the material given and those which are related to the student's personal experiences and are centered around the material theme.

Theoretical background

Learning a foreign language is

viewed by this method as acquiring the linguistic means to perform different kinds of functions. Four dimensions of communicative competence are identified:

a. Grammatical competence: It refers to linguistic competence and it is the domain of grammatical and lexical capacity.

b. Sociolinguistic competence: It refers to an understanding of the social context in which communication takes place, including role relationships, the shared information of the participants and the communicative purpose for their interaction.

c. Discourse competence: It refers to the interpretation of individual message elements in terms of their interconnectivity, and of how meaning is presented in relation to the entire discourse or text.

d. Strategic competence: It refers to the coping strategies that communicators employ to initiate, terminate, maintain, repair and redirect communication.

At the level of language theory, this method has a rich theoretical base. Some of the characteristics of this communicative view of language are:

1. Language is a system for the expression of meaning.
2. The primary function of language is for interaction and communication.
3. The structure of language reflects its functional and communicative uses.
4. The primary units of language are not merely its grammatical and structural features, but categories of functional and communicative meaning.

According to this method, language learning comes about through using language communicatively, rather than through practicing language skills. The activities are those that involve real communication and those in which language is used for carrying out meaningful tasks to promote learning.

Learning activities are consequently selected according to how well they engage the students in meaningful and authentic language use.

John Donne & the Metaphysical Poetry

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At the beginning of the seventeenth century began to appear a new movement in poetry by John Donne, who was born in 1572 in London, England. Donne was known as the founder of the Metaphysical Poets. These Poets are known for their ability to startle the reader and coax new perspectives through paradoxical images, subtle argument, inventive syntax, and imagery from art, philosophy, and religion using an extended metaphor known as a conceit. Donne reached beyond the rational and hierarchical structures of the seventeenth century with his exacting and ingenious conceits, advancing the exploratory spirit of his time.

This movement, which was called the Metaphysical poetry, had four poets: John Donne, George Herbert, Henry Vaughan and Andrew Marvell. These poets adopted to use the colloquial diction and the paradox in order to get the reader of the poem involved, sharing with the poet what he is feeling and trying to react against. This is seen in Donne's poem The Sun Rising when he says:

*Busy old fool, unruly Sun,
Why dost thou thus,
Through windows, and through curtains,
call on us ?
Must to thy motions lovers' seasons
run ?
Saucy pedantic wretch, go chide
Late school-boys and sour prentices,
Go tell court-huntsmen that the king
will ride,
Call country ants to harvest offices;
Love, all alike, no season knows nor
clime,
Nor hours, days, months, which are
the rags of time.*

In this poem the use of colloquial

diction can be seen very clearly with the use of everyday language. This poem begins with a paradox where the poet rebukes one of the greatest powers of nature involving the reader to participate the poet in his reaction against the sun. The reader will immediately ask: why is the poet talking like this against such a great power of nature? Why doesn't he give him much respect the way the previous poets used to give? In fact he scorns him by calling him old fool and unruly Sun only because he tried to wake them up by sending his rays through the curtains of their bedroom in which the poet was in a state of union with his beloved. Since the poet and his ladylove were celebrating their union they didn't want to be disturbed and because the sun did so, the poet didn't like that and rebuked him for doing so suggesting that the sun could have done any other thing other than disturbing their union. Here the poet starts telling the sun to go and call on the late schoolboys, prentices, huntsmen or country ants instead of disturbing them. In fact the poet is dictating the sun and he is not accepting the interference of the sun in their affairs by announcing that it is now morning, which in fact, indicates that it is the end of their union. The poet and his beloved have their own universe with their own timing. And the sun need not interfere in their affairs and impose any beginning or end to the poet's universe.

The poet says that he can eclipse the sun with a wink but he doesn't want to lose the sight of his beloved even for a second, because he considers that

waste of their precious time. The joy, which he is experiencing, makes him feel that his beloved is all he wants from life. She is all states and all princes and he considers anything else as unreal and unable to give him any pleasure. Then again he addresses the sun when saying: though you are shining on the whole earth but you are only half happy as we are. He says also that he is old and has reached an age in which he needs only ease and nothing else. Then the poet suggests something to the old and very tired sun to just stick to the universe of the poet and his lover and warm them so that they can enjoy themselves more and more. In this case the sun would be performing a great job, because the whole world would be warmed out of the warmth of these two lovers in their own universe. However, we notice that the poet is talking about two worlds; the lover's timeless world and the world that is governed by the sun. The poet dictates the sun and does not accept his interference in their universe.

When we have a closer look at this poem we notice that there is a clear change in the tone of the poet. In the first part the poet rebukes the sun. He uses a harsh language to address the sun, while in the last part of the poem we notice the change in the tone. The poet begins to sympathize with the sun by suggesting that since the sun has grown older and older and has become tired, he can stick to the universe of these two lovers who are celebrating their union and the job of the sun, which is to warm the world, is fully achieved through the warming of these lovers.

Bush & Blair Be Fair!

BY MRS. NASIRA ALVI
nasira8661@hotmail.com

Bush and Blair
The square of B2
Not to be blazed
Not to be blared
Not to be blemished

Believe in that!
Bush & Blair
You will repent
At your blunders.
Not to be fluffed
Not to be blurred
Not to be sucked
The blood of others!

Believe in that
Bush and Blair
You will be blessed
You will be blessed
If
No more blood is bled!
No more blood is shed!

NCC Competition result announced

In the NCC Education Competition Draw that took place at the NCC Education office in Sanaa on Monday, 1 September 2003, the draw resulted in the following:

Winner: Wadhah Abdulhakeem Al-Haddad

Prize: Six-month NCC Education computer diploma course, with a certificate recognized internationally.

Congratulations to the winner, and we thank all those who sent their coupons.

Contributions, including articles views and comments for publication in this page may please be addressed to:

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
ramakantasahu@yahoo.com

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

FA warns of Macedonia trouble

By Trevor Huggins

LONDON (Reuters) - Football Association (FA) officials are urging England fans not to jeopardise their own safety and the team's hopes of reaching Euro 2004 by trying to attend Saturday's qualifier in Macedonia.

As for October's Group Seven clash in Turkey, the FA will not be taking up its ticket allocation, while it has advised fans not to travel to the game in Skopje, fearing crowd trouble that could lead to UEFA sanctions.

"Anyone who travels against our advice and finds themselves caught up in trouble risks being banned for life by the FA from receiving England tickets," FA marketing and communications chief Paul Barber told reporters on Monday.

"They would be potentially putting themselves in danger, putting our possibility of competing in the European championship finals in danger and even jeopardising our chances of playing international football going forward."

"We urge people not to travel, but to stay at home and watch the game on TV...Macedonian authorities have also made it very clear that any fans who travel to the match and misbehave can

expect to be dealt with in the most severe way."

England fans are effectively on trial in both remaining away qualifiers as European soccer's ruling body UEFA has warned their team could be kicked out of Euro 2004 if there is a repeat of the crowd trouble that marred April's home win over Turkey.

Barber said the preparations for Saturday's game involved the most comprehensive planning exercise ever undertaken by the FA for an away England international.

Police spotters

Police spotters will be at the Skopje stadium looking for known trouble makers, while checks will also be made for black market and forged tickets.

Despite the appeals, the FA is aware that a limited number of England fans will try to get to the game, most likely via Sofia or Greek holiday resorts.

The FA have purchased all England's allocation of 2,500 tickets and is giving them to underprivileged youngsters from ethnic backgrounds across Macedonia.

Kids have initially been given vouchers that will be exchanged for tickets at

the ground, once their identities have been checked, to prevent them ending up on the black market.

Barber said the FA's move to keep fans away from the game had been taken reluctantly, and that the view had been taken on board by England supporters.

"This is a difficult situation and we've taken a difficult decision," he said. "The majority of fans I've spoken to understand the decision. They don't necessarily agree with it or like it, but they understand it and respect it."

"Therefore I would question the motivation of those hell-bent on travelling."

Fans who ignore the advice will be at risk partly because, since the FA are not using their ticket allocation, there will be no segregation of fans at the ground.

Macedonia has been plagued by sporadic violence since an ethnic Albanian guerrilla insurgency in 2001, some of it believed to be linked to rival criminal gangs in the impoverished Balkan country.

England are second in their group on 13 points from five games, two behind Turkey who have played a game more. One of those two teams will qualify automatically for next year's finals, while the other heads into the playoffs.



England fans are confronted by riot police during their Euro 2004 qualifying match against Slovakia in Bratislava in October 2002. FA officials are urging England fans not to jeopardise their own safety and the team's hopes of reaching Euro 2004 by trying to attend Saturday's qualifier in Macedonia. REUTERS/Kieran Doherty

Scott claims first victory on U.S. tour

By Jim Wilson

NORTON, Massachusetts (Reuters) - Australia's Adam Scott fired a five-under-par 66 to win the Deutsche Bank Championship and earn his first victory on the U.S. PGA Tour.

Leading by three overnight, Scott finished on 20-under 264, four strokes ahead of runner-up Rocco Mediate, winning \$900,000 on Tuesday.

Britain's Justin Rose took third place on 269, while Fiji's Vijay Singh was fourth, another shot back. Tim Herron and Australian Geoff Ogilvy tied for fifth on 271.

World number one Tiger Woods carded his second straight 67 and tied for seventh with Steve Flesch, nine shots adrift of Scott.

Just as he had done in the second and third rounds, the 23-year-old Scott did most of his scoring on the front nine.

He birdied the second and third holes, then had another brace of birdies at the sixth and seventh.

For the tournament, he was 15-under on the front nine compared to five-under on the back.

Scott also took advantage of the 12 par-five holes, which he played at 13-under and led the field with a par-five scoring average of 3.92.

"I felt I had to make birdies out there, with good scores again from the guys who were just behind me," Scott said.

"So if I shot par, I would not have won. I felt I had to make birdies."

At one point early in the round his lead reached six strokes. Then Mediate, playing two groups ahead, birdied four straight, beginning at the seventh.

He added another birdie at the 12th. When Scott made bogey at the 11th,

the lead was down to three.

When he realised his lead had dwindled so dramatically, Scott said it was a shock.

"I felt like I was way out in front, but I was only like three in front," he said.

"It was time to knuckle down and really bury it."

Crucial holes

Scott would make two more birdies, one at the 15th and another at the 18th, but the championship swung to his favour as he played the 13th and Mediate the 14th.

Mediate hit his approach to five feet and was staring at a birdie.

"I hit just the prettiest six-iron I could hit," Mediate said.

Meanwhile, Scott had flared his drive to the right and in the rough, missed the green to the right with his approach and left himself a 12-foot putt for par.

Facing a downhill putt, Mediate missed to the right.

"I got into the line too much and I didn't hit it," he said.

"It's real simple. I wasn't like nervous. I hit it right where I was looking, but I didn't put any speed on it."

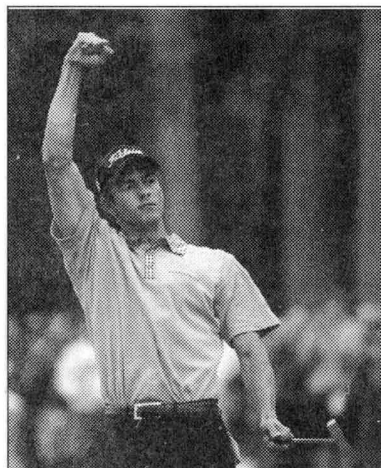
Moments later, Scott boldly rolled the ball into the middle of the cup for his par save.

At the time, he did not realise the significance of the shot.

"I wasn't playing any attention to the leaderboard at that point," Scott said.

"I had my work cut out trying to get the ball in the hole and not worrying about other people. My putting was unbelievable on the back nine. Some of the putts I made I surprised myself."

Other victories



Australian Adam Scott celebrates after winning Deutsche Bank PGA tournament at the Tournament Players Club of Boston in Norton, Massachusetts, on Monday. Shot a five-under-par round of 66 on Monday and finished 20 strokes under par, with a total of 268, for the win. The win was Scott's first on the PGA tour. REUTERS/Brian Snyder

Although the title is his first in the U.S., Scott already has four victories on the European Tour.

Still, he said winning the Deutsche Bank was a "relief". "It's very difficult to win in America," he said.

"I feel that, being not just a foreigner, but being a young player, there's a lot of pressure out there on this tour."

"And there are only a few young players who have done very well in the past, and one is probably Sergio (Garcia) and the other is Tiger, really young guys, winning over here a lot. It's difficult to do."

"So, yeah, I'm relieved, but I'm pretty proud of the way I played today. I played very well and was very solid out there."

Capriati and Henin-Hardenne reach quarters

By OSSIAN SHINE

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Jennifer Capriati and Justine Henin-Hardenne are the only players to complete victories at the U.S. Open after persistent rain all-but obliterated play at the hardcourt grand slam.

Organisers finally called off play at 2334 (4:34 a.m. British time) after a frustrating day of drizzle and delays.

Capriati beat Russian 11th seed Elena Dementieva 6-2 7-5 in a match lasting one hour 12 minutes but spanning six hours 37 minutes because of interruptions.

Second seed Henin-Hardenne finally got on court around 2230 and beat Dinara Safina 6-0 6-3 to reach her first quarter-final at the event.

All men's matches were cancelled earlier in the evening.

Spectators for the Flushing Meadows evening session were told they could exchange their tickets for days later in the week after the session — due to start at 1900 — had failed to commence by 2145.

Day session tickets holders had earlier been afforded the same privilege after a virtual day eight washout at the \$17.1 million (10.9 million pounds) grand slam when 73 matches had been scheduled.

Just two were finished creating a backlog for later in the week when more rain is predicted.

In the event, Henin-Hardenne and Safina were fortunate to get their match played as drizzle and mist swirled around the Arthur Ashe stadium into the night.

Players' insistence

It was only at the players' insistence that tournament referee Brian Earley had not sent them back to the locker room.

"We're not going to get this match going," Earley told colleagues on his

walkie-talkie at 2215 as the players warmed up. "I am calling them off"

Earley called them to the side of the court at the end of their warm-up as the crowd howled and screamed their protest.

Rain continued to fall and the players sat in their chairs under umbrellas as Earley talked to colleagues before allowing the players to continue.

"She (Henin-Hardenne) said to me 'no it's fine, it's okay,' Earley later said.

"If they're happy to play then I'm happy to let 'em."

Henin-Hardenne will face either Mary Pierce or seventh seed Anastasia Myskina in the quarters.

Myskina was leading 4-2 when play was called off.

Capriati annoyed

Earlier Capriati reached the quarter-finals in a match that began during the day session but spilled over into the evening after two delays.

"It was so tough, in the end it was getting annoying," Capriati told reporters.

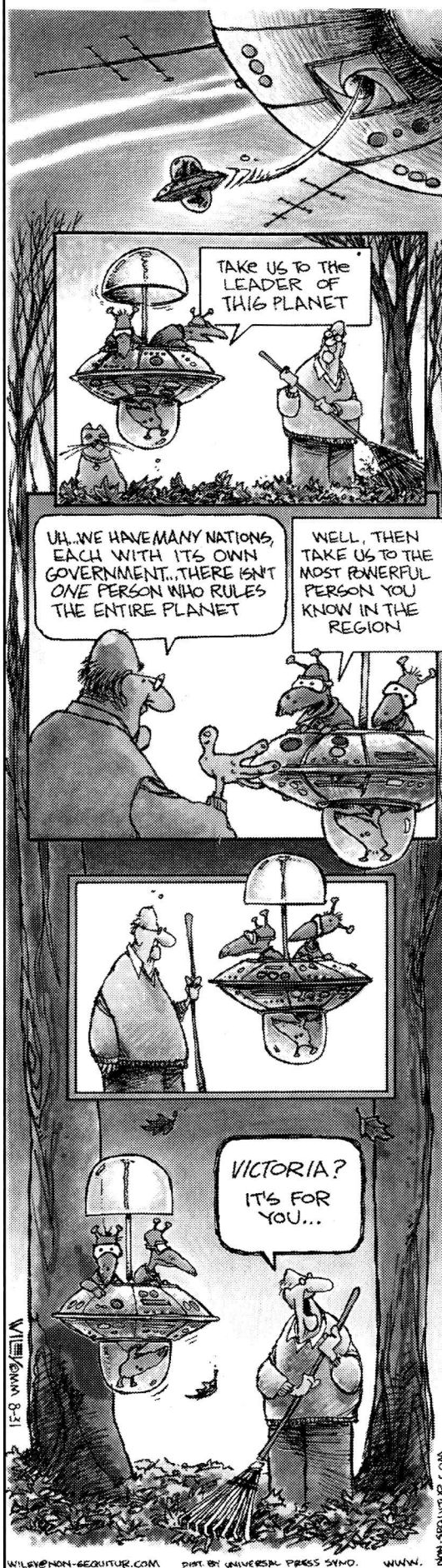
"It's hard to play matches like that, because your rhythm is broken up by the delays."

"You worry about whether you're going to get the match in, or have to come back the next

day. I was in a rush to get it finished."

Capriati will meet either Japanese 15th seed Ai Sugiyama or Francesca Schiavone, the 29th seed from Italy in the last eight.

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Day	Hi	Lo	Day	Hi	Lo
Thu	29	12	Thu	39	28
Fri	29	12	Fri	39	28
Sat	29	12	Sat	38	27
Sun	29	12	Sun	38	27
Mon	28	11	Mon	38	26
Tue	28	11	Tue	37	26
Wed	28	11	Wed	38	25

THE LAST WORD IN ASTROLOGY

BY Eugenia

<p>Aries (Mar 21 - Apr 19) Follow your heart. Talking with knowledgeable people will expand your mind. Your attitude is becoming more serious and you are moving toward positive change.</p>	<p>Leo (Jul 23 - Aug 22) You will be in the spotlight today. You can gain popularity by using your wit and humor, not by being financially generous. Youngsters will appreciate your time and help.</p>	<p>Sagittarius (Nov 22 - Dec 21) You will be excitable and probably a little difficult to deal with at an emotional level. Get involved in something energetic. Idle time will be the enemy.</p>
<p>Taurus (Apr 20 - May 20) Beautify your home to entertain. You can offer great solutions to other people today. Your ideas are practical and will bring about favorable changes.</p>	<p>Virgo (Aug 23 - Sep 22) Brace yourself for disruptions with someone at home. Listen to this person's complaints, but don't take responsibility for his or her mistakes.</p>	<p>Capricorn (Dec 22 - Jan 19) Keep your thoughts and feelings to yourself. Travel, listening to what others have to say and learning all you can about something that interests you will all lead to positive results.</p>
<p>Gemini (May 21 - Jun 20) Don't expect anything for nothing. If you have not been responsible, you may be asked to answer for your lack of support. Emotional matters will surface.</p>	<p>Libra (Sept 23 - Oct 22) Interacting with friends, neighbors or relatives will bring you some interesting facts about tradition, culture and even your own background. Relaxing with the people you like the most will do you a world of good.</p>	<p>Aquarius (Jan 20 - Feb 18) Take part in something you believe in. You can get a lot done around the house. It's time to get back to doing the things you used to enjoy.</p>
<p>Cancer (Jun 21 - Jul 22) Focus on work and getting things accomplished. Someone you live with or are close to will let you down. Don't expect anything and you won't be disappointed.</p>	<p>Scorpio (Oct 23 - Nov 21) Now is the time to make some decisions about what it is you really want to do with the rest of your life. Empty promises must not hold you back. Rely on yourself.</p>	<p>Pisces (Feb 19-Mar 20) Your restlessness may be causing some problems in your personal life. Look at your past and prepare to recycle, renew and redo. Change is inevitable, so prepare to make the best of it.</p>

His product is now used in more than 32 countries

Software developer brings pride to Yemen

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A Yemeni genius, who is based in Berkshire in the United Kingdom, has his marks nowadays even in the most unlikely places in the world. From the US Department of Justice to British Petroleum, his unique product 'Summitsoft Arabic Editor' is used in 32 countries in the world, and the number is still growing. That program was developed by Iftikhar Ahmed, a 27-year-old Yemeni software engineer originally from Aden.

After receiving his Masters degree in computer science with distinction from a university in the UK in 1994, Iftikhar started appreciating that Arabic speakers around the world suffer from a shortage of good Arabic software that could allow them to compose simple Arabic letters on non-Arabic operating systems.



Today, Iftikhar is a well-known software programmer, a Microsoft Certified Solution Developer, a specialist in C++, and an object oriented

design technology and .Net developer.

In 1995, he started developing his software program 'Arabic Editor', and in 1999, he released his first version to the world.

In order to make his program available in the public domain, he had to create his own software company, which he called 'Summitsoft'. And ever since then, his company grew further to be one of the recognized software companies in the UK.

Iftikhar is so confident of his software, that he confirms its superiority in Arabic over the products of the world's largest software company, Microsoft. "Arabic Editor not only allows the user to write Arabic on any Window Platform, but it also provides a better solution for writing Arabic than that offered by Microsoft," he said.

Iftikhar's program is currently used in over 32 countries by clients from more than 150 organizations. It has even been adopted by the University of Edinburgh as a principal tool in Arabic linguistic studies.

On his software Iftikhar reveals, "I am proud to say that I am a Yemeni software developer who developed the first Arabic ActiveX program that allows the user to write Arabic on the Internet without using an Arabic keyboard or Arabic operating system."

Iftikhar's software "Arabic ActiveX Editor" has a number of features including:

- Support for both phonetic and Arabic Windows keyboard.
- Provides keyboard on screen (virtual keyboard), allowing users to type Arabic by using the mouse.
- Get and Set Text functions.
- Clipboard operations (Copy, Cut, Paste).

Paste).

Undo operation up to 2000 steps back.

Handling the text of Arabic Windows CP-1256 and Unicode.

Works on any Windows platform

Can be used as a single or multi line Edit



Supports Right mouse button to choose the desired option.

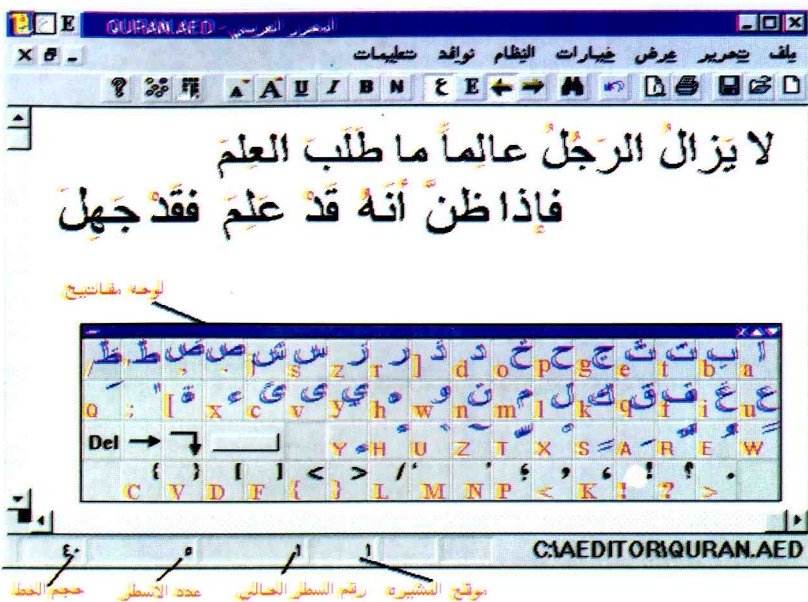
Yemen's genius Iftikhar stresses that his aim is not commercial and never was profit driven. He emphasizes that his work is aimed at serving the Arab readers, or those willing to use or study Arabic to have a reliable software program that they can trust. He also expressed the need to bring Arab developers together in joint projects in the future. "Having over 10 years of experience in software design and development, I have a dream to share my knowledge with Arab developers and those who wish to make the IT industry their career," he remarked.

In brief, Iftikhar 'translated as pride in Arabic' has indeed proven that Yemenis can bring pride to their country by producing such products that are beneficial for humans every-

where. This could not have been achieved without hard work, dedication, and love to Yemen.

His program "Arabic Editor" can

be found at his company's website at (www.summitsoft.co.uk).



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أول شركة يمنية تقوم بتعبئة المياه في قارورة صحية من مادة (بي.إي.تي)

Street children still a problem!



BY YASSER AL-MAYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The report that is recently issued by the higher council for motherhood and childhood in Yemen has warned of street children phenomenon that notably and considerably is spreading and expanding in the recent years.

The report has estimated the number of street children in Sana'a only in 2002 at 28789 children.

The report that Ms Lamia Al-Eryni, a researcher at the higher council for childhood and motherhood, has carried out, confirmed that the families of the street children are characterized by having large number of children ranging from 7-9 and in some families the number is more than 10. It is probably attributed to the high rate in reproduction in Yemen. Besides the parents of



Street children

these children have no work or at most have temporary jobs.

The researcher assured in her field study that the reasons behind considerable spreading of street children in the recent years are due to the social and economic situations.

The different economic problems that Yemen was exposed to through the last years have helped in spreading the phenomenon as Yemen is considered one of the undeveloped countries in which poverty percentage is 42%, according to family budget survey in 1998 due to the increasing rate in population growth estimated at 3.4 and decreasing of the individual income to less \$300 yearly.

The researcher affirmed that the official data indicate that the children in the street who are out of educational system are 35.6% while the children who drop out represent 28.6%.

Life away from home, in Ayoob's songs

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The honoring of artist Ayoob Tarish Absi by the ministry of culture and tourism was described by some intellectuals as an honoring for national songs and concern with the immigrants suffering and their longing for home. For Ayoob has invariably described their experiences with beautiful songs, telling about their loneliness far away from the country that very much needs its people. He sang melodies that expressed the feelings of those far away and their nostalgia for home and the ones they love, while their land is calling for them as he sang:

"Return to your fields, how thirsty it is there,

Rama'a valley, which but you would water it and care?"

Actually the song expresses a social problem of farmers abandoning their land in search for more and better job opportunities. Yemen has been left in unhealthy circumstances and has been discarded while it is needy. Things could be helped if all Yemenis came back to work in their own country. Especially that the once green fields have become dry and grey.

Ayoob also sang on behalf of the Yemeni in foreign countries explaining

the hardships that forced him to leave and the hardships that he suffers abroad. That sometimes life can be hard enough to force someone to leave his family and home not knowing where to go, taking the first plane to anywhere else leaving his destiny in the hands of God:

"I fly, not of feathers, but metal my wings are

Which land they take me? I don't know how far"

Furthermore Ayoob has described them, those who are far away from home as "birds on trees" seeking to earn and go back home victorious after a long journey of suffering. Yet the artist's songs always concluded that this country is big enough to embrace all its citizens, and misses them too, like deserts miss rain, like eyes miss light after so long darkness.



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