

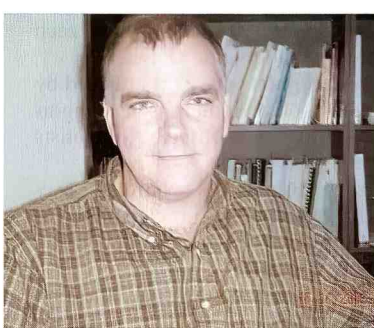
NDI criticizes Yemen's progress in democratic issues

By MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The American National Democratic Institute (NDI) is going to release a follow-up report on the last April Parliamentary election in Yemen within a week or two, an NDI official told Yemen Times, adding that the report will have many recommendations, including election law amendments, for improving the democratic performance which has been mixed or neutral in the last few years.

Mr. Leslie Campell, NDI Director for Middle East and North Africa said that the NDI has been running consultations and dialogues with political parties, getting their opinions on the post-election happenings. "We do not want to put all emphasis on the election day; we focus on the pre-election campaigns and post election periods. We will issue a report that is going to have several pages of recommendations for changes," Mr. Campell said. He pointed out that the NDI has a "favorable opinion from government officials that they will look at these recommendations very seriously." He said that the progress of Yemen in democratic issues in the last few years has been mixed. "I think that Yemen's progress on democratic issues in the last few years have been mixed and I think that the April election was mixed as well. There are

good and bad things about it," he observed. One of the good things about this election, according to Campell, was that the administration of the election had improved dramatically and the voter registration was much better. However, there were many negative points. "The negative thing was that the laws were not enforced very much. The complaints were not taken very seriously and the violations on the election day were just allowed to happen. So, the effect of that was to take what could have been a very good event. It is very difficult to say this was a great election. It was not a great election," he emphasized. "There have been good things going on in the democracy field, but there have been a lot of setbacks as well," he added. He said that the election law was not just enforced as, for instance, in the election "there was campaign during election day and a lot of coalition of voters and the security and military forces were involved heavily which is negative." The NDI believes that the election was not the worst of the elections it has seen but not nearly as good as Yemen could do. Yemen could do much better, according to Campell. He emphasized the backsliding of Yemen in terms of women political participation. "Yemen has also got a little backward in participation of women in politics. There is only one elected woman.



Mr. Leslie Campell

There is a minister now but women are not appointed to important positions in the parties where six years ago there were more women involved," he illustrated.

Mr. Campell said that the NDI was critical of the postponement of the parliamentary election and the increase of the parliamentary term to six years "which I think was a problem and still a problem." The NDI is very critical of granting more power to the appointed Consultative Council. "We were very critical of the increase in power to the Consultative Council. We think an appointed body should not have more power. It should be elected if it is going to have more power," he said. He believes that in the last few years democracy in Yemen has been neutral and that is, to him, unfortunate as people in Yemen want their country to con-

tinue to progress towards a more matured democracy. He said that when Yemen is compared to countries in the region in terms of democratization, it is not that should aspire to only what the neighbors are doing. "The comparison is just an educational tool for foreigners, trying to differentiate Yemen a little bit from its neighbors because Yemen does not always get a lot of attention," he said. "I would argue that Yemen should, and I hope does, aspire to develop the democracy that falls in line with the established democracies of Western Europe and North Americans," he added. However, he said that the NDI believes that democracy is not something that can be imposed and that it tries to work with Yemenis to provide some ideas and models that can improve this democratization drive in Yemen.

On the other hand, the Gulf Forum for the Democratic Political Action which started Saturday evening winded up yesterday. Around 45 persons from Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Oman, Bahrain, and Kuwait with some international participants from the US took part in the event which was organized by the NDI. Multiparty competition, political participation, mainly women participation in politics, open and free media and the involvement of civil society in political dialogue were debated in the event.

Yemen, Saudis join to stem weapons trade

By AHMED AL-HAJ
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

SADAH Oct. 17— In a grimy arms market in this border town, a salesman with a dagger tucked in his belt surveys firearms, grenades and launchers littering his shop. For \$2,500, an 85mm surface-to-surface missile can be had that would destroy a car or blow through a building, arms dealers say.

Under U.S. pressure to keep illegal weapons out of terrorist hands, Yemen and Saudi Arabia have joined forces to stem the flow of weapons and explosives across their porous desert border. And U.S. military experts are training

Yemen's coast guard and spending \$55 million to plug up arms-running routes along the Red Sea coast.

The crackdown is starting to be felt. Although trade at Yemen's several arms markets remains brisk, on a recent visit, missiles that can down a plane were no longer on display. Security forces had collected them, said a local official, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

However, dealers said anti-aircraft missiles could still be had for the right price.

Continued on page 3



Possessing weapons, the Yemen's hot issue to get rid of. Yemen and Saudi Arabia have recently joined forces to stem the flow of weapons, and explosives across their porous desert border, (photo file)

U.S. woos Yemen to fight terror without war

By EVA SOHLMAN

SANA'A, Oct. 20 (Reuters) - The United States used the full might of its armed forces in Iraq and Afghanistan to rout its enemies. But when it came to Yemen, Washington chose diplomacy over conflict.

The United States, burdened with costly conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, is trying to win over the support of Yemenis with tactics less bloody and cheaper than war.

It is equipping and training Yemeni security forces in anti-terror tactics

and giving the coastguard patrol boats, while building roads and clinics and fighting illiteracy.

This has cost Washington up to some \$100 million a year in military and other financial aid to Yemen, in stark contrast to the \$87 billion earmarked for Iraq and Afghanistan. "You can't have stability without development and you can't have development without stability," the U.S. ambassador to Yemen, Edmund Hull, told Reuters.

Analysts say Washington's approach to the situation is wise,

given the difficulties Yemen's government is facing because of its cooperation with the United States. They say authorities in Yemen, where nearly half the 20 million population live on \$2 a day, are torn between U.S. aid and the rising anti-American sentiment among tribal and Islamic chiefs and ordinary Yemenis over perceived pro-Israeli U.S. bias. In Iraq and Afghanistan, analysts say, the United States kicked in the back door, but in Yemen it went for a diplomatic solution.

Continued on page 3

معقول؟

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Italian Journalist Team concludes visit to Yemen

BY MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

An Italian team of journalists will conclude tomorrow a visit to Yemen upon an invitation organized by the Italian Embassy in Sana'a. The 3-person team composed of: Mr. Vittorio Buffa from Group "L'Espresso", Mr. Remigio Benni from "ANSA" press agency, and Mr. Bruno Crimi from "Panorama" Weekly magazine were met with some Yemeni officials including President Ali Abdullah Saleh, politicians and media people. The Italian ambassador, Mr. Giacomo Sanfelice di Monteforte told

Yemen Times that the embassy wanted from this invitation to Italian journalists to visit Yemen to "update the image of Yemen in the Italian media so that it can present the good aspects about Yemen like democratic process, media and others." He added that "it is very useful for Italian journalists to come to Yemen and exchange views." He said that the visit was very successful and rich as it touched important issues related to recent developments in Yemen, meeting people from the government as well as the opposition and media to see how things are going on.

The Italian team held a roundtable

discussion in Sana'a and Aden attended by politicians and media people. The debate tackled different political, economic and media issues. There has been an emphasis on the issue of corruption which, Yemen journalists put as a major problem facing Yemen today. The question of press freedom was also debated, including the obstacles Yemeni journalists face. An Italian businessman, Mr. Striano complained the bureaucracy and bad routine he faces in Yemen, in addition to security which all create a bad image of Yemen in Italy, though he emphasized the improvement of security situation.



"State of World Population 2003" Global Report launched

Sana'a, Oct. 21- Under the auspices of Mr. Hussein Al-Awadhi, Minister of Information, the Representative of the United Nations Population Fund in Yemen, Ms. Battina Mass, the Fund's annual report, "State of World Population 2001" was officially launched on October 18 at the Information

Center of the Ministry of Information.

The global report focuses this year on increasing investment in the health and right of young people.

On this special event, a documentary film was played shedding light on the young people in Yemen. It has been produced by the National

Center for Health Education.

Following the film session, a workshop was held to educate journalists on issues related to young people and HIV/AIDS.

The ceremony was attended by lectures, interested in population issues in Yemen, media representatives, and a host of others.

Czech Embassy in Sana'a marks its National Day

MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, Oct. 21- On the occasion of the Czech Republic's National Day, a reception party was held at the Czech embassy's building on October 21.

The reception party was attended by a number of diplomats, social dignitaries, government officials, journalists and a host of guests.

Czech Republic's National Day commemorates the proclamation of Czechoslovakia's independence on October 28, 1918.

The founders of the state, the first Czechoslovak President Tomas Garrigue Masaryk among them, aimed to forge a modern democratic state out of several ethnic groups and territories

with different historical, political, cultural and economic traditions.

They wanted the newly established Czechoslovakia to become a land of democracy, a great educational workshop and a powerful industrial country.

Consequently, it developed a political system marked not only by free and fair elections but also by the rule of law, separation of powers and the protection of fundamental liberties of speech, assembly, religion and property.

However, on January 1, 1993, the state of Czechoslovakia was peacefully divided and the independent Czech and Slovak Republics were founded. October 28 still reminds the whole Czech nation of all the great ideals the country was built on.

SOUL celebrates Sana'a Micro-Finance Program

By Yaser al-Mayyasi
Yemen Times Staff

Sana'a, Oct. 21- A special ceremony was held by the Society for the Development of Women & Children on the 2nd anniversary of founding Sana'a Micro-Finance Program on Oct. 19.

The ceremony which was attended by the Minister of the Social Affairs & Labor and the Executive Manager of the Social Fund for Development, Mr. Abdulkareem al-Arhabi, a number of speeches focusing on the great successes of the Development of Women & Children during the last two years were delivered.

The Sana'a Micro-Finance Program is one of the programs affiliated to the Childhood and Woman Development Society which has achieved dramatic transitions during the last years.

The society has paid a special and keen interest on educational, health, social and development aspects.

During the last two years, the society is considered to be one of the pioneering and active societies in Yemen which has gained wide popularity on the part of the other bodies and organizations operating in the field of development.

The Sana'a Micro-Finance Program has been developed and its activities also enlarged.

In this regard, an agreement was

Readers' Voice

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

This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

THIS EDITION'S QUESTION:

Would the UN General Assembly voting on illegality of Israeli barrier built on the West Bank force it to dismantle the barrier?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

LAST EDITION'S

QUESTION:

Do you think the statement of Malaysian prime minister Mahathir Mohamad at the OIC summit on the Jews deserves such a world fuss?

Yes	53%
No	38%
What's OIC?	9%

Go to our website at:
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signed between the Development of Women & Children and the Social Fund for Development on October 20 2001.

The program is a developmental and non-profitable one. It aims at granting loans to people who possess different trade activities for both men and women.

Two kinds of services are rendered by the program, granting loans to men and women and savings for women only.

The Embassy of The United States of America announces for an immediate job opening within its organization

1. Cashier

The position is located in the Financial Management Section, American Embassy, under the general supervision of the Financial Management Officer. Employee will work as the Embassy assistant cashier. Other duties as assigned by supervisor.

Required Qualification:

Education: Completion of secondary school required.

Prior Work Experience: Two to three years in accounting, bookkeeping or cash operations. At least one of these years in direct handling of cash.

Language Proficiency: Level II English ability (limited knowledge) is required.

Knowledge: Knowledge of standard accounting procedures. Knowledge of US Government regulations relative to cash transactions, specifically 4 FAM in general and 4 FAM 390 in particular and BFS operations manual.

Grade/Salary: * EFM/MOH/Non Ordinarily Resident: FP-08 (to be confirmed by Washington)
* Ordinarily Resident: FSN-6 (trainee level) FSN-7 (at full level)

2. Female Guard Receptionist

The position is located in the Local Guard Program, Regional Security Office, American Embassy, under the immediate supervision of the Head Guard and the general supervision of the RSO. Employee will perform guard receptionist duties service to safeguard U.S. Government property and/or personnel.

Required Qualifications:

Education: Completion of elementary school is required.

Prior Work Experience: One to two years of experience in security related matters.

Language Proficiency: Level III (good working level) English required.

Knowledge: Knowledge of security procedures and protection measures.

Abilities: Must have the ability to follow instructions, and be reliable in attendance and performance.

Grade/Salary: *EFM/MOH/Non Ordinarily Resident: FP-BB (to be confirmed by Washington)
* Ordinarily Resident: FSN-03

How to apply: All interested nationals should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degree earned) that addresses the qualifications and requirements of the position, as listed above, and send it to the Embassy Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, P. O. Box 22347, Sanaa, Yemen. Tel: 303-155, no later than November 10, 2003.

NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST BE RESIDING IN COUNTRY AND HAVE THE REQUIRED WORK AND RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.

Marking its 25th anniversary in Italy & Europe: -

Yemenia Airways remains airworthy



Sana'a, Oct. 21- On May 4, 1978, the first flight of the Yemenia Airways took off from Sana'a to land in Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome.

With this beginning, the Yemenia Airways could lay the first foundation of its flights, which links Yemen to Europe rest of the world.

The first Yemenia Airways' takeoff was to Italy and then to other European capitals. This is considered to be a milestone and a significant vital air bridge for the history of Yemenia Airways in Europe. It is therefore, a responsibility that should be taken into consideration.

Despite of difficulties faced by the aviation market particularly the tourism industry, which is considered to be the mainstay for passengers' movements from and to Italy.

The 25th anniversary of the Yemenia Airways in Europe in general and in Italy in particular coincided with the 41st anniversary of the 26 September Revolution.

In order to make use of this special event for promoting Yemen's tourism, a strong impetus has been motivated by the government which has done its best efforts to put an end to kidnapping incidents which remained a stumbling block for the tourism agencies and the hotel industry. We in this case have done our best to include the Italian tourism agencies and

its media interested in promoting tourism as well as the civil aviation authorities and airport officials to deal with the Yemen's tourism market

To make the 25th anniversary of the Yemenia Airways a special event, one of the most beautiful halls was chosen. It is situated in one of the most fascinating landscapes and parks of Rome.

First top agents belong to the Yemenia Airways were honored during, marking the anniversary.

Certificates of merit were distributed by the Yemeni Ambassador to Italy, Dr. Mohammed al-Helali.

In a speech delivered by the Yemenia Airways Manager in Italy, an overview on different stages of the Italian tourism in Yemen was given, specifically when the Italian globetrotter, Manzoni visited Yemen as well as his diaries written about that visit.

In his speech, he pointed that Italians had been deeply impressed and infatuated by Yemen's civilization and the Yemeni ancient heritage.

He reminded all attendees during the 25th anniversary of the Yemenia Airways of Yemen's possessions to three major historical cities that have been announced as one of the significant world heritage.

For keeping passengers safe and comfortable, the Yemenia has taken its keen

interest to update its air fleet such as importing one of the highly state-of-the-art Airbus 310-300 and Boeing 737-800 together with signing an agreement to provide an Airbus plane 330. The latter Airbus has been used to operate on long journeys starting from the coming month.

Attendees have been highly impressed by the 25th anniversary celebration of the Yemenia Airways. This has prepared the way for Yemen's tourism industry. This has created an enthusiasm for the tourism agents to work in tourist fields in Yemen in order to regain Yemen's good reputation as well as its architectural design.

The ceremony was attended by tens of media representatives and other dignitaries.

Journalists have been highly admired by what they hear, listen, and watch of a comprehensive coverage in different papers and magazines where they work in.

It is to be mentioned here that the Tourists Journalists Union intended to hold its annual conference in Sana'a during March, but it has been postponed to the beginning of the coming year due to the Iraq's crisis.

It is also worthwhile mentioning that the conference is to be attended by more 80 journalists along with their families.

Japan this month, Yemen's turn next: -

SAF calls for national coalition to ratify ICC Agreement

By Yemen Times Staff

Sana'a, Oct. 21- Preparations have been underway by the Sisters Arab Forum, SAF, to hold and review a public meeting centering around Yemen's accession to ratify the Agreement of the International Criminal Court, ICC, today, October 23 at the SAF's headquarters.

Human rights representatives, civil society organizations, media representatives and a host of others have also taken part in that public meeting to ratify the Agreement as well as establishing a Yemeni coalition to explain the court's objectives and its mechanisms.

The number of the countries which have ratified ICC Agreement have reached 92 countries in the entire world.

The ICC started its mission on July 1 reconsidering only "individuals and not people as groups" to be brought before the ICC when committing crimes such as, crimes against humanity, (including torture crime), genocide, and war crimes.

The ICC is an independent court and separated from the United Nations.

When a country ratifies the ICC agreement and the internal necessary procedures have not been taken to bring the violators of the international

law before the court, it is therefore; either the country has showed its disinterest or that it might act in collusion. Or it has implicitly agreed to what have been taken or it is incapable of carrying out a fair trial as a result of internal issues such as, political instability or defect of its internal regime.

Until today, 13 Arab countries including Yemen have signed the agreement.

The second step is to ratify the agreement in order to become a part of the national legislation and a part of the required legal accords. It is a step that reflects the reality of respecting the human rights notions and extent of its credibility.

More sorrow than in anger, Jordan and Djibouti are the only two Arab countries that have ratified the ICC agreement.

Consequently, there should be a significant reconsideration to establish a national and an Arab coalition in order to pressurize Arab countries to ratify the ICC Agreement.

In this context, an international coalition comprising 2000 non-governmental organizations has been established for about eight years where an emphasis is given to urge all countries to ratify the ICC agreement.

Here in Yemen, the Sisters Arab Forum for Human Rights, SAF and

the Human Rights Information and Training Center, HRITC are the only two organizations that have joined the Arab coalition. It has been led by the Judiciary Independence Center in Egypt as well as the New York-based international coalition for the non-governmental organizations in 2002.

Amnesty International is currently leading an international campaign concentrating each month on a country which has not ratified the ICC agreement.

This month, the campaign is directed to Japan in order to enable it ratify the agreement. Yemen is the second destination after Japan of this international campaign in order to urge it to ratify the agreement.

It is to be mentioned here that Israel and the US have refused to ratify the ICC Agreement.

Up to this moment, the US has succeeded in signing bilateral agreements with about 30 countries in order to immunize their soldiers from arrest and coming under the area of the courts' jurisdiction under the pretext of putting that right into political reasons directed against the US interests.



One of the war crime victims where the International Criminal Court, ICC has been entrusted with reconsidering only "individuals and not people as groups" to be held trial before the ICC when committing crimes such as, crimes against humanity, (including torture crime), genocide, and war crimes.

GUTTW calls for walkout

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, Oct. 21- A press release received recently by the Yemen Times and issued by The General Union for Telecommunication and Transportation Workers, GUTTW, has described con-

ditions of transportation sector as "chaos". This is because, truck owners have been obliged to pay amounts of money in order to get permissions. This has created a sense of chaos and congestion inside the Hodiedah Harbor.

The GUTTW has followed up the

implementation of the meetings' decisions held by the syndicate leaderships at the land transportation sector in Aden on July 13-14, 2003.

A comprehensive study on transportation law articles and its executive bylaws have been conducted through

the follow-up committee and by the legal consultant who was also entrusted with this task.

The study has focused on the great losses sustained by transport owners in all governorates of the republic.

In this regard, letters by the legal

consultant have been sent to the presidential office, the cabinet, the parliament, the Shura Council, explaining the damage that will befall a large portion of the society estimated at 13 percent of the total population.

"Such condition has been in a state of chaos and this manifests itself through our follow-up to promises given by the concerned bodies at the transportation ministry to establish agent offices in an amazing manner in all the passengers and goods' transportation sectors and in all governorates of the republic.

Due to not receiving any positive response, an extensive meeting for the syndicate leaderships was held at the vocational transportation sector in Sana'a on September 23-24 attended by 57 syndicate committees.

The statement has demanded the postponement of validity of law No. (33) for 2003 and its executive bylaws.

It also demanded for setting an enlarged committee representing the parliament, the cabinet, ministries such as, the Legal Affairs, the Industry and Commerce, the Transportation, the Interior, the Lawyers Syndicate in order to get informed on the diesel issue, the privatization of Land Transportation Corporation as well as getting informed on conditions of bus companies spread randomly in all governorates of the republic.

"The committee should also discuss law articles related to the Transportation Law as well as deter-

mining losses.

But the statement strongly stress on that no alternative has been made and that the executive office has decided a 12-hour strike which started on October 22.

This has been preceded by raising red signs for three consecutive days specifically on October 15.

A 3-hour partial strike also started on October 18 and the second strike started on October 22

In addition, collective sits-in are to be staged during the Holy month of Ramadhan in the Capital and the other cities of the republic. "If no response has been showed, an open general strike is to be declared by the executive office in all transportation sectors affiliated to GUTTW.

"General Union for Yemeni Workers and the General Syndicates have to show a total solidarity and use all the available means in order to achieve our just and simple demands and ensure noble living standards and without slavery," the statement called.

In case of not fulfilling or responding to their demands, the statement holds the transportation Ministry accountable for those procedures.

The statement at the end has called on all general union branches and syndicate committees for showing adherence of what has been mentioned and prevented any individual or a given party from utilizing those procedures for illegal purposes.

Continued from page 1

Yemen, Saudis join to stem weapons trade

"We have everything," the border-town arms shopkeeper said, mumbling through a mouthful of qat, a mild stimulant on which nearly every Yemeni past teen age appears hooked. Any missiles? "Everything is available, just show me the dough," added Yehia, who was in his 30s and eager for a sale, but reluctant to give his full name.

Yemen, an impoverished country at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, has long been awash in small arms — an estimated 60 million, or three for each of its 20 million people, authorities say.

After decades of going unchecked, the easy proliferation of arms and explosives in Yemen received world attention when 17 American sailors were killed in the October 2000 terrorist bombing of the USS Cole in the Yemeni port of Aden.

More recently, Saudi authorities said weapons and explosives smuggled across the border from Yemen were used in the May 12 suicide bombings of housing compounds in the Saudi capital of Riyadh that killed 35 people, including nine Saudi attackers.

Saudi officials have said the May bombers had links to al-Qaeda, the group suspected in the Sept. 11 attacks.

Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden's

roots straddle both sides of the border: He was born and raised in Saudi Arabia, and has strong ancestral ties to Yemen.

Every hour around the clock, weapons smuggled from Yemen are seized by Saudi police, Prince Mohammed bin Nasser, the governor of the Saudi border province of Jizan, said in August. Scores of militants have been arrested in Jizan with large smuggled weapons caches, Saudi newspapers have reported.

Since the Riyadh bombings Saudi border patrols have seized more than 90,000 ammunition rounds, dozens of grenades, more than 2,000 sticks of dynamite, hundreds of bazookas, and more than 1,200 other weapons, the chief of Saudi border police, Talal Mohsen Anqawi, told the Saudi daily Okaz last month.

The crackdown also is focusing on smuggling on Yemen's 125-mile Red Sea coast, a gateway for contraband alcohol, drugs and weapons.

Small ships unload at any of dozens of flyspeck islands off shore, then parcel the goods onto yet smaller boats that slip through undetected to anywhere on the mainland, dealers say.

In an effort to choke off those routes, U.S. military experts have been training Yemeni coast guard forces to increase

surveillance, and the United States is paying the \$55 million cost of high-tech Australian speedboats that will be delivered next month.

In Yemen, guns are closely associated with rough justice. Gowned tribesmen swagger with handguns tucked under belts, or automatic rifles slung over shoulders.

Feuds are often settled with guns bought at markets in the capital, Sana'a, the nearby city of Ma'rab or in Sa'dah, about 30 miles south of the Saudi border.

Due to increased surveillance of the illegal arms trade, the price of weapons has nearly doubled in the last four months on the Saudi side of the border, said Mohammed, a weapons dealer at one market in Sa'dah.

An automatic rifle that sold for \$185 now costs \$320, said Mohammed, who would not give his last name.

He said Saudi buyers used to be frequent, but now only influential "connections" could get the weapons across the border — and for a price. Smuggling had not stopped, because it was the main income for many in the poor country, he added.

Sa'dah, 134 miles north of Sana'a, is renowned for its markets, each with its own peak day, when customers flock to sample the wares.

Saturday is busiest at Al-Talh, the most popular of the town's arms markets, with nearly 4,000 visitors converging from all around Yemen.

Shops display automatic weapons, explosives and grenade launchers from China, Russia, Belgium, Spain and even Israel, a country Yemen doesn't recognize or trade with.

"Demand for automatic rifles and ammunition is especially high whenever tribal clashes erupt," said Mohammed, adding that anyone with cash could buy.

Since 1997, the parliament, dominated by tribal chiefs and headed by tribal leader Sheikh Abdullah al-Ahmar, has resisted debating a law urged by the government to ban arms from the streets of major cities.

Tribal leaders fear the law would undermine their power, and the government is loathe to push. Ibrahim al-Hamdy, a former Yemeni president, was assassinated in 1978 in what many believe was a plot by tribal leaders angered by meddling in their affairs.

"It is no longer an issue of customs and traditions," said Omar Abdel Aziz, a respected columnist and former head of Yemen's state-run radio and television. "Tribal chiefs, parties and politicians should cooperate ... so that security prevails," he said.

U.S. woos Yemen to fight terror without war

"Busting in the door in Yemen would be like knocking down a wasp hive," Evan Kohlman, senior terrorism analyst at the Investigative Project, a Washington think tank which runs one of the biggest databases on Islamic militancy, told Reuters. "It would certainly shake the trees but we might be a bit surprised at what we shook out. It could be very bloody."

SECURITY A HOT ISSUE

Shortly after the U.S. war in Afghanistan to hunt down al Qaeda, media speculation was rife that Yemen, Somalia and Sudan would be next in a second phase of the war on terror.

But trying to improve its reputation as a haven for Muslim militants, Yemen began a massive security crackdown in the first military operation against al Qaeda outside Afghanistan.

Yemen was the scene of the 2000

bombing of the U.S. warship Cole and of a French supertanker last year. After a wave of kidnappings of tourists — mostly by disgruntled tribesmen — Westerners need bodyguards to travel in much of the country.

In the 1980s, thousands of Yemenis went to fight against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, returning to fight again in Yemen's 1994 civil war. Many of those hardened militants became followers, or at least sympathisers, of bin Laden's al Qaeda.

"It seems Yemen remains the backdoor to the Saudi militants on the Arabian peninsula and it is how al Qaeda members sneak in and out," said Jeremy Binnie of London-based Jane's Sentinel.

A transit route for the incense trade 3,000 years ago, Yemen is now a favourite spot for drugs and arms smugglers due to its strategic position on the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, its

porous 1,800-km (1,100-mile) border with Saudi Arabia and its long, poorly controlled coastline.

The United States views this part of the region as one of the most combustible in the world and patrols its seas from a military base in Djibouti on the Red Sea coast opposite Yemen.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation plans to set up an office in the capital Sana'a this year. A U.S.-backed computerised border control system has been installed, though it is often hampered by power cuts.

SECURITY CRACKDOWN

In return for U.S. support, Yemen has arrested dozens of al Qaeda suspects, allowed American warships free use of its waters and opened its air space to U.S. warplanes.

Last year a CIA drone killed the man believed to have been behind the Cole

bombing, which killed 17 U.S. sailors and has been blamed on al Qaeda.

The government has also banned the carrying of weapons in cities and towns. But it has had little success in its campaign to seize millions of unlicensed arms in Yemen.

"This is a significant political move in a country...where a man wearing a Kalashnikov is like a businessman wearing a tie," said Philip McCrumm of the Economist Intelligence Unit.

To stamp out Islamic extremism, Sana'a has tried to put religious schools under its control.

Despite the crackdown, two suspects in the Cole bombing are still at large. But analysts express cautious optimism over the security efforts.

Sana'a has complained that the U.S. aid does not cover the costs of the war on terror. But the U.S. approach is winning approval from some Yemenis.

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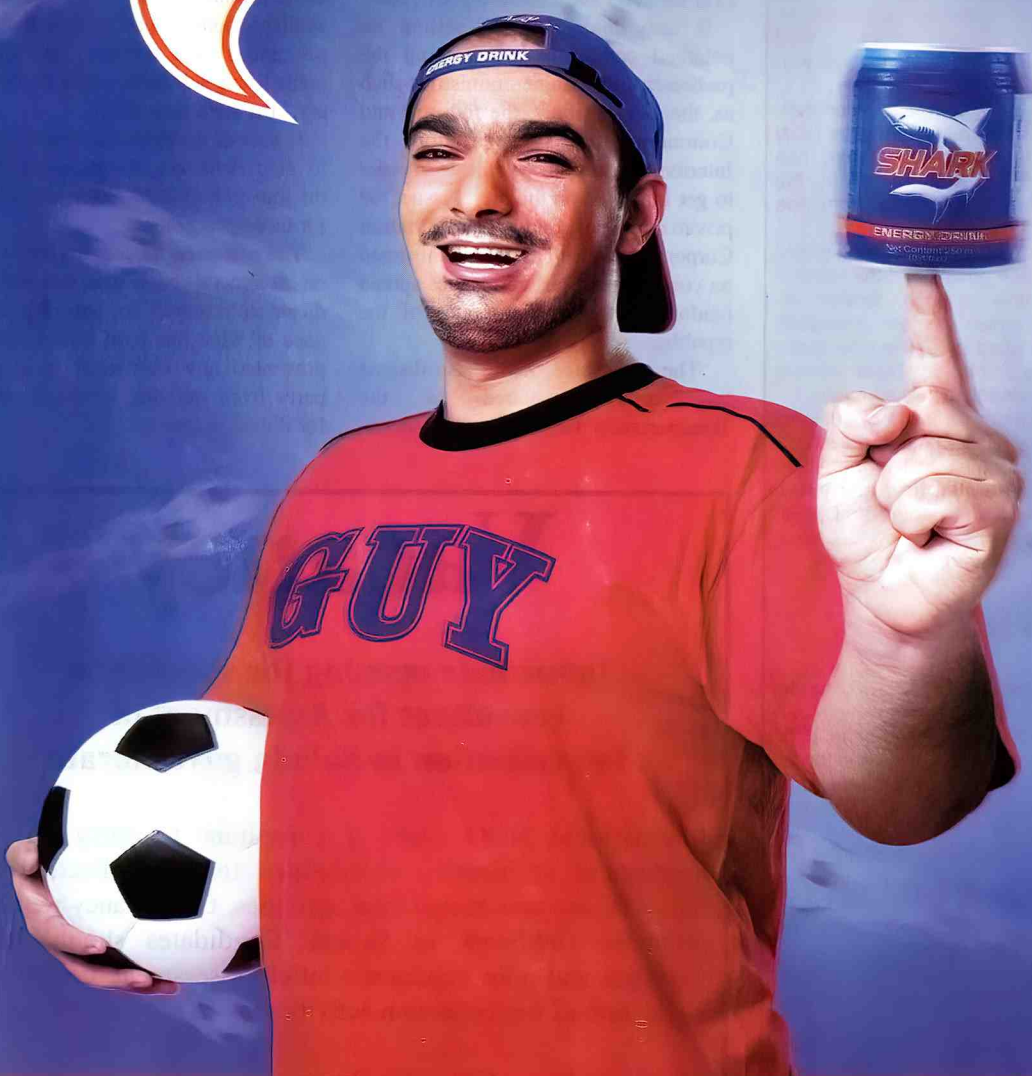
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أول شركة يمنية تقوم بتعبئة المياه
في قارورة صحية من مادة (بي.إي.تي)

The way of the Arab Sea

Sufis and Scholars of the Sea

BOOK REVIEW AND PROFILE
BY IRENA KNETLE
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Indian Ocean had a profound influence on the lives of the people who lived on its shores. Fishermen, sailors, and merchants traveled its waters linking the worlds earlier civilizations from Africa to East Asia in a complex web of relationship. Trade underpinned these relationships but the Ocean was also a highway for the exchange of religions, cultures and technologies, giving the Indian Ocean an identity as a largely self-contained world. It was the expansion of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam helped to define the boundaries of the "world" which by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was one of the most prosperous and culturally complex regions on earth. By the sixteenth century Europeans were part of this "world" as partners in trade with the indigenous peoples. But from eighteenth century this economic relationship changed as the economies of the Indian Ocean "world" integrated with the capitalist economies of the West. The change from commercialism to capitalism ended the insularity of the Indian Ocean "world" and began its integration, as a region, into the global economy and its territorial division among various European powers. This transition altered the ancient web of regional of cultures. The Ocean was no longer a major force binding the peoples on its shores in a self-conscious entity, but the legacy of the past is still evident in their common religious, cultural, and historical experience.

**

Mwambao is the Swahili name for the East African Coast, the chosen habitat of the Swahili people. The Swahili were called Coast People by the Arabs, and the Swahili Coast was being referred to as "Murudi alDahab" or Golden Pastures. Numerous bays, creeks, and inlets, resulting from coral rock being eaten away by the sea provide excellent harbors e.g. near Mtwapa, Kilifi, Mombasa and Vanga, while the majority of the rivers are in Mozambique. The entire coast is composed of coral rock and most of it provides soft beaches, useful for landing of small crafts. The presence of water in Lamu, for example, helped to cool the hot coast climate, the choice of site ensured a maximum of fresh breeze from the sea upon the sandstone rock.

Regular rainfall has given the coast and the islands south of Equator a rich vegetation, unlike the arid Somali coast north of it. Regular trade winds brought sailors in search of resins, and gums for carpentry, furniture making, cosmetics, perfume etc. Mangrove poles growing abundantly in the Lamu archipelago were used for ship building and roof beams. Of the animal products, ivory, rhino horn and tinetcat perfume were the most sought artifacts already in antiquity. Of mineral products it has been export market for gold, while Ethiopia exported gems such as emeralds, and after year 1100 also coffee.

Arabs were traveling to East Africa with the monsoon from South Arabia and Gulf even in pre-Christian times. The earliest inscriptions were found on the island of Zanzibar, and date c. 1070 AD. There is also the oldest datable discovery of a mosque in East Africa. Arabs continued to visit the Coast and to settle there throughout the centuries as individual traders, or as empire builders accompanied by large families, or establishing themselves as independent rulers. The Arabs were known by their family names, some of which they have planted in African soil. They were identified by the region, Yemen, Oman, Hadramawt or even by the town of Muscat, Shihir,

Mukella, Aden from which they sprung, even though they may have lived in Africa for generations. They made Pate, Lamu, Malindi, Mombasa and other towns their home.... Mombasa, in the land of the Zanj, boasted wonderful orchards which contained lemons and banana trees, all of which still grow in the island and rose apples. Carpets lay on the floors of the guest house. The meal consisted of rice, cooked or fried in butter dishes of meat, fowl, fish and vegetables, pickles, lemons, bananas, ginger, and mangoes. Similar meals are still served in all the Swahili towns to the present day. There were mosques built in coral stones. The Arabs functioned as teachers, and preachers, traders in all the ports along the Swahili Coast bringing their own Arabic textbooks for prayer sessions, and hymns to be sung in the mosques..

The once numerous elegant dhows connected all the colorful ports of the Swahili Coast. Then the creeks were filled up with dhows blown down by the monsoon, dhows of all shapes and rigs: from Lamu, Bombay, Persia, Gulf, and from Arabia, some high and dry, some in repair. The dhows known also as the silent wanderers of the sea, were patiently awaiting the southern breezes to blow them back to their homes.

Long ago petroleum was discovered in the Middle East, incense fragrant resins, spices and perfumed woods dominated Arab trade. Southern Arabia, and Yemen as the center of trade prospered and its maritime history is the subject of tales. The talk would be incomplete without mentioning the Yemeni era, which was an intensely human and cultural civilization that promoted and enriched various facets of social, economic and political life in East Africa. They participated actively in various dimensions of the emerging civilization, including domestic and international trade, underpinned by their vast experience in traveling the world seas.

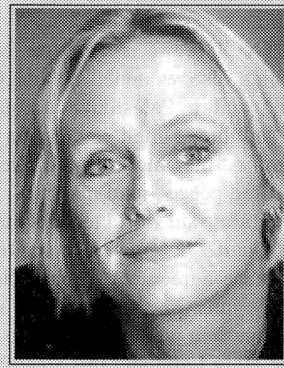
"Sufis and Scholars of the Sea" is an important text which synthesizes chronological and historic graphical range into its compact frame. The work researches the directly relevant histories of Hadramawt, Oman and East Africa during 1980 - 1925 through the life of one of the most influential Hadrami-East African scholars of that period Ahmed B. Sumayt.

Zanzibar's future, an island off the Coast of present day Tanzania, thus was shaped by its geographical position, right in the middle of the Indian Ocean trade routes. It is a place of

winding alleys, bustling bazaars, mosques and grand Arab houses, whose original owners vied with each other over the extravagance of their dwellings. It boasts not only natural beauty, rich culture, and breathtaking architecture. Zanzibar during Ibn Sumeyt time emerged as an important center of learning in East Africa eclipsing previous centers like Lamu and Mombasa.

Today Zanzibar is also the name of a town in southern Yemen while Yemeni jewellery is sold in the shops of Zanzibar. Unlike Oman, Hadramawt does not have a history of a colonial power in the Indian Ocean. Hadramawt is known for its continuous export of people to the land of the Indian Ocean, including the East African coast. They were religious scholars, traders, cultural brokers, whose impact on both recipient and home country is a topic which has aroused much interest in recent years.

Anne Katrine Bang is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the university of Bergen, Norway. For "Sufis and Scholars of the Sea" she did field work in Zanzibar, the Comoro Islands, and Oman (1997 - 1999) and Hadramawt (1996)



and habits, linguistic patterns, and seeds for new agricultural crops and for They left their imprint on the place, the most notable being the religion of Islam, and absorbed cultural elements that were not Arab in origin, very much a two way nature of exchange. The Indian Ocean ports were not distant exotic cities, but actual real places, and where the human chain "silsila" extended through space and time.

This is the "world" into which we

It is the history of Islam during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The study beautifully reconstructs the channels through which "Alawis", a Sufi tariqa, originated in the South-Yemeni region of Hadramawt spread along the coast of the Indian Ocean. It discusses and focuses on the life of one of the most influential Hadrami-East African scholar of the period Ahmed b. Sumayt. Thru Ibn Sumayt life it explores how links were maintained,

common experience, which remained open until well into the twentieth century when colonial frontiers came to be decisive factors, when the peoples actually transformed themselves into nations.

It researches what the "Alawis" actually thought in East Africa, what inspired their teachings, it explores their scholarly links, and further the impact of Hadrami Alawis on nineteenth century East African scriptural Islam. It places the highly scriptural tradition of Hadramawt in East Africa in the frame work of Islamic learning.

The Alawis were traveling widely for seeking out knowledge beyond their local communities, and in for example Ibn Sumayt case, in his mature years he traveled equally wide to spread knowledge. As result families became not only transoceanic, but also trans-regional.

Time flies and things change: As nineteenth century drew closer, the Allawis in East Africa, like their fellow residents in the Indian Ocean shores were exposed to European colonialism.

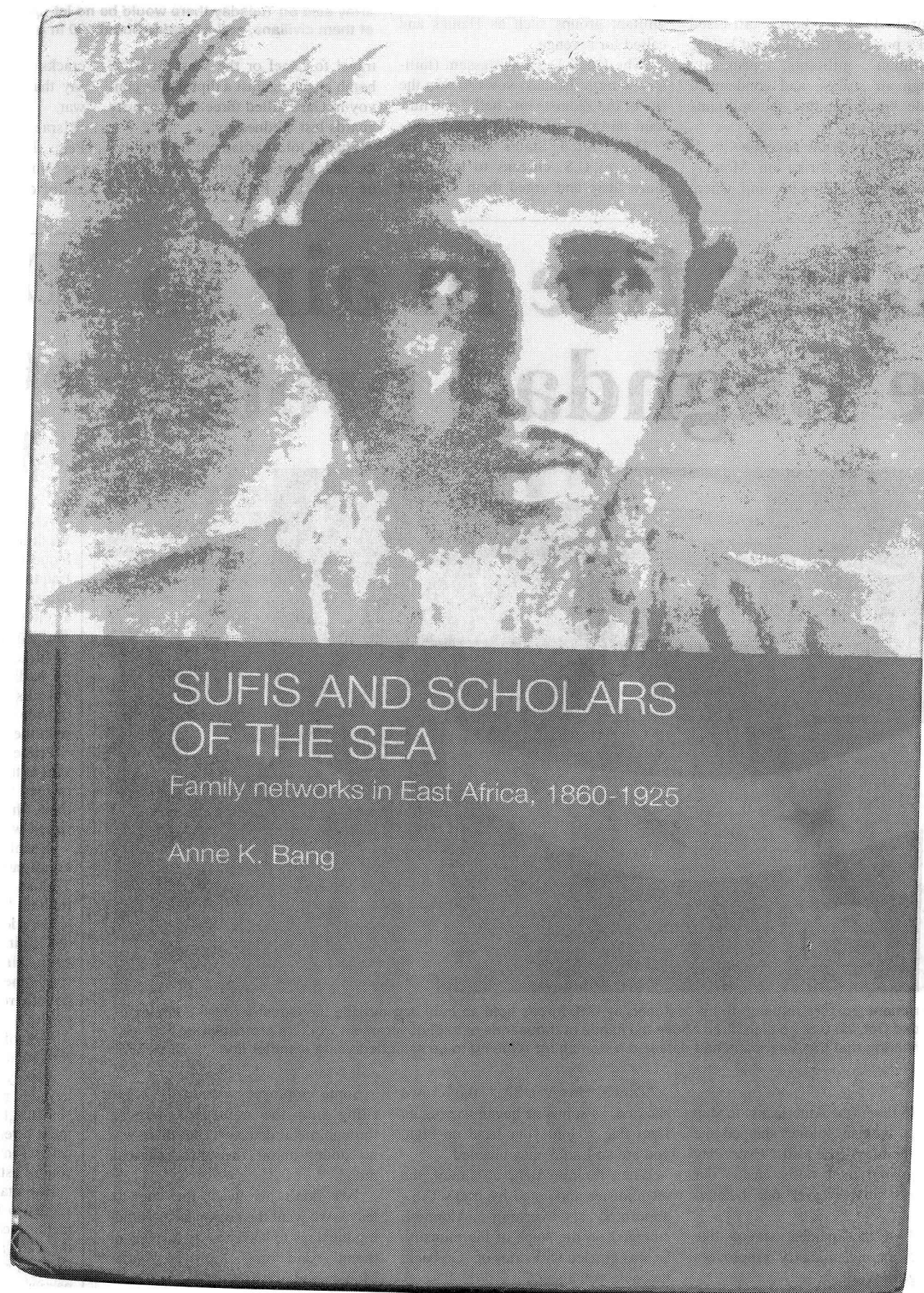
The central figure of this research Ahmed B. Abo Bakr b. Sumayt (1986-192) was one of the most prominent Hadrami-East African scholar of that period. Born in the Comoro Islands to a father who had immigrated from Hadramawt, Ibn Sumayt returned to his fathers homeland. He achieved his greatest fame in East Africa, as a pious man, a scholar, and as Qadi in Zanzibar. As East Africa came under colonial rule towards the end of the nineteenth century, he also acquired great respect from those British administrators who came into contacts with him. In their words "it was he who made them appreciate the true Arab reactions to foreign rule".

Through focusing on the life of Ibn Sumayt and his life within a network, it presents the life in the middle of a "man in the middle". Ibn Sumayt is the link between sail ships and oil tankers, between the empires of the monsoon, via the period of European imperialism, and the ear of the notion states. Especially the later half of the nineteenth century when he saw mountain European influence in East Africa and British influence in Zanzibar.

Ibn Sumayt was also a reformer and teacher, at the same time fully aware of developments in the Middle East. We meet him as propagator of improved agricultural methods, and even discussing new breeds of crops with friends. Ibn Sumayt importance in his works as Qadi, however, lies how the Ulama found their place in the "colonial space" as active partners. Ibn Sumayt is here being presented as pious and learned man yet intensely human, and who possessed a reputation which extended far beyond the limits of Zanzibar.

Sufis and Scholars of the Sea is a fine scholarly work. It is well researched, focused in excellent presented. It deserves attention for its original approach, for the wealth of unto now unpublished information. It will be of special interest to scholars, researchers, students but also as general reading to all those interested in the role and contribution of the Yemeni Hadrami Arab scholars to the history and culture of the Indian Ocean. "Sufis and Scholars of the Sea" is also a tribute to Yemeni Hadrami scholars and to Yemen. It should be made available also to the Arabic speaking audience.

Anne Katrine Bang is on her way to become also an acclaimed novel writer. She just published her second novel under the title "Roots in Reality" which is - of course - set in Tarim, in Yemen. On the occasion of presenting both of her books to the Norwegian public recently, the leading Norwegian newspaper "Aftenposten" published a lengthy interview with Bang under title "Yemen 2 x".



Family networks in East Africa, 1860 - 1925
By Anne Katrine Bang,
published in the Indian Ocean Series, by University of Oxford,
(by RoutledgeCurzon, 2003)

To them the Ocean was no barrier rather a long established arena for cultural and intellectual exchange. With them traveled goods and ideas, word of mouth, and word in writing, fashion,

enter with Bangs "Sufis and Scholars of the Sea".

The topic of this fine scholarly study is the scholarly exchange of ideas between Hadramout the East Africa.

and reinforced, how their "world" related to other ideas emerging at the same times. How they formed a tight knit, a transoceanic network of individuals linked together by blood, and

Arafat seeks world action to stop "military madness"

RAMALLAH, West Bank, Oct 21 (Reuters) - President Yasser Arafat demanded immediate international action on Tuesday "to stop this military madness" after Israel killed 10 Palestinians, most of them civilians, in air strikes in the Gaza Strip.

Israel's army, echoing Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, said there would be no let-up in its hunt for Islamic militants despite the civilian



Palestinian President Yasser Arafat talks to the media during a meeting with the PLO executive committee in his headquarters in the West Bank city of Ramallah Oct. 21. Doctors say Arafat will require surgery some time in the near future to remove gallstones but otherwise his health is fine, senior Arafat aides said on Tuesday. REUTERS

deaths, which drew unusually tough criticism in Israel and opposition calls for an investigation.

The five air strikes on Monday, which also wounded about 100 people, and a Palestinian ambush that killed three Israeli soldiers on Sunday dealt further blows to a stalled U.S.-backed peace "road map".

Arafat said world leaders, including a "Quartet" of powers trying to secure a peace agreement, should "immediately intervene to stop this military madness in which they aim to destroy the Holy Land and this steadfast people".

He gave no details in brief comments to reporters but has repeatedly called for the international community to send observers or monitors to the region. Israel opposes this.

The "Quartet" groups the United States, the United Nations, the European Union and Russia. Their efforts to end three years of bloodshed since the Palestinians began their uprising against Israel for statehood have bogged down in tit-for-tat violence.

World leaders have criticised Israel's policy of tracking and killing Palestinian militants, primarily through air strikes, and condemned suicide bombings that the militants have carried out.

Funerals, calls for revenge

The bloodiest strike on Monday was at Nusseirat refugee camp, where

witnesses said seven civilians were killed and 70 wounded by two missiles. One hit a car and the other slammed into a crowd that gathered nearby shortly afterwards.

Army spokeswoman Ruth Yaron said helicopter gunships had been chasing a carload of militants spotted trying to cross from Gaza into Israel and suspected of planning an attack.

She regretted the deaths of civilians but said the militants had put civilians at risk by taking cover among them.

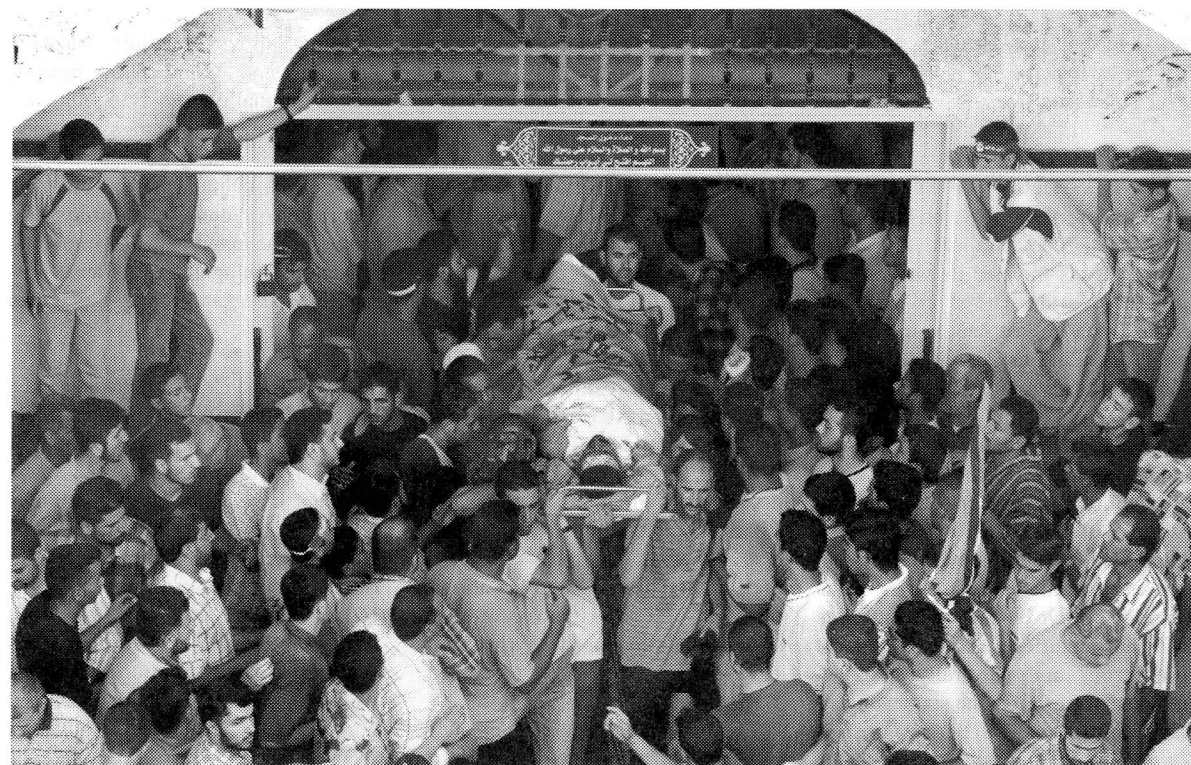
"As long as this war of terrorism continues against us and our families, we have no choice but to fight — with the greatest degree of caution so that as few innocent people as possible are hurt — and to hit the terrorists," she said.

The air raids enraged Palestinians. Many Palestinians stayed home from work in Gaza after a general strike was declared as a sign of respect for the dead, and thousands of people gathered at Nusseirat refugee camp to bury the victims.

Armed activists fired in the air. Some mourners waved the flags of militant groups such as Hamas and called for revenge.

"The Izz el-Deen al-Qassam (military wing of Hamas) vows to turn the life of the Zionists into hell," one militant said through a loudspeaker.

The United States renewed its advice to U.S. citizens to leave the Gaza Strip and urged them to avoid



Palestinians carry the bodies of men killed in yesterday Israeli air strike, during a funeral in Gaza Oct. 21. Israel's army said on Tuesday there would be no let-up in its hunt for Islamic militants after it killed 10 Palestinians, most of them civilians, and wounded about 100 in a day of air strikes in the Gaza Strip. REUTERS

travel to Israel or the West Bank. A bomb attack against a diplomatic convoy in Gaza killed three U.S. security guards last Wednesday.

Sharon told parliament on Monday the attacks on militants would continue until the Palestinian Authority

cracks down on them. Palestinians say that doing so would risk a civil war.

Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres demanded an investigation into the Nusseirat deaths, saying: "The guilty one is the one who gives the

orders to the air force."

Infrastructure Minister Yosef Paritsky, from the centrist Shinui party, said that when civilians were wounded: "Israel must apologise and find a way to compensate those who were hurt."

US soldiers fire in air to disperse Baghdad protest

BAGHDAD, Oct 21 (Reuters) - U.S. soldiers fired above the heads of thousands of Iraqi government workers protesting on Tuesday after hearing that the Americans had detained a woman for refusing to be searched using a sniffer dog.

A Reuters correspondent said U.S. soldiers fired a few shots in the air to disperse a furious crowd at a complex of government buildings in Baghdad that includes the oil, electricity, trade and irrigation ministries.

There were no reports of casualties.

"I have been coming here for 27 years and now they (Americans) are searching us with dogs. We are Muslims," Saadiya Ahmad, an oil ministry engineer said.

Dogs are considered unclean in Islamic culture.

A man who gave his name as Sabeeh said U.S. troops had handcuffed a woman employee and forced her to stand in the sun for an hour because she had refused to undergo a sniffer dog search.

Several people said the woman was carrying a Koran in her handbag, which had made her even more determined to resist the search.

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. military.

Sniffer dogs are routinely used to search employees for explosives at government ministries as a precaution against bomb attacks.

Zainab Assim, an oil ministry employee, said she had tried to intervene when her colleague refused the



Government workers refusing to be searched by U.S. forces hold an Iraqi flag outside the Ministry of Oil complex in Baghdad Oct. 21. U.S. soldiers fired above the heads of thousands of Iraqi government workers protesting on Tuesday after hearing that the Americans had detained a woman for refusing to be searched using a sniffer dog. REUTERS

search.

"I told them (the Americans) to stop it and a woman soldier slapped me across the face," she said. "Every day the dogs put their noses inside our bags and slobber over our belongings."

Word of the incident spread like wildfire among ministry employees arriving for work.

"Down, down USA," the crowd shouted, as someone began waving an Iraqi flag. "Hold your head up high, you are an Iraqi," they chanted.

When Ibrahim Bahr al-Uloum, the oil minister appointed by Iraq's U.S.-appointed Governing Council, emerged on the steps of his ministry, he was greeted with cries of "Go back, go back, you agent."

Some employees eventually began filing into the ministries, passing through metal detectors, but there was no doubt about the anti-American mood.

"We don't just want the dogs to leave. We want the dogs who are holding the dogs to leave, every last one of them," said one employee, Nazir Mohammed.

Five migrants die as boat sinks off Tunisia

TUNIS, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Tunisian coastguards have found the bodies of five migrants who drowned after a small boat carrying them and 17 others towards Italy sank off the Tunisian coast, an Interior Ministry official said on Tuesday.

"Five bodies were recovered, 10 people rescued and seven are still

missing," the official told Reuters.

He was unable to say whether all the migrants were Tunisians or whether some were from other African states. Other local sources said all were Tunisians.

The boat sank on Monday at 2 a.m. (0100 GMT) in Tunisian waters, about five km (3 miles) off the coastal village of Ain al Rahma some

110 km (70 miles) southwest of Tunis.

On the weekend Italian coastguards found the bodies of 13 African migrants aboard a small boat off southern Italy. Survivors said at least 50 more corpses of passengers who had died of hunger or cold during a 16-day voyage had been dumped overboard.

Doubts grow on sending Turkish troops to Iraq

ANKARA, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Washington looks likely to drop its request that Turkey send troops to Iraq to back up harried U.S. forces, a decision that could be something of a relief for the Ankara government, Turkish officials and analysts say.

Turkey's troop offer, sanctioned by parliament this month, has provoked strong protest both inside and outside Iraq and is deeply unpopular with the Turkish public.

Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan said at the weekend he preferred not to send troops if Iraqis did not want them there, although the decision rested with NATO ally Washington.

A senior foreign ministry official, asked late on Monday if he thought Turkish soldiers would go to Iraq, replied: "I don't think so."

He added: "The ball is still with the United States. We have made every kind of preparation since the (parliamentary) draft was approved, but there is still no word from them."

U.S. officials in Ankara were not immediately available for comment.

Turkey's offer of deployment has helped repair its relations with Washington, battered by parliament's refusal in March to let U.S. troops invade Iraq overland from south-eastern Turkey.

But analysts say Washington now seems to be soft-peddling the idea in the face of opposition from both the U.S. appointed Iraqi Governing Council and northern Iraqi Kurds — particularly after a United Nations resolution last week improved chances of winning military support from less controversial contributors.

"I said before that Turkish soldiers would not go because the government and the General Staff are not that mad. Now it is clear the U.S. is not mad either," said Baskin Oran, a political science professor at Ankara University.

"There is a very low possibility of Turkish soldiers going."

Analysts say the Turkish govern-

ment may privately welcome a decision not to send troops, allowing it to mend fences with Washington without having to face down public opinion at home.

"Erdogan will perhaps be relieved because he won't have to move against domestic opinion, nor will he be acting against U.S. foreign policy," said Jonathan Stevenson of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

KURDISH QUESTION

The downside, analysts say, is Turkey would lose the chance of being in on key decisions on the future of Iraq, a country seen by Turkey's powerful military as very much within its own sphere of interest.

And it would lose the chance of cementing even closer ties with Washington, despite a recent U.S. loan deal providing up to \$8.5 billion for Turkey's frail economy.

"They would lose the influence they could have had," said one senior diplomat in Ankara.

But shelving the deployment need not actively damage ties with Washington as long as the two countries can agree on how to deal with Kurdish militants in northern Iraq, analysts say.

Ankara keeps thousands of troops just inside the Iraqi Kurdish enclave, saying it needs to stop Turkish Kurdish guerrillas stirring more trouble in southeastern Turkey after a decades-long conflict that cost more than 30,000 lives.

Washington has signed a preliminary pact with Ankara on how to deal with the threat posed by Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militants, included on the U.S. list of "terrorist" groups.

But in the absence of a U.S.-led crackdown on the PKK, analysts say Erdogan may need to convince Washington that the troops already in Iraq can stay on, at least for the time being.

Seventeen killed in S.Korea bus accident-police

SEOUL, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Seventeen people were killed and 14 injured on Tuesday after a bus in South Korea overturned on a mountainside in the southeast of the country, police said.

The bus, with an estimated 31 people on board, was taking sightseers to look

at autumn foliage in the northern part of Kyongsang Province, about 240 km (150 miles) from the capital Seoul.

"When the bus was on its way down from the mountain, it overturned," said Lee Sang-kyung, a police officer in the province, adding that the cause of the accident had yet to be determined.

South Korea's Yonhap news agency quoted a witness as saying the bus had crashed into trees on the roadside of the mountain before plunging into a stream.

The sightseers on the bus were members of a women's mountaineering club, police said.



A South Korean police officer (L) and a fire fighter examine an overturned bus in Bonghwa about 240 km (150 miles) southeast of Seoul Oct. 21. Seventeen people were killed and 14 injured after the bus overturned on a mountainside in the southeast of the country, police said. KOREA OUT NOARCHIVE NO RESALE REUTERS

Indonesi a jails activist for Aceh ballot call

BANDA ACEH, Indonesia, Oct 21 (Reuters) - A human rights activist was jailed for 11 years in Indonesia on Tuesday for her calls for an independence vote for war-torn Aceh province.

Judges at the same court later in the day slapped lengthy jail terms on three separatist rebel negotiators arrested after the imposition of martial law in the province on the northern tip of Sumatra island earlier this year.

Aceh District Court judges said activist Cut Nur Asikin, 47, was found guilty of treason and spreading hatred through a series of public speeches.

But clad in a white Muslim headscarf, she reacted defiantly to the verdict, shouting: "Long live Aceh! Allah destroy Indonesia!"

Judges linked the verdict to a meeting in November 1999 at a local university where she called for a vote on independence in Aceh.

"The defendant has been found legally and convincingly guilty of being involved in treason," presiding judge Hamdan Hasibuan told the court in the provincial capital of Banda Aceh, about 1,700 km (1,000 miles) northwest of Jakarta.

Later on Tuesday judges sentenced three negotiators from the separatist Free Aceh Movement (GAM) to jail terms for involvement in terror crimes and treason.

Teuku Muhammad Bin Usman, Amni Bin Ahmad Marzuki and Sofyan Ibrahim Tiba were handed 13, 12 and 15 years in jail respectively. Indonesia placed the resource-rich territory under martial law in May and launched a military operation to crush GAM after the collapse of peace talks.

The talks were aimed at ending decades-old conflict that has killed more than 10,000 people since 1976. Police arrested several GAM negotiators soon after martial law was imposed.

Afghan court asks Britain to extradite warlord

KABUL, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Afghanistan's supreme court called on Britain on Tuesday to extradite a notorious Afghan warlord who is facing charges of kidnap and torture in Britain.

Zardad Faryadi, 40, who sought asylum in London after the Taliban took over Afghanistan in 1996, has been charged in Britain under new legislation allowing the prosecution of offences committed abroad.

But Deputy Chief Justice Fazl Ahmad Manawi told Reuters Faryadi should be tried in Afghanistan.

"Since according to allegations he committed the crimes on Afghan soil, we ask (Britain) to extradite him so he can be tried here," he told Reuters.

Faryadi served as a commander of a mujahideen or "holy warrior" faction in Afghanistan's eastern Sarobi region, where he ran roadblocks on one of the

main routes into the capital, Kabul.

Among the crimes he is accused of is taking hostages for ransom to be traded for his own captured fighters.

One of his aides, Abdullah Shah, nicknamed "Zardad's Dog", was sentenced to death earlier this year by the supreme court for crimes that included the murder of members of his own family.

A statement from Afghanistan's National Security department, meanwhile, called on Afghans to provide evidence for Zardad's trial in Britain.

"We ask Afghans who have been affected directly or indirectly by his deeds to provide evidence," it said.

Various Afghan regimes, factions and individuals committed serious human rights abuses during the decades of turmoil triggered by the invasion of the former Soviet Union in 1979.

Despite N. Korean missiles, Bush wins at APEC

BANGKOK, Oct 22 (Reuters) - Shrugging off missile testing by North Korea, Asia-Pacific leaders endorsed on Tuesday U.S. President George W. Bush's plans to counter terror and his new initiative to resolve the Korean nuclear crisis.

Closing a summit in Bangkok, the other 20 members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum effectively backed the U.S. stand of providing some security guarantees for North Korea in exchange for Pyongyang abandoning its nuclear ambitions.

They also called for the revival of world trade talks and agreed on more ways to increase global security — specifically by controlling trade in shoulder-fired missiles, tightening port safety, choking terrorist finance and increasing cooperation.

Away from the vexed issues of nuclear proliferation and terrorism, Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad ended his last international summit with a repeat of controversial remarks that "arrogant" Jews ruled the world.

As the leaders posed in Thai silk finery for the ritual group photograph on the final day of the summit, Japan said North Korea may have launched a surface-to-ship missile for the second consecutive day.

"We do not take this as a positive attitude on the part of North Korea," said a Japanese spokesman in Bangkok.

The unconfirmed report followed the firing of a similar missile on Monday, the first day of the summit.

At the time, Bush had just announced a shift in U.S. policy to persuade North Korea to give up its nuclear arms programme and he and South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun had pleaded with Pyongyang to respond and not do anything to worsen the situation.

The new U.S. initiative aims to provide North Korea some sort of security guarantee short of the non-aggression treaty it has demanded in exchange for abandoning efforts to make nuclear

arms.

Bush said he and other U.S. officials had discussed the new proposals with the other nations involved in the stalled six-way talks on North Korea — China, Russia, Japan and South Korea. Except for North Korea, all were present at the Bangkok summit.

VERBAL STATEMENT

Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra read out a statement effectively giving Washington APEC's unreserved support.

"We seek a peaceful resolution through dialogue while addressing all the concerns of the parties including the security concerns raised by" North Korea," he said, flanked by the other leaders dressed in specially-woven silk jackets.

"We are committed to the maintenance of peace and stability on the peninsula and support continuation of the six-party talks and look forward to concrete and verifiable progress towards a complete and permanent nuclear weapons-free Korean peninsula."

The statement was only read out in a nod to concerns expressed by Russia and China that including it in the final communique could infuriate Pyongyang.

APEC, which also includes tiny Papua New Guinea, Southeast Asian nations, Australia and New Zealand, was formed in 1989 primarily to promote free trade. But the agenda has also included terrorism since the September 11, 2001 attacks.

Some, notably Mahathir, have criticised the shift. They say a focus on trade is vital, especially after the collapse last month of global trade talks in the Mexican resort of Cancun and accuse Washington of trying to force its agenda on the summit.

This summit agreed to re-energise the negotiations on the World Trade Organisation's Doha round of trade talks.

"We lent our strong support for con-

tinuing the valuable work done at the Cancun Ministerial Conference to advance the Doha Development Agenda," the communique said.

The acid test of whether that counts for much will come in Geneva, the home of the WTO, where envoys will meet by December 15 to try to put the derailed talks back on track.

APEC carries heft because its members account for nearly half of world trade. But even if its leaders mean what they say, many experts doubt that ministers can meet their self-imposed deadline of wrapping up the Doha round by the end of 2004.

IRREPRESSIBLE MAHATHIR

Mahathir also caused a big buzz in Bangkok.

The outspoken prime minister, who retires at the end of this month after 22 years in power, told the Bangkok Post newspaper that widespread criticism of his comment that "Jews rule the world by proxy" proved he was right.

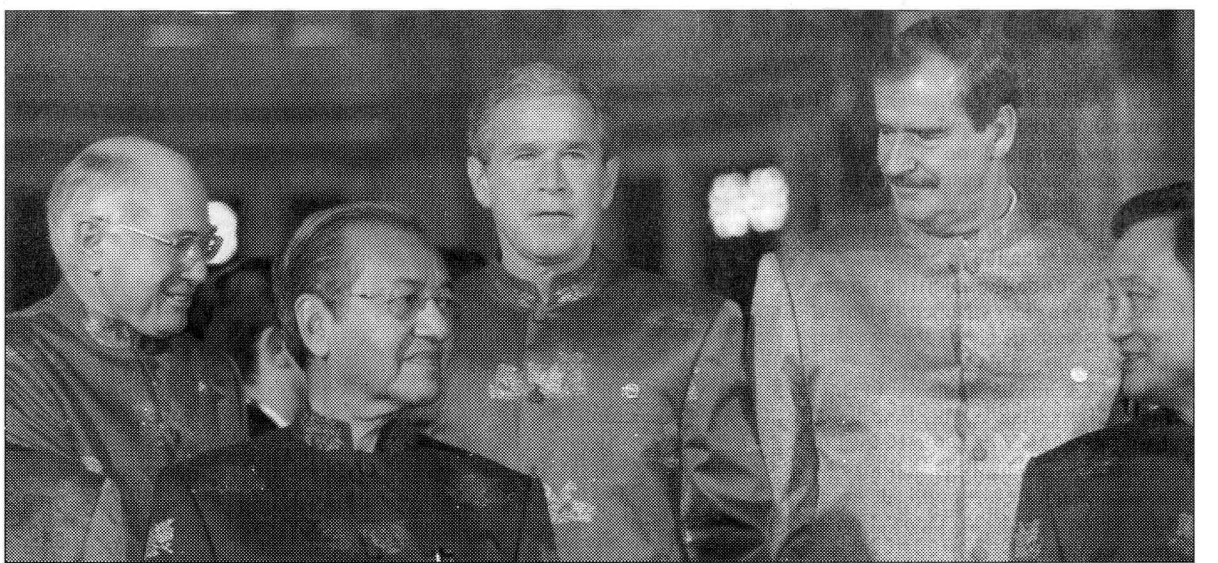
He complained that reports of his remarks last week to an Islamic summit in Malaysia, which the United States, the European Union, Australia and others denounced as anti-Semitic, "just picked up one sentence in my speech".

Asked why he thought this was the case, Mahathir replied: "Well, many newspapers are owned by Jews. They only see that angle and they have a powerful influence over the thinking of many people."

"The reaction of the world shows that they control the world. There are not so many Jews in the world. But they are so arrogant, they defy the whole world."

Australian Prime Minister John Howard reacted with disdain. "I will maintain cordiality and no more with Dr Mahathir," he said.

Mahathir snapped back: "We had a very good history of treating our aborigines, for example. We didn't shoot them dead. We didn't commit genocide. So when making criticism of other people, please look at your own background and temper it with some humility."



U.S. President George W. Bush (C, rear) smiles during a group photo session of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting at Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall in Bangkok Oct. 21. REUTERS

Powell arrives in Kenya to push for Sudan peace

NAIROBI, Oct 21 (Reuters) - U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell arrived in Kenya on Tuesday for talks with Sudan's government and rebels, hoping to bring both sides a step closer to ending two decades of civil war.

U.S. officials have played down expectations Powell can pull off a final agreement when he meets delegates to peace talks on Wednesday, but they hope he can speed up the talks so they come to fruition within weeks.

"The negotiations have reached a point where I think it's safe to say they're close, and the belief was that the secretary's visit could facilitate progress," State Department spokesman Adam Erel told reporters in Washington. "This is an opportunity for the parties to seize the momentum."

A peace agreement in Sudan could transform relations between the United States and Sudan, which the State Department lists as a "state sponsor of

terrorism" because of the government's record of protecting militant Islamists.

In 1998 the United States fired missiles at a factory in Sudan which it said was involved in making components for chemical weapons and was partly financed by Osama bin Laden, the Saudi-born militant hosted by Sudan from 1991 to 1996. Sudan said the factory was only making medicines.

The negotiators meeting in the Kenyan town of Naivasha have already

agreed on security aspects of a peace accord and are working on how the north and south should share power and the wealth generated by oil production.

A complete agreement would end a conflict that first broke out soon after Sudanese independence in 1956 and has raged for most of the intervening years.

It pits the government in Khartoum, dominated by Arabs and Muslims, against non-Muslim southerners who want more autonomy and a greater say

in the central government.

More than two million people have died in the last phase of the fighting, launched by renegade Sudanese army colonel John Garang and his Sudan People's Liberation Army in 1983.

Powell said early in 2001 the Bush administration had a deep commitment to peace in Sudan. He went to Africa within months of taking office, making Sudan one of his African priorities.

Pope looks weak as he creates 31 new cardinals

VATICAN CITY, Oct 21 (Reuters) - With his failing health casting a shadow over Catholicism's future, ailing Pope John Paul elevated 31 new "princes" of the Church on Tuesday to the elite group that will elect his successor after he dies.

The pontiff, winding up a week of ceremonies crowning his 25-year papacy, hailed the new cardinals from 22 countries as a reflection of "the multiplicity of races and cultures that characterise the Christian people".

His hands trembling from Parkinson's disease, John Paul had an aide read his homily and handed each new cardinal his square red "beretta" cap rather than try to place it on the heads of men in red robes and white surplices who knelt before him.

"The scarlet of a cardinal's garb evokes the colour of blood and recalls the heroism of the martyrs," he said before they took their oaths under cloudy skies on St Peter's Square.

Despite his weakness he smiled often during the ceremony.

"There was obviously a hint of sadness with the manifest decline in the health of the Holy Father, but it was a splendid Roman occasion," said Australia's newest Cardinal George Pell, archbishop of Sydney.

The 31 — including one named secretly to protect him from a possibly hostile reaction from his government — were a mix of conservative and moderate clerics. Vatican observers could not say how they might influence the next papal election.

John Paul, now 83 and unable to walk, tired visibly and slurred his speech as he presided over the past week's events, including his 25th



Newly elevated Cardinal Tarcisio Bertone of Italy celebrates after the consistory led by Pope John Paul II in Saint Peter's Square at the Vatican Oct. 21.

anniversary as pope last Thursday and the beatification of Mother Teresa of Calcutta on Sunday.

The new members bring to 135 the number of cardinals eligible to enter Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel in the Vatican for the conclave to elect the new pope.

One will succeed the Polish pontiff,

who stamped his Church of one billion with his trademark mix of high-profile preaching, orthodox dogma and progressive stands against poverty and war.

Among the newcomers are Keith O'Brien, the archbishop of Edinburgh whose openness towards reform of priestly celibacy and the ban on arti-

cial birth control seemed to rule him out. He stated his support for Vatican policies after his nomination.

There were cardinals from the developed world and from countries where the church had suffered, such as Sudan and Vietnam. Three each came from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

At 51, Peter Erdo, archbishop of Budapest, became the youngest member of the College where the oldest member is 100.

Among those under 80 and eligible to vote for the next pope, the average age is 71. There are 195 cardinals.

PAPAL CLONES?

John Paul has appointed so many Church leaders who reflect his doctrinal conservatism that many Catholics assumed the 31 new cardinals must also be papal "clones".

But Cardinal Godfried Danneels, archbishop of Brussels, said this was not the case. "I don't think so. I think there's a good balance in the College of Cardinals among all tendencies in the Church," he told Reuters.

John Allen, whose book "Conclave" explains procedures and issues for the next papal election, said the 26 newcomers who are eligible to vote fall into three groups.

"Only seven are clear doctrinal conservatives," Allen wrote in his column for the National Catholic Reporter. The biggest group is made up of 10 men "whose primary interest is in social justice questions outside the Church, where they take a moderate-to-progressive stance".

Among cardinals seen as front runners are Nigeria's Francis Arinze, Claudio Hummes of Sao Paulo, Italian Dionigi Tettamanzi, Oscar Andres Rodriguez Maradiaga of Honduras, Vienna's Christoph Schoenborn and Danneels from Belgium.

An African or Latin American pope is also seen as likely, with two-thirds of Catholics now in developing countries.

Portugal police arrest sex trade gang

LISBON, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Portuguese police said they had arrested five people on Tuesday suspected of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, and released some 40 women who it said had been kidnapped.

A statement from the Judicial Police said the arrests were made after raids on Sunday in the northern towns Mirandela and Braganca.

"Nearly 40 women, all of Brazilian nationality, were identified and rescued. They were being sexually exploited by the criminal group under investigation," the statement said.

The statement added that Spanish police simultaneously arrested another suspected member of the same gang across the border in Verin, in a "bawdy house where 15 women of Brazilian nationality were found".

The raids followed a cover story in Time magazine's European edition last week, dubbing Braganca "Europe's new red light district".

Time looked at the impact on a previously isolated small town of the arrival of some 300 Brazilian prostitutes, which it said was an example of the \$50 billion global sex trade.

The story received considerable media coverage in Portugal, and the government said it might suspend advertising in the magazine after a paid insert ran alongside the sex trade story last week.

IRA vows to scrap arms as Blair calls N.Irish poll

BELFAST/LONDON, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Irish Republican Army guerrillas promised on Tuesday to scrap arms as the peace process in Northern Ireland lurched forward towards the restoration of a powersharing government in the province.

But the Catholic guerrilla group failed to make clear whether it planned to comply with demands that it scrap all its weapons for good.

The IRA move came as Prime Minister Tony Blair and his Irish counterpart Bertie Ahern went to Belfast to seal a deal which analysts said may be the most significant political event there since the 1998 Good Friday peace agreement.

Britain said earlier on Tuesday that long-delayed elections to Northern Ireland's powersharing assembly would be held on November 26 — an announcement which triggered the IRA gesture as part of an orchestrated sequence of declarations.

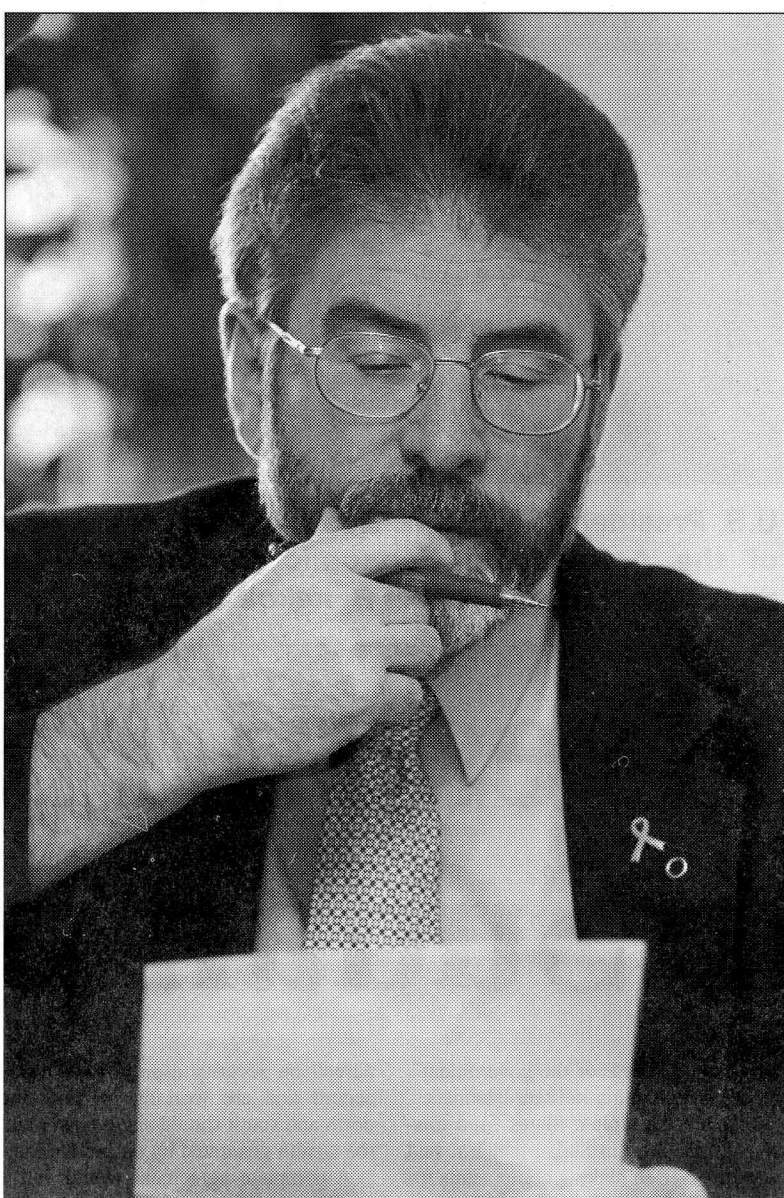
An IRA statement came shortly after the leader of its political ally Sinn Fein said his party wanted to see all guns taken out of Irish society.

"The leadership of the IRA welcome today's speech by Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams in which he accurately reflects our position," said the statement, received by Reuters in Belfast.

"We have authorised our representative to meet with the IICD (the international body overseeing disarmament) with a view to proceeding with the implementation of a process to put arms beyond use at the earliest opportunity."

London and Dublin have spent weeks trying to broker a deal between Sinn Fein and David Trimble's Ulster Unionist Party — the main Protestant group, dedicated to maintaining the province's political union with Britain.

Unionists have demanded major moves towards disarmament by the IRA and a commitment the group will stop activities such as training and



Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams reads through a statement from Sinn Fein before holding a news conference in west Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 21. As Northern Ireland awaited a dramatic move by the Irish Republican Army to scrap weapons, the leader of its political wing Adams appealed on Tuesday for an end to violence in the province.

intelligence-gathering, which the IRA has considered outside the scope of its 1997 ceasefire.

The British government hopes the IRA statement and the announcement of an election date will be enough persuade Unionists to agree to share power with Sinn Fein in Belfast and put in place the full Good Friday peace deal, which effectively ended 30 years of sectarian violence in the province.

"Potentially, this could be the most significant day in Northern Ireland since the Good Friday Agreement," Blair's official spokesman told reporters in London.

Unionists say they want assurances from the IRA that it is "becoming part of history."

At a news conference in the IRA's Catholic powerbase of west Belfast, Adams said Sinn Fein was committed to peace, and praised the IRA for maintaining the ceasefire.

"Sinn Fein's position is one of absolute commitment to exclusively peaceful and democratic means of resolving difficulties," he said.

The last effort to restore powersharing failed in May, when Blair cancelled elections, saying the IRA had not given a clear enough commitment it would renounce violence.

General John de Chastelain, the retired Canadian general charged with overseeing guerrilla disarmament in the British province, was expected to make a statement later.

Since 1997, IRA leaders have twice sanctioned acts of disarmament in response to crises in the peace process. But unionists say they have lost faith in the process because no details were given of the weapons destroyed.

After the first one, in October 2001, De Chastelain reported he had witnessed a "significant" act of disarmament. In April 2002 he said he had seen a "substantial" cache of weapons put beyond use.

Romanians endorse EU-minded constitution

BUCHAREST, Oct 21 (Reuters) - Almost 90 percent of Romanian voters approved changing their constitution to bring it closer to European Union law in a weekend referendum, the election committee said on Tuesday.

The referendum was touted as a vote for the European Union which Romania hopes to join as early as 2007.

Final results, with all polling stations counted, showed 89.70 percent of voters cast a "yes" ballot, 8.81 percent rejected the reforms and 1.49 percent of votes were invalid. Turnout was 55.7 percent, over the 50 percent margin required to validate the referendum.

"We completed counting ballots last night," an election committee official

told Reuters. "The results must now be okayed by the Constitutional Court for the vote to be validated."

Under the constitutional changes, private property is guaranteed, the police are demilitarised and the justice system is declared to be independent. Ethnic minorities may use their mother tongue when dealing with the state and foreigners are permitted to buy land in Romania.

Many Romanians abstained from voting to protest against persistent poverty and corruption 14 years after the fall of communism.

Marred by low voter turnout and opposition accusations of election fraud, the referendum was seen as a popularity test for the ruling ex-communists ahead of national elections in 2004.

مرحبا محمد

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نهدىها للأستاذ

أبوبكر العزي

بمناسبة إتيافه مولوده الجديد والذي أسمي محمد

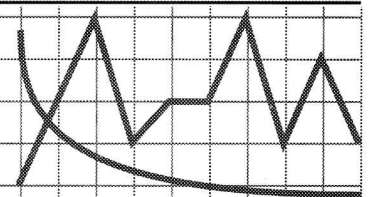
جعله الله قرّة عين والديه وأنبته نباتاً حسناً وبارك فيه

المهنتون:

عماد السقاف،

وطاقم يمن تايمز - تعز

YT Business

Vocational institutes,

Would they help return Yemeni labor to Saudi Arabia?

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Yemeni government has recently finalized designs for Vocational Institutes in quest of qualifying and training labour and to mitigate the burden of unemployment among youth ranks as well as lessen negatives of university education outputs. The most important objective of all is to prepare skillful labour in order to be able to find job opportunities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

According to official sources, around 12500 both sexes students from various governorates have joined technical and vocational centres and institutes for acquiring technical and vocational skills and to lessen pressure on universities.

Yemeni government has received about \$50 million for building 19 vocational and technical centres financed by the Saudi Fund, while the government is to finance about 61 educational institutions for the same objective.

Sources at the ministry of technical education and vocational training have made it clear that the Yemeni side would deliver engineering designs of those projects to the Saudi Fund for final approval and start announcing about and implementing them.

The ministry of technical education and vocational training created new scientific specialties by opening specialized centres but the accommodation capacity of the new academic year does not exceed 4600 students at a proportion of 35% from all students applying for study for the year 2003-2004.

The ministry has also discussed a strategic plan with donors to be supported by them and aimed at building 612 training and qualification establishments over a period of ten years. The government has in fact gave its directives to ministries to put this goal



Training vocational centers will provide job opportunities for thousands of jobless people and will also lessen the burdens of poverty-stricken families. (file photo)

among their future plans. The essential question to be aroused now is whether Yemen would be able to restore the labor to the Saudi market after rehabilitation of the youth and training them or that goal has become far from being realized in the foreseeable period. There are some who confirm that exporting

Yemeni labour to the neighbouring states is not something easy because of the circumstances of the economic crisis they are experiencing and might not help them import labour from Yemen which places much hope on exporting skilled labour to lessen the burden of unemployment, poverty and lack of job

opportunities.

The ministry of social affairs and labour is working, in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), on implementing plans for the employment of the unemployed in a regular way by adopting policies and programs leading to improve perform-

ance and providing job opportunities. The ministry is intent on opening four recruitment bureaus in a number of governorates to accommodate labour and these bureaus would act as a middleman between employers and labour.

The labour market program at the ministry is presently putting the final

touches for a project aimed at surveying the demand for workforce in order to prepare a database on volume of labour and needs of labor market, providing necessary data on workers for qualifying and training them on new jobs compatible with needs of the market.

Gulf investments in Yemen,

Achieve noticeable progress

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Gulf investments in Yemen are achieving a noticeable growth manifested in the growth of their profits and gaining good investment proceeds. This gives preliminary positive indications on operating capitals of foreign private sector in Yemen unlike the fears shown before regarding investment in Yemeni available opportunities for external capital and also the capital shared with the local sector in running some projects.

Statements issued by the Yemen and Gulf Bank indicated the occurrence of a qualitative leap in the rate of deposits growth since the beginning of this year. The third quarter of the year ending in last September has seen growth in deposits amounting YR 7 billion, equalling \$393 million.

The Bank has realized profits amounting to YR 103 million till the end of September at a growth rate of 53%. On the other hand the total amount of assets rose during the first half of the year to YR 2.3 billion, com-

pared to YR 1.4 at the end of last year.

The data issued by the bank, whose chairman of board of directors is the well-known economist Mohamed Hassan al-Zubairi, revealed that the total amount of loans till the end of June amounted to 2.3 billion rials against YR 2.1 billion at the end of last year, at a growth rate of 7%, which is a weak rate if compared to the growth

proportion in the banking sector that reached 16%.

The bank does in fact pursue a cautious policy regarding bank policies on following up non-valid facilities but it grants facilities to good clients and preserving the quality of facilities. Capital for the first half of this year has risen to a proportion of 30%, which is above the minimum 8% extent

required by the Central Bank. Private Banks request from the Yemeni Central Bank to reconsider the measures and controls it had imposed in 1995 on banking activities describing them as no longer useful in the present stage.

The Yemen & Gulf Bank is carrying out enhancement of trade and investment relations between Sana'a and the

Gulf states. It works for providing database and full information on opportunities and advantages of investment and exchange of trade.

The Bank's paid capital amounts to YR 1.25 billion to which Saudi and Omani investors contribute by 25%

and Yemeni investors by 75%. But the Bank's basic capital amounts to YR 2 billion. The Bank intends to expand its activities in Yemen by opening 6 branches in major cities where there are big tourist and investment activities.

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Words of Wisdom



Parents and family elders are not providing good role models, either. Many adults spend their time chewing qat and watching satellite TV programs that represent the lowest common denominator, the children's recreational needs are mostly neglected, leaving them to wander off into the streets and mix with bad company.

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

OUR
OPINION

Dr. Mahathir Mohammed:

A giant
stepping down

At the end of this month, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohammed is expected to step down and retire from his post as prime minister, which he occupied for 22 years.

On this occasion, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for a man who has proven that Muslims can indeed achieve and achieve greatly. During my last tour of Putrajaya, the new federal capital of Malaysia, I was greatly amazed, inspired, and impressed by the level of quality, development, organization, cleanliness and all other ideal values that a city can have.

A man who has achieved so much for an Asian country that struggled tremendously in the 1970s, is indeed worth all the recognition.

However, everything also has a cost, and last week, and immediately after the opening day of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit in Putrajaya, Malaysia, Dr. Mahathir Mohammed was attacked ruthlessly by the Western media. The reason was given as "anti-Semitism" because of his statements about the Jews controlling the world, etc.

What I find here is yet another example why we should appreciate and respect Dr. Mahathir for his honesty and sincerity when it comes to world issues. He has shown that countries that do not necessarily go by what the West wants can indeed succeed and do it right in their own way. The 1997 Asian economic crisis has also proven that he was right.

Not only the Muslim world, but all developing countries and people of most of the world supported the ideas presented in Mahathir's speech. He simply spoke out the truth that most leaders, including Muslim leaders are hesitant to say.

Nevertheless, because Dr. Mahathir is a man of acts not talks, he has done a lot compared to little talk.

Today, Malaysia is a rapidly a growing country with a modern infrastructure and a style of life similar to any developed country. People of Malaysia, regardless of race, origin, color, or religion, seem to support Dr. Mahathir sincerely for he has done better than any Malaysian leader, and I can even go further by saying he was done better than any Muslim leader I know.

In just twenty years, Malaysia has grown in all aspects: social, economical, educational, health-related, political, scientific, etc. What we should do today as Muslims and Arabs throughout the world is to learn from Dr. Mahathir as a person and Malaysia as a country. What I propose on the Malaysian embassy in Sana'a is to distribute free of charge a booklet of Mahathir's life, what he has done, what he went through, and why he succeeded and was loved by his people. This booklet should go first to decision-makers in the country, and to some leaders of the economic sector (private, and public). By example, they can learn, visualize, and begin to think more effectively. They will be free to take or not take any of Mahathir's ideas, but at least, they will know how a country can be dragged out of its economic and social miseries and crises to prosperity and development in the true sense.

The Editor



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Sharon and Bush,
better than Arab leaders

BAKR HAMUD
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Unfortunately, We don't have leaders that we can be proud of but our leader President Ali Abdullah Selah who must have been the leader of this nation. I will not say why because all of you know his brave and faithful deeds and you can also watch what he is saying in these days on TV channels. I hope all leaders learn from him and take his remarks as proverbs for life.

Isn't it a shame on Arab leaders? Let us see what they did and what others are doing. Bush and Sharon have more dignity than Arab leaders. Why? Because they like their land, country, people and they want to do something for them, except our leaders!

It is a shame this is happening in the 21st Century. Helicopters and hundreds of tanks besiege and shoot at indigenous civilian population. Shame on the American administration for betraying their own principles of freedom, democracy and human rights; for not having any leaders speaking out against the denial of human rights of the Palestinians; for denying the freedom of Palestinians in their own land; for supporting with their taxes, a leader convicted of war crimes (Ariel Sharon).

Shame on the Israeli government for subjecting the Palestinian people to the same persecution, humiliation and oppression which the Jews suffered before; for not being at the forefront in upholding human rights and respecting human dignity; for making Palestinians pay the price for the failure of decades of Israeli politics; for being the last and only occupier of an autonomous land; for ignoring over 100 U.N. resolutions asking for withdrawal from occupied lands; for seeking to secure "peace" by violence and war; for increasing incursions into Palestinian areas even after being asked by the international community to withdraw.

Shame on Arab leaders for not showing solidarity with the plight of the Palestinian people; for ignoring the public opinion of their Arab citizens who support the Palestinians during this tragedy; for not taking any strong position like cutting economic or diplomatic ties with Israel; for not wanting to upset Uncle Sam not even in the interest of their own people; for answering Israel's oppression against Palestinians with more concessions to Israel; for wanting to preserve their personal privileges instead of taking care of their people; for making their countries poorer, defenseless.

The obstacles and impotence of Arab conferences and Leaders. Our rulers lack all forms of resilience, fortitude and commitment to Islam.

Let us be under no illusion, the conferences are organized by the West, for the West. We have repeatedly gone through the contrived notion that such leaders can somehow solve the problems we continue to face, but we have repeatedly witnessed how such gatherings fail to achieve their stated aim. The multitude of conferences no longer cause the Ummah to hold her breath or exhale any sense of relief. Each and every time the rulers enter a conference possibly the only surety we have is our loss. We have never gained from such gatherings, not from the rulers' representatives that continue to mire the earth with their existence. If the spine is lacking in these people, then how is it they seem to be able to stand their ground against the passions and loud cries for release from the Muslims. The answer is chillingly simple; behind each devious ruler is the hand of a darker being, often American. The Muslims' expectations usually flounder somewhere in the background. To list a few of the conferences and their outcome will make crystal any doubt in our rulers' impotence. On the 28th of March 2001 the 24th summit ended. This, after a series of summits, which started with the first Cairo conference, held between 13th and 17th of January 1964. A final declaration was issued by this conference, which contained 52 clauses. After looking at this declaration, and all that have been issued since the first conference, one does not need to undertake any great study or analysis, or require more scrutiny and investigation, in order to conclude the following.

Arab rulers have forsaken the vital interests of the Ummah and betrayed her, and deserve to be ousted and accounted harshly for what they have committed.

The conference produced resolutions to have no effect on liberation of Palestine or rescuing it from the hands of the Jews. Rather they covertly consecrated the Jewish entity as a dagger in the Muslim lands and gave legitimacy to their usurping of Palestine, and its continuous brutal crimes, which increased whilst the conferees were in their meeting.

In this conference a statement was released which read, 'The leaders confirm their adherence to the Security Council resolutions relating to the city of Jerusalem, especially resolutions; 252 (1968), 267, 465 (1980), 478 (1980). These confirm the invalidation of all measures already taken or are being taken by Israel in changing the landmarks of this city.' This statement abandons al-Quds and explicitly renounces their responsibility as it gives the Security Council i.e. Taghut, a free hand to deal with this issue as it sees fit, and to carry through the Kaafir plans for the city. Despite the numerous resolutions passed regarding this issue since 1947, there has not been one resolution that stipulates that Jerusalem is the right of the Muslims. Nor any statement that it will be returned to them, since its occupation in 1967. That is why the Arab rulers' adherence to the resolutions of the Security Council regarding Jerusalem, and their confirmation of this in more than one summit, shows the evil that is being practiced by the rulers regarding the city. In the Cairo conference of 1964 and Rabat conference of 1974, there was the making of the Al-Quds issue into a Palestinian issue. Apparently Al-Quds was now no longer Muslim land but Arafat's playground. It established the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of Palestine under the pretext of liberating it from the Jews at the hands of the Palestinians themselves. The Oslo agreement was the juncture where those who were purporting to protect Palestine signed the Oslo agreement with the Jews and surrendered Palestine occupied in 1948.

Humiliatingly it began to negotiate with the Jews for what was occupied in 1967, that does not exceed one fifth of Palestine. Then they accepted parts of this one fifth but the Jews did not accept, thereby increasing the shame and humiliation. The conference of 1982, was held to approve the Fahd plan regarding the conditions of Arab and Palestinian peace with the Jews and recognition of their entity. The Algeria conference 1988 and the Casablanca of 1989 was where the request was made to hold an international peace conference in the Middle East to openly discuss the recognition of the Jewish entity. The Madrid conference in 1991 concluded this. Then followed open consecutive agreements with the Jews. Before this and after there were official, secret, and open negotiations between Arab states and the Jewish entity. Whoever examines the 24 summits will find that their resolutions were a conspiracy against Palestine, surrendering most of its territory, consolidating the Jewish entity and encouraging it to be haughty and stubborn in their crimes. Therefore, holding such conferences, or promoting them is a betrayal to Allah (swt), His Messenger and the believing community. They do nothing other than realize the interests of the Kaafir West and the Jews.

One must therefore refuse the lamentable excuse for rulers we are currently blighted with. It is time we demand a change. Such a change where the conferences would be set aside and real statesmen took the reigns of power, suitably strong to protect the Muslims and fight the kuffar. It is time for the Khalafah.

It looks like some of the Muslim leaders forgot Allah... The power of the infidels does not stem from their weapons and equipment; their power stems from our obedience to them, from the obedience of a number of Muslim and Arab leaders to them, [from the compliance with] their threats, demands, and aggression.

The sons of Iraq are slaughtered, Iraq is bombarded; the sons of Iraq are murdered. [Iraq] is an Arab Muslim country, the cradle of civilization since the dawn of history, the capital of the land of Muslim caliphates. The Iraqi people

are crying for help... Where are you, Oh Arabs? Where are you, nation of Islam?... Be free, or die honorably. The sons of the Arab and Muslim nation are murdered, its sons are slaughtered, its homes demolished and the Arabs are standing and watching. One of the Arab leaders claims that he opposes the attack on Iraq while he finances the airplanes of the invading enemy. Another condemns the attack on Iraq while the attackers use bases on his own soil to attack Iraq. A third Arab sisterly [country] openly declares its enmity towards America, but behind closed doors holds meetings and strikes deals [with the Americans]. A fourth opens its ports and airports to enemy ships and airplanes. Is this Islam? Is this the religion?! The aggression against Iraq is an aggression against humanity, against values and principles. The aggression against Iraq is an assault on Islam, the Koran and the message of Muhammad... If, God forbid, something happens to Iraq, the aggression and the Crusade will turn tomorrow against the Koran. Prior to the attack on Iraq, Allah's enemy and the enemy of His Prophet... called to change the religious education systems in the Arab and Islamic countries. Today, God forbid, his second assault is on the Koran, [he wants] to change verses and to mess with Allah's book, to Americanize the region, Americanize the religion, Americanize the Koran, Americanize Muhammad's message. "What are you going to do, oh millions of Arabs, oh Arab leaders? What are you going to do in light of this tyranny and this aggression? These bullets that are being fired today on the Muslim people of Iraq will be fired tomorrow into your chests and the chests of your peoples."

The Iraqi soil repels this aggressor, the Iraqi soil curses him when he steps on it, and the Iraqi people spit in his face.

Trustworthy [Islamic] clerics, from East and West, came up with proofs from the Koran and the Sunna, and announced them from the pulpits of Al-Azhar and other mosques around the world, that any Muslim who does not stand by Iraq and support it against the American-British-Crusaders' cruel attack is a traitor to his religion, traitor to his nation, traitor to his motherland, and traitor to his Arabism. Aren't you listening?

Each day the situation in the occupied territories worsens. Every day, the dead are carried away to their graves in a line of endless funeral processions. Blood of Palestinian martyrs soaks the streets of the occupied land while mothers, wives, sisters and daughters shed their tears for their deceased loved ones.

It is ironic and even tragic that such savagery against a civilian population continues to run rampant. The Israeli government has no code of honor. It has no respect for human rights, for human dignity, for property, or the decency at least to spare the children from all the carnage that surrounds them.

No reporter asks any psychologist what the impact of Israeli brutality will have on Palestinian children. Palestinian children have been shot at, have seen their classmates murdered, have seen their fathers or older brothers killed in front of them and have had their homes shelled in the middle of the night. No Palestinian child is safe from Jewish terrorism. What is even more tragic than world apathy is the apathy of the Arab leaders. There are only a very few who are genuinely concerned about the fate and welfare of the Palestinian people. The fate of any Arab should be the concern of all Arabs. If the Arab leaders had one voice and were united, the ethnic cleansing against the Palestinian people could not continue.

As it is, the Arab leaders should hang their heads in shame for allowing the Israeli government to continue its extermination of the Palestinian people. Little Palestinian boys with small stones have more courage than most Arab leaders who hide behind their palaces, extravagant clothes and unwillingness to stand up for what is right.

But waiting for a united Arab front and action that will change the occupation of Palestine is like waiting for Saladin and as we all know, he would not come.

COMMON
SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

Where are we
really as a nation

While the British were wooing the late Sherif Hussein, the nominal ruler of Hejaz (now a part of Saudi Arabia) in the pre World War I era to rise up against the Ottoman Turkish occupation of Arabia and most of the Near East through the convincing visions projected by T. E. Lawrence, a British Intelligence Officer, of a new Arab Renaissance, the scene was being set for a whole different scenario. Little did the Sherif Hussein (great grandfather of the late King Hussein of Jordan) know that this vision of an Arab Renaissance was no more than a deceitful ploy to try to break the balance between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, by undermining the remaining strength of the ailing Ottoman Empire and paving the way for British and French domination of the region. The gullible Sherif Hussein went along with the British. The British tried to woo the Imam Yahya of Yemen, who himself has managed to wrest most of the authority that the Turks had in Yemen, leaving the Turks to manage external affairs and some minor nominal encroachments upon total sovereignty, while recognizing the Imam's uncontested authority over the internal affairs. The Imam would not fall easily for the British promises of helping the Imam expand his domain, because the Imam found it treacherous to side with non-Muslims against his fellow Moslem Turks, even though the latter were not at all liked by the Imam or the Yemenis. The British asked the Sherif Hussein to get the Imam to hop along, but the Imam was adamant in his adherence to the principle that Moslems should never align themselves with enemies of other Moslems and that it is up to Moslems to rebel against any disliked occupation or domination by another fellow Moslem State, all on their own. He noted that there is no way he can trust the British while they already had a foothold on Aden and the surrounding "Protectorates". The Sherif Hussein eventually lost his Hejaz dominion because the British worked diligently to support the Saudi family, who were fast taking over the hinterland along with their religious-military "brotherhood" of "orthodox Moslem fighters. The British support was a significant factor in the Saudi success to take over most of the hinterland of the Arabian Peninsula. The Arab Renaissance promised by the British was no more to be heard. When Palestine had developed into a serious Arab national crisis after World War II, the kings of the Arab states, most of which were weak or under the tight control of the colonialist powers, nevertheless were unflinching in recognizing the right of the Palestinians to count on their fellow Arabs for all the support they needed to defend their land and lives from the Zionist invasion of Palestine. While all that was delivered by these "reactionary kings" was no match for the well organized and well equipped Zionist military and paramilitary gangs, both in numbers and in quality, it was nevertheless all they had at their disposal and were not hesitant in answering the call of alarm by their helpless Palestinian brethren, who were being massacred left and right to terrorize the rest of the Palestinians into fleeing for their lives to make room for more Zionists to take their land. Later on when "Republics" replaced most of the monarchies in the Arab World, most of the wars against the Israelis were actually initiated by the Israelis through different calculated campaigns of intimidation to make sure that these "Republics" never develop any serious level of strength and to keep the surrounding countries in a state of restless instability. By 1967, the Israelis dealt the deadly blow that proved the lack of serious preparedness of the Arab kingdoms and republics against the dangerous and wily Zionist invaders, who were carrying out their agenda on schedule, in a well organized and well orchestrated drive to achieve the ultimate goal of Eretz Israel (from the Euphrates to the Nile). The October War of 1973 proved that the Arabs still had it in them, and a lot of the myths that were being related about the Israeli military prowess were thrown out the window. The limited resources of the Arab States (mainly Syria and Egypt) and the direct interference of the United States turned the tide in favor of the Israelis, who could not maintain any endurance of their initial momentum. But again, thanks to the "reactionary" Arab support of the late King Faisal (who shot the faucet of the oil flow to the West), America pressured the Israelis to make concessions that set the Zionist agenda back many years. In the meantime the Arab Republics and other Arab States were amassing significant arsenals, but the Israelis continued to hold their superiority, and American Israeli relations were getting stronger and stronger. The US was adamant in eliminating any chance of repeating the long petrol station lines of 1973. King Faisal was murdered in a dubious plot that surely had the blessings of the CIA and Arab leaders since then have placed the Palestine problem in the lip service category of their politics. Moreover, with the end of the Cold War over, Palestine was no more than a tickling the emotions gesture, when Arab leaders felt the heat getting too much on them. The actual plight of their brethren in Palestine was no more a stimulus for any brotherly feelings and it became more and more obvious that the Arab World was farther from national cohesion than it ever was even under the rule of "reactionary regimes". The ability of Ariel Sharon and the Bush Administration to disseminate havoc in the region is clearly more our fault than it is that of external forces, and the Arabs everywhere are sensing that somewhere along the way, their great leaders have failed them, misled them and paved the way for their enemies to have a field day with them, in Iraq, in Palestine, in the Arabian Peninsula and God knows how it will come out in the end.

The United States: Israel's agent or honest broker?

BY ADNAN ABU ODEH
THE DIALY STAR

In the span of one month, the United States used its veto three times to scuttle UN Security Council resolutions condemning Israel. The first concerned Israel's threatened expulsion of Yasser Arafat, the second the separation barrier Israel is constructing on occupied Palestinian land under the pretext of security, and the third concerned Israel's air attack against a location outside Damascus, under the pretext of combating terrorism.

The regularity and close proximity of these vetoes give rise to an erroneous belief among observers that the right of veto was given to the US for the sole purpose of protecting Israel's expansionism at the expense of Arab territory. In fact, the philosophy behind the veto was both to prevent one of the big five permanent members of the Security Council from destabilizing the equilibrium by gaining advantage at the expense of the other four, and to safeguard the rule of international law for the sake of world peace.

America's abuse of its veto power to cover Israel's transgressions against international law, its 36-year occupation of Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian territory, and its continuing expansionism, does much more than reflect the chasm that now exists between its behavior and the philosophy behind the veto power. It makes it seem, in Arab and international eyes,

as if the US is Israel's legal agent rather than the honest broker it claims to be.

This state of affairs in which the US finds itself today is the culmination of a long journey that started after World War II as sympathy with the Zionist dream. In the 1970s, support for Israel became a domestic American issue and a focal point of fierce competition among presidential contenders every four years and congressional hopefuls every two. This competition, as to which of the parties is a better friend of Israel, invariably resulted in strengthening US commitment to the latter's security and to more support. We are now at a point where Israeli and American interests are almost synonymous, a situation of which America's repetitive vetoes are but a manifestation.

The logical question that begs itself now is: For how long will the Arabs delude themselves that the US is an honest broker and continue to deal with it as such?

I do not intend by this question that we should abandon the strategy of peace in favor of one of war, for this option is undesirable and unfeasible for several reasons. Rather, what is now required is to search for a diplomatic and political alternative that takes into account the fact that the US is the appointed legal agent of Israel, whose duty it is to defend the latter's interests regardless of their legality or illegality. Usually, a legal agent advises its clients as to what they ought or ought not to do or say, and this is what the US did when it advised Israel to

rethink its separation wall and not expel Arafat.

It is also the agent's prerogative to discuss with its client all possible settlement avenues with its foes, and this the Bush administration did when it unveiled the Middle East "road map." And when the client complained about certain aspects of that initiative, the agent took these complaints into account. With this in mind, I put forth a second question: Can the Arabs form a similar diplomatic client-agent equation to counter the US-Israel one, in a manner by which Syria and Palestine become the clients, and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia the agents?

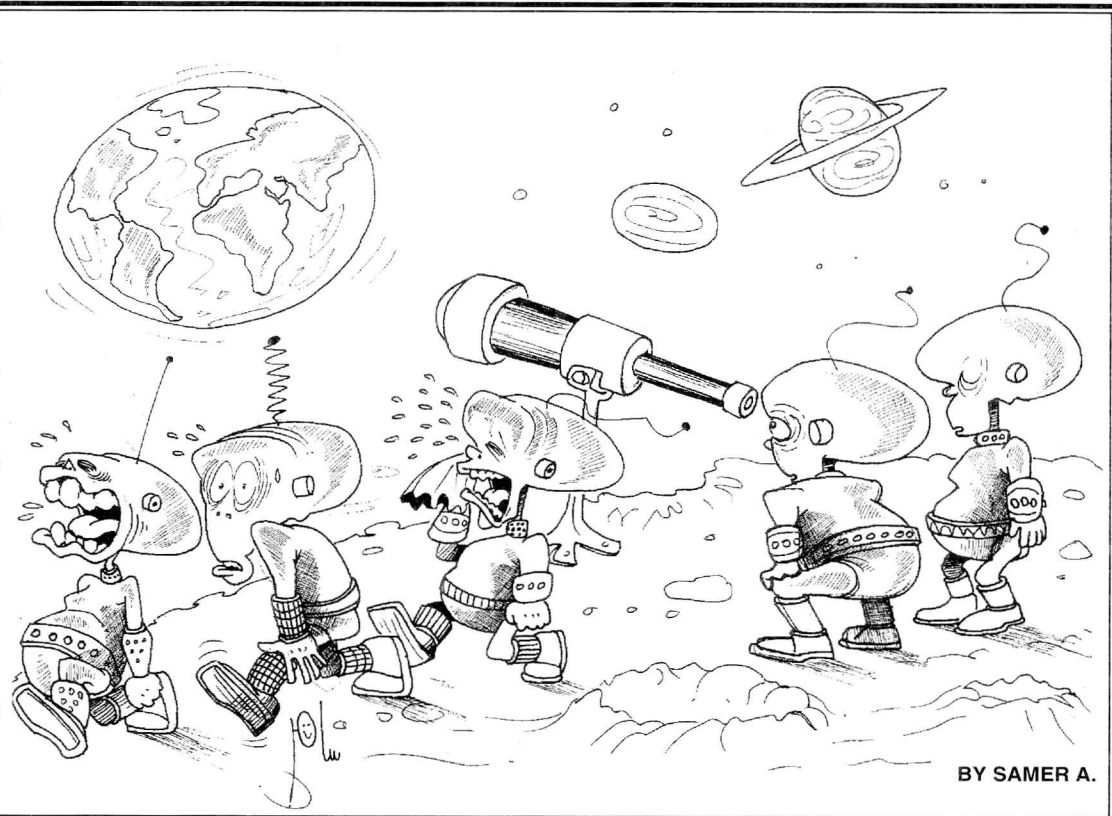
The schism that Oslo created in Arab ranks should be reconsidered and eliminated. It is evident that the Palestinians suffered a serious loss when they distanced themselves from their Arab depth after Oslo and, in my opinion, Syria equally lost when it disowned the Oslo Accords, in spite of the fact they did not deal directly with Syrian occupied territory.

My suggestion for an Arab client-agent formula rests on several political facts:

First: Jordan and Egypt are the only two Arab countries to sign a peace treaty and have diplomatic relations with Israel; this gives them added weight and influence with the US-Israel agent-client equation.

Second: Lebanon, as a neighbor of Israel, and regardless of its weight and size, holds the card of being able to choose whether to give Israel positive or negative signals as to its willingness to conclude a peace treaty with it.

SKETCHED
OPINION



BY SAMER A.

Third: Saudi Arabia, thanks to several circumstantial considerations, wields considerable regional power, in spite of the current American Zionist pressure on it.

Fourth: Morocco, as head of the Jerusalem Committee, and thanks to its close relationship to its local Jewish community and to Jews around the world, especially those in France, Canada and the US, can positively impact on a rapprochement between the positions of various parties to the conflict.

Finally, if we deal with the US as Israel's agent, and therefore as part of the opposing team, who will then play the role of facilitator in the ensuing dialogue? I believe that the "Quartet," minus one, i.e. the European Union, the UN and the Russian Federation, are both able and willing to play that role.

My final question, which still awaits an answer is, which Arab country would be able to turn this suggestion into reality? Any one of them, in my opinion, could do that, be it a potential client or agent.

The misuse of polling in the case of Iraq

BY JAMES J. ZOGBY
JORDAN TIMES

Early in President George Bush's recent public relations campaign to rebuild support for the US war effort in Iraq, Vice President Dick Cheney appeared on "Meet the Press". Attempting to make the case that the US was winning in Iraq, Cheney made the following observation: "There was a poll done, just random in the last week, first one I've seen carefully done; admittedly, it's a difficult area to poll in. Zogby International did it with American Enterprise magazine. But that's got very positive news in it in terms of the numbers it shows with respect to the attitudes to what Americans have done."

"One of the questions the poll asked is: 'If you could have any model for the kind of government you'd like to have' — and five choices were given — 'which would it be?' The US wins hands down."

"If you want to ask them do they want an Islamic government established, by 2:1 margins they say no, including the Shiite population. If you ask how long they want Americans to stay, over 60 per cent of the people polled said they want the US to stay for at least another year. So admittedly, there are problems, especially in that area where Saddam Hussein was from, where people have benefited most from his regime and who've got the most to lose if we're successful in our enterprise, and continuing attacks from terror. But to suggest somehow that that's representative of the country at large or the Iraqi people are opposed to what we've done in Iraq or are actively and aggressively trying to undermine it, I just think that's not true."

In fact, Zogby International (ZI) had conducted the poll in Iraq and the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) published their interpretation of the findings. But the AEI's "spin" and the vice president's use of their "spin" created a faulty impression of the poll's results and, therefore, of the attitude of the Iraqi people.

For example, while Cheney noted that when asked what kind of government they would like, Iraqis chose "the US ... hands down", in fact the results of the poll are actually quite different. Twenty-three per cent of Iraqis say that they would like to model their new government after the US; 17.5 per cent would like their model to be Saudi Arabia; 12 per cent say Syria, 7 per cent say Egypt and 37 per cent say "none of the above". That's hardly "winning hands down".

When given the choice as to whether they "would like to see the American and British forces leave Iraq in six months, one year, or two years", 31.5 per cent of the Iraqis say these forces should leave in six months; 34 per cent say a year, and only 25 per cent say two or more years. So while technically Cheney might say that "over 60 per cent (actually it's 59 per cent)... want the US to stay at least another year", an equally correct observation would be that 65.5 per cent want the US and

Britain to leave in one year or less.

Other numbers found in the poll go further to dampen the vice president's and the AEI's rosy interpretations. For example, when asked if "democracy can work well in Iraq", 51 per cent said "no; it is a Western way of doing things and will not work here".

And attitudes towards the US were not positive. When asked whether over the next five years, they felt that the "US would help or hurt Iraq", 50 per cent said that the US would hurt Iraq, while only 35.5 per cent felt the US would help the country. On the other hand, 61 per cent of the Iraqis felt that Saudi Arabia would help Iraq in the next five years, as opposed to only 7.5 per cent, who felt Saudi Arabia would hurt their country.

Of those polled, 50.5 per cent felt that the United Nations would help Iraq, while 18.5 per cent felt it would hurt. Iran's rating was very close to the US', with 53.5 per cent of Iraqis saying Iran would hurt them in the next five years, while only 21.5 per cent felt that Iran might help them.

It is disturbing that the AEI and the vice president could get it so wrong. Their misuse of the polling numbers to make the point they wanted to make resembles the way critics have noted that the administration used "intelligence data" to make their case to justify the war.

The danger, of course, is that painting a rosy picture that doesn't exist is a recipe for a failed policy. Wishing something to be can't make it so. At some point, reality intervenes. It's a hard lesson to learn, but it is dangerous to ignore its importance.

For the administration to continue to tell itself and the American people that "all is well" only means that needed changes in policy will not be made.

Consider some of the other poll findings: over 55 per cent give a negative rating to "how the US military is dealing with Iraqi civilians". Only 20 per cent gave the US military a positive rating.

By a margin of 57 per cent to 38.5 per cent, Iraqis indicate that they would support "Arab forces" providing security in their country.

When asked how they would describe the attacks on the US military, 49 per cent described them as "resistance operations". Only 29 per cent saw them as attacks by "Baath loyalists".

When asked who they preferred to "provide security and restore order in their country, only 6.5 per cent said the US; 27 per cent said the US and the UN together. 14.5 per cent preferred only the UN. And the largest group, 45 per cent, said they would prefer the "Iraqi military" to do the job alone.

There are important lessons in all this. Lessons policy makers ought to heed if they are to help Iraq move forward. What the Iraqi people appear to be telling us is that they have hope for the future, but they want the help of their neighbours more than that of the US. That may not be what Washington wants to hear, but it ought to listen nevertheless. Because if policy makers continue to bend the data to befit their desired policy, this hole they are digging will only get deeper.

OIC can't be a silent spectator to the probes of vested interests

BY NASIM ZEHRRA
GULF NEWS

The tenth OIC summit was held against the backdrop of significant global developments. For the Muslim world, internal political pressure has combined with the security challenges of post 9/11 to demonstrate the fragility of their political, economic and security systems.

When confronted with external and internal pressures of muscles, mind and money power, the deficiency of these systems has unmistakably surfaced. Therefore, those running them are directly experiencing the dangers and the risks that flow from systemic weakness.

They understand that there's no time for complacency. Foreign occupation, 'regime change' agendas, imminent threats of military attack and Washington's plan to "democratise" the Middle East means danger.

And those in power understand and recognise that. It is this realisation that forced a unified OIC stand on the dispatching of troops to Iraq.

Central role

For the third time in its history, Pakistan has opted to play a central role in the Muslim world. In the late forties and the early fifties, it worked for the decolonisation of Muslim countries especially of the Maghreb. Then after its dismemberment in 1972, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto turned towards the West and bonded with the Muslim world.

During this period, the 1972 OIC summit was held in Lahore. And now, in this exceptionally challenging times, Pakistan's President General Pervez Musharraf has opted to play a

proactive role.

At present, the Muslim countries need to address three levels of challenges - namely global security; internal pressures, and the negative fall-out of the post 9/11 stereotyping and racial profiling on the Muslims.

On the other hand, major power groups within the non-Muslim world have emerged as potential allies of the Muslim forces that are resisting some powers which opt for destruction, destabilisation and even demonising sections of the Muslim world.

Opting for dialogue and constructive engagement with the Muslim states are France, China and Russia, all influential Security Council members; economically strong countries like Germany, and transnational NGOs like Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and others.

Interestingly, Russia's President Vladimir Putin, who has sought OIC membership, attended the OIC summit as observer at the invitation of the Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed.

For Muslim states there are also other positives on the international scene. Foremost is the reinvigoration of the United Nations Security Council, which has emerged as an international body representing the balance of power on the legal and moral front.

Its handling of the Iraq issue is a case in point. The Security Council members have attempted to limit the terrible consequences of a complete pro-US tilt of global military power.

Moreover, beginning with the Iraq invasion, the definite wedge between the western world has not ended but certainly eroded the staying power of dangerous formulations like the clash of civilisations. It has provided an

opening to the Muslim world to engage with allies in the non-Muslim world who seek to work for genuine multilateralism.

This combined with the virtual defeat in Iraq of Washington's unilateralist policy, should provide leverage to the Muslim states. Already Washington's dealing with Iran over the nuclear issues is more in the Libya mode and less in the Iraq mode. US-Libya rapprochement is now in the final stages.

These positive factors alone cannot count for much. The OIC member states need to develop a home-grown response to the continuing security and political challenges that confront the Muslim world.

A cogent response must address both the immediate and the long-term challenges. While a consensus on a viable Iraq policy promoting Iraqi sovereignty, integrity and security is required in the immediate context, the medium and long term responses require sustained action on three fronts.

One, restructuring of OIC to enable it to implement its organisational mandate.

Two, the intellectual, technological, cultural and economic renaissance of the Muslim societies. Three, restoration of multi-literalism which functions on objective and consensus-based rules. Clearly the OIC states must be driven by a common vision of global security and of human progress, to evolve and implement a common medium and long-term strategy.

Meanwhile two noteworthy developments provide some hope for the transformation of OIC from a high-powered discussion group into a dynamic international organisation.

First, Pakistan's President General

Parvez Musharraf's rigorous advocacy to restructure the OIC so that it can become a potent organisation for the promotion of Muslims' interests at the national and international level, and secondly the handing over of the OIC chairmanship to Malaysia.

Success story

Although Mahathir Mohammed may soon retire as Malaysia's Prime Minister, he is likely to remain the brain behind Malaysia's effort to reinvigorate the OIC. Malaysia comes as the lead success story of the Muslim world as well as with experience in a successful regional organisation, the ASEAN.

In addition to efficient management, Malaysia will bring to the OIC fold Mahathir's personal commitment to Muslim renaissance and to the self-assertion of the Muslim people.

Ultimately, what must give hope to the Muslim world is the evident indivisibility of global security that is likely to force a rethink within the military and economically strong countries.

The unfair and unjust global practices compounded by the desperation driven suicide bombers, have all subverted the conventional paradigm of security.

Global multi-lateral engagement, within a cooperative and co-dependant framework is a must for genuine security. OIC must prepare itself to play a key role in a future multilateral security arrangement.

Through successful restructuring the OIC can prepare itself as a credible multilateral interlocutor.

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Ramadhan and the Yemeni community in Birmingham, UK

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Although it could be said that the Holly month of Ramadhan in only felt and experienced by the Muslim community in all the major cities of the United Kingdom, this may not hold true for the city of Birmingham.

Birmingham is the second largest city in the United Kingdom and is situated at the heart of England, this beautiful city with its canals, parks, traditional and modern buildings in addition to other land marks such as the Bournvild village, the origin of chocolate manufacturing, make it an attractive city for tourists.

Birmingham is also unique for its mixed racial inhabitants. Out of the 1 million total inhabitants, 20% are of Asian origin, with Islam being their main religion.

The Yemeni community constitutes the second largest Asian community with approximate 10,000 members. The Muslim community as a whole has played and continues to play a very active role in the life of the city. Their presence is felt by the presence of the many different Mosques that decorate the city.

Beautiful Mosques of different shape and sizes are found throughout the city and parallel those found in Islamic cities. These Mosques play important roles in the life of the Muslim community, particularly during the month of Ramadhan.

The Yemeni community is found concentrated mainly in three different districts, namely Basal Health, spark-till/ spark brock and at Sandwell. Although Yemeni in Birmingham originate from different parts of the Yemen, the majority comes from Taiz and are largely found in the Basal Health district of the city.

The smallest parts of the Yemeni community reside at Sandwell district and because of the distance, has its own community center.

It is managed by Mr. Seid Ben Seid,

a very pleasant and friendly chaps who strives continuous in the looking after the welfare of the community.

The major part of the community lives at Basal Health and has along history dating back to the late Sheikh Alshokani. Basal Health is well known due to the presence of the Zawiy.

This famous and historic place dates back to Al-Showkani era and continues to play an active role in the life of the Yemeni community. Presently, it is headed by Sheikh Bakiel and provides various services to the community as well as being used as a Mosque for daily prayers and undoubtedly plays a major role in the life of the community during the month of Ramadan.

The history of the Yemeni community not only in Birmingham, but in the whole of the United Kingdom, is established with the history of the Zawiy and greater effort should be made is looking after this historic place. Although the Yemeni community is one of the oldest community.

Birmingham, its success has remained limited. Unlike other communities which have excelled in education producing proleuxials in all walks of life (teachers, doctors, layers, journalists, scientists etc) and participated fully and effectively; society, the Yemeni community has lagged behind and its future is in question with the continual threat of factories closure.

The only option forward is to focus seriously in education. However, they would need external advice, motivation of continual support in order to succeed in this area. The Amanah, Muath Welfare trusts, which was founded with the financial help of the lot Haz Hail S. Anam, has come to play the major role in the life of the Yemeni community in Birmingham. The center in talking some of the problems faced by the community and provides education, social support as well as acting as a gathering place for the community.

The center has a small mosque used

for daily prayers. During tiredly prayers, the mosque tills and over flow with worshipers to fill all the major Halls to the center. The center also plays a vital role in the community life during the Holly month of Ramadan.

Ramadan in the United Kingdom has considered with shortest days of the winter timing. Fasting starts at six o'clock in the morning and continues until just after 4 o'clock in the evening. Iftar and dinner is provided by the Amanah center not only for the Yemeni community but also members of the Muslim community.

Tarweeh is also held at the center everyday from 7 o'clock onward and is attended by whole families. The mosque fills with worshipers and like Friday prayers, over flow to fill the rest of the Halls in the center. Attendance of whole families in facilitated by the Amanah provision of a necessary for infants and young children and a youth club run by Ali Alrwani, which caters for the youth, during Tarweeh prayer.

In this manner parents induct their worship in peace while their young enjoy themselves and the youth club. Iftar consists of dates, khoah (Yemeni coffee) in addition to samosa, Bugia and porridge.

The main meal course to similar that consumed by Yemeni families in Yemen and consists of Murak (soap) salta, aseed, rice prepared in different varieties complemented by vegetables especially important from Yemen and include Karath, spring onion, garlic etc. with the exception of Karth, the rest of the vegetable are plentiful, however, there from Yemen are preferred and people are willing to buy them at together prices.

There is a huge market for Yemeni products including vegetables and particularly during the month of Ramadan. However, such opportunity has not seen exploited effectively thus for only Businessmen both here or in Yemen.

Therefore the limited supply of

Yemeni products that arrives in Birmingham is sold instantly and in many occasions has to be rational by shopkeepers. The Yemeni community continues to live in hope that one day they would be able to buy all their needs of Yemeni products from their local shops like the rest of other communities in Birmingham.

Sahoor, which is taken at 5 o'clock in the morning, consist of chappati (Boor) with traditional Yemeni ghee with or without Yemeni hmei. Other tried include serial, toast etc. during the last ten days of Ramadan, Tahjod is done at the Amina's mosque and Sahoor is provided they're as well, by generous charitable individuals. Ramadan is lived and felt directly and indirectly by the whole community in

Birmingham.

Many changes and accommodations are made to meet the need of Muslims, by many institutions including schools and work places. Since many school children observe fasting, even at early ages, schools with predominantly Muslim children's close half an hour early in order for the children to go home in time for Iftar with their parents.

In addition, schools encourage parents to take their fasting children home for an hour at Midding to rest before resumption of the afternoon sessions. Similar arrangement are made in many work places where workers are allowed to start work early and go home early in time for Iftar.

Although prayer rooms are found in many work places, additional prayer rooms are made available for Muslim during the month of Ramadan. While Taraweeh is concluded in every mosques in the city during the month of Ramadan, Eid prayer is conducted collectively by the whole Muslim community at the central Mosque.

Although the Mosque is large. It can not accommodate the whole community at once. Instead the Eid prayer is conducted 6 or more times in order for all to pray. Following Eid prayer the Yemeni community gathers at the Amanah to celebrate the rest of the Eid day. Food and drinks are provided and parents are given to all children and the whole family gets the chance to spend a very enjoyable day.

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Teaching the French language along with the English

By MOHAMMED SAEED AL-MIKHLAFI
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

The willingness of learning more than one language plays a great role in making people able to communicate with other communities in order to cope with the recent scientific, technological and up-to-date knowledge.

The new orientation in teaching French language along with the English is adopted by Aden University's faculty of Education. This new policy has started up a new problem which has aroused much of controversy and discussions amongst students in the collage. Some would support this new orientation and others could hardly believe in its benefits.

As a result of field visits and sounding out ideas of students and university professors at the faculty of education, English department in Aden University, I gathered various ideas and opinions of the subject in question and have come out with report.

Mohammed Ali Shabbab, forth level, says he finds it very difficult to study French along with English intensively in this level without being given an earlier chance to have courses in French language in first and second years. So what use will we gain after graduating, if we learn it without a proper academic plan?

Ghada Saleam Al-Attar, a student level 1 says "In my opinion, it is useful and cause no distraction, so I enjoy learning French and English as well, after I Finish the collage these two languages will be of a great help to get job opportunities."

Mutaseem Mohamed Al-Odaimi, level 2, "think it is a mere distraction of our minds, because we have a serious problem in learning two languages. My aim for joining this collage was to

study and focus on English, but I became astonished, when the French was added beside the English, so I advise myself and my colleagues that we have to create a stimulus to study more than one language".

Nada Al-Shamere, level 2. "My study of the English language helped me more in learning the French language along with the English"

Basma Al-Baidhani, Level 4 has said to study an intensive course in French at this level causes many difficulties, because we did not have begun to study it from the first level. This reminds with a famous proverb of "Jack of all trades masters none".

Hajer Nour Al-Katheari third level, "It seems very ambitious to study French and English, but what is going on is the opposite. We devote much of our time to study French more than the essential main objective which is to study English".

Tahani Ba Maged Second level, "There is no distraction in studying French along with English, as it is very important in our daily life for communication with external world," she stressed.

University teachers:-

Dr. Abdullah Al-Kaf, English department, Aden Faculty of Education said that it seems great to have more than one language, definitely, "French" the language of the law, but what actually happens in our college is that the atmosphere is inadequate to teach French as it should be because the general level of the college students studying English is very "poor" they need time to study English as one subject. In addition to that the intensive French courses, in the forth level, causes many problems and makes students frustrated.

It is preferable to teach French from the early stages along with English, so

that students can learn it more easily.

Dr. Lakhdar Bencoula, the head of French department sees that French language is not by means a problem that students may face.

The main goal for teaching French along with English is to open new scientific and professional horizons for the Yemeni students, since learning languages has become very necessary for its significance for further knowledge and world communication.

As we stated before, there is an official document from the ministry of education, we have already received, which puts fingers on paying more attention to teach French in Aden Faculty of education, as it qualifies teachers who are capable to teach French in Secondary schools"

Abdulrahman Ahmed Mohamed Naji, lecturer of French language in the faculty of arts and education. He stresses that to claim there are difficulties that our students encounter, seems illogical, but the real problem is to create a stimulus among our students to learn languages.

It is well known scientifically that the one who learns a foreign language could learn another one more easily. In addition, there are large numbers of graduates who are able to speak French and some teach it in secondary schools.

Dr. Maha Bazoheir, Educational Psychology department gives her view in this regard. She started with saying that learning two languages can not cause any distraction for the students that may happen when these two languages have resemblance in some linguistic aspects, but we can not apply this example in our case that was claimed by students. It is preferable to teach French by starting from the early stages "First year", second and so forth.

This academic way will help students learn French beside English more easily.

Vacancy Announcement

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following positions:

Programme Assistant

Responsibilities include:

- Maintain expenditure ledges, process mandatory and other budget revisions, reconcile headquarters data with various programme finance ledgers.
- Verify, analyze and reconcile various programme expenditure reports from the country office, headquarters and government, and undertake follow-up on remedial actions. Maintain financial Information Management system (FIM) local reference tables and processes FIM backup according to established procedures.
- Monitor the Country Programme Management Plan (CPMP) and maintain a consolidated data reporting and follow up format on these management actions.
- Maintain records, documents and workplans for the monitoring of project implementation; compile, organize data and information for easy follow-up.
- Process National Execution (NEX), Direct Execution (DEX) advances and direct payments in FIM; conduct and participate in the implementation of FIM training plans.
- Draft correspondence relating to programme; clarify, follow up, and respond to requests for information.
- Follow up and process the closure of financially completed projects.
- Maintain and update the automated filing folder for the Unit's documentation in the CO automated filing/documentation system.
- Draft presentations and other statistical charts for advocacy purposes, using automated tools.
- Participate in programme/project field visits to get physically acquainted with the nature of the projects' activities and their implementation processes.

Qualifications:

- Completion of secondary school with supplemental training in accounting and finance
- Excellent command of the English and Arabic languages
- Excellent knowledge of computer and internet use including mastery of word processing and database
- 5-7 years extended specialized experience in financial information management, programme resource and management.

Interested candidates who have the necessary qualifications and background for the above position may submit their applications by mail to Human Resources Unit, UNDP, P. O. Box 551, Sana'a

The deadline for receiving applications is 30 October 2003

For further details of our vacancies you may visit our website at:
<http://www.undp.org/ye/undp-vacancies.htm>

AIDS and its spread in the Republic of Yemen

BY AKRAM ALI AL-HINDI
& KHADIJAH AL SARAH
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

AIDS and Sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs) are globally recognized as a major public health problem. Besides a significant cause of ill health, STDs have also been shown to increase substantially the risks of sexual transmission of HIV.

Regular reporting says that 150 000 infections occur per year. There is no integration of HIV/AIDS activities in health related programmes to enable better utilization of existing human and financial resources.

In the republic of Yemen and according to the Ministry of Public Health and Population, HIV/AIDS cases increased from one in 1990 to 60 in 1996 and the total accumulative number went up to 870 by the year 2001. A sevenfold increase of HIV positive cases among blood donors from 1998 to 2000 has been observed and estimates of safe screening of all transfused blood have been said to range from 50 % to 80%.

The findings of a 2001 HIV/AIDS situation analysis and need assessment conducted in Sana'a city show that the reported number of HIV positive cases among health care providers and patients is still low.

Findings reveal the potential for a spread of HIV infection through health care setting due to the lack of

infection control. The poor condition of hospital waste management for instance is a serious predisposing factor for rapid spread of blood-borne infections among health care providers as well as in the community.

Experiences from other countries show that the control of the spread of the virus is contingent upon successful control among high risk and vulnerable groups in countries with current low prevalence; however, so far, very little is known about HIV/IDS/STD vulnerability and the true prevalence of risk behaviour and its determinants in Yemen.

The attitude of the Government and Non-governmental organization regarding AIDS/STD

In the government's 2nd five-year development plan 2001- 2005 (control of STDs including AIDS) was mentioned as one of the programs under the ministry of health sector plan. The updated National Population Policy of the Republic of Yemen and the population action program 2001 - 2005 explicitly addressed the issue of STDs and the importance of the prevention and curative measure for these diseases as appropriate.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations have initiated activities mostly with the support from the multilateral organizations, in particular from World Health

Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and with limited support from bilateral organizations and international NGOs.

The main activities were in the area of awareness raising, training of health workers and condom distribution and research. Awareness raising activities included production and distribution of printed materials, travelling drama theatre group, production of booklets, lectures and seminars and HIV/ AIDS health education campaign targeting high school students and higher education institutions.

The national strategy of the government also coincides with the general strategy of HIV/ AIDS Regional Committee for Mediterranean countries, held in Riyadh in Oct. 2001 and other related international conventions.

Conclusion

The true extent of HIV/AIDS and STDs spread in the country is not known, as no studies to reliably determine prevalence or to examine vulnerability and risk behaviour have taken place; however, there has been seven-fold increase in the HIV positive rate among blood donors between 1998 and 2001.

STDs data is not captured in the National Health Information System, but reproductive health care providers in the large cities report significant prevalence of STDs using the syndromic method.



Aids is an epidemic disease in some African countries. Lack of awareness and simple prevention means makes it the most STD in the area.

The Yemeni motto to treat the issue of the spread of AIDS in Yemen is that (Yes for the protection from AIDS & NO for the discrimination against its patients).

And for the young and adults be careful of this catastrophic disease and always remember that Islam has prevented us from this disease by marriage, which is the only right way

of having sexual intercourse.

(References; - National strategic framework for the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS in the Republic of Yemen)

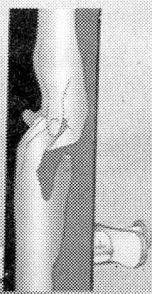
قَالَ تَعَالَى : [وَمَا تَقْضُوا مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ تَقْبُوهُ عَنْكُمْ] (الله)

عش لنفسك كل يوم..

وعش لغيرك هذا اليوم..

بتبرعك لمرض السرطان..

الحملة الخيرية لدعم مراكز مرضى السرطان



نستقبل تبرعاتكم على الأرقام التالية :

البنك اليمني للإنشاء والتعمير بجميع فروع - رقم الحساب : (١١١)
بنك التضامن الإسلامي - رقم الحساب : (١٠١٠)
البنك الإسلامي - رقم الحساب : (٢٤٠٠٠)

الحملة الخيرية للتبرع

على شاشة الفضائية : السبت 25 أكتوبر 2003 م

Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



Al-Shoura weekly, 19 Oct. 2003.

Main headlines:

- Six new worshippers arrested in the Grand Mosque, prayers try to catch some seconds to chant slogans against America
- Retreat in GDP by 4%, inflation increase by 8.3%
- Mahathir Mohammed: Jews govern the world
- Saudi labour replacing incoming one includes Yemen

The economic editor has written an article saying the Yemeni trade and industrial circle is preparing work for the abolishment of the sales tax law the government intends to begin its implementation later. Strategy of the national capital is based on three options; abolishing the law, postponing it or amending it. A leading personality at the union of the chambers of commerce had stated that if the government was insistent on imposing the implementation of the law then the "slaughter" should be carried out according to the Islamic way. That was a clear indication and an announcement of the state of resentment of the private sector regarding the passing of the law and its amendments in a precaution of the negative impact it would inflict on the economy and the society. The law was issued under a republican decree but its application was postponed for electoral reasons following a pressuring campaign by traders and industrialists. Economic observers are expecting that the coming few days would see a stepped up tension between the government and the private sector.



Annas weekly, 20 Oct. 2003.

Main headlines:

- Liquefied gas crisis hits citizens and investors as well
 - Full story of accusing Saed Noman with infidelity, Zindani's denial
- Columnist Hosni al-Jawshaie says in his article that many of Arab coun-

tries information offers a free of charge service to enemies of the nation through newscasts or satellite programs and the use of certain expressions harming the Arab nation's high interest. When we go back to origin of those expressions we find them Zionist ones repeated by information media like parrots without comprehending their evil goals. For instance the western media describe the Palestinian resistance organisations as terrorist organisations and the martyrdom operations as terrorist. Some satellite channels and some Arab leaders also began to describe the resistance operations as terrorist, even the Palestinian authority has recently described the operation in Maxim restaurant in Haifa as a terrorist operation. The resistance operations in Iraq against the Anglo-American occupation are described as operations and explosions against the American and British forces and media in most Arab countries avoid describing the Anglo-American forces as occupying forces but some TV channels describe operations against those forces as terrorist.

What we hope is that the Arab media should entertain an independent personality and to name things with their real names and not to be affected or influenced by the Zionist media that makes news for news agencies.



Al-Mithaq weekly, organ of the GPC 20 Oct. 2003.

Main headlines:

- GPC condemns the American congress resolution against Syria
- 167 questions by the World Trade Organisation answered by Yemen
- American oil company Vintage digs seven oil wells in Shabwa
- Islah refuses to hand over a school in Shara'ab

Columnist Iskandar al-Asbahi writes an article saying that the concept of press in the age of information has changed. The news is no longer the first goal the newspaper is running after under the prevalence of the satellite channels but rather the details con-

Main headlines

- MPs discuss state budget, external debts amount to \$ 5140 million, domestic YR 227 billion
- Director of National Project on fighting AIDS: Hospitals major communicator of AIDS virus
- Huttat gunmen released according to deal with authorities
- Mosque preachers cause behind al-Nahari suicide
- In Ibb, A lady commits suicide for fear from divorce
- University guard burn posters calling for boycotting Zionist entity products
- International fraudulent presents a plan to trigger war between GPC and Islah parties
- Foundation stones laid for program for developing Yemeni port cities
- President Saleh: The state encourages investments, especially those providing job opportunities
- Rendering port cities into areas for investment attraction and economic growth
- GPC-YSP dialogue begins shortly Al-Eryani: Yemeni initiative calls for establishment of a union restoring the nation's dignity
- The Bank for the poor begins work next June
- Trading with children and smuggling the young to Saudi Arabia
- Would Islah sacrifice Zindani as it did with al-Mouyad?
- While the government condemns dubious relations of opposition, JMP demands government for transparency in its relations with America
- Part of joint security cooperation, Washington receives forty Yemeni political security officers
- Yemen renews work agreement with HUNT
- Islamic countries leaders discuss challenges of security, peace and development
- Minister of Health and Population: Yemen's accession to GCC health ministers council enhances coordination in all fields
- PM & Syrian oil minister discuss establishment of joint venture for mineral industrialization
- Interior minister: Security team takes part in investigations with detainees in Saudi Arabia
- Human Rights minister, judiciary and security personalities confirm violations of human rights

tained in the news item and its backgrounds. The developments in the technology of press production have had their effect on the process of press editing and have developed it towards innovation of new editorial styles and forms. In this direction there must be a new Yemeni press system. The existing system has been affected by stagnation and patching it up would not reform it. There must be a new system keeping pace with changes and meeting needs of the society. I think there are alternatives for a new Yemeni press system, administration, production and content. Such a system could be based on establishing a unified media establishment grouping various media instruments owned by the government especially that now is the age of information empires and media investments.



Al-Shumou weekly, 18 Oct. 2003.

Main headlines:

- Governors of Hudeida and Aden did not achieve things deserve to be mentioned
- Al-Biedh, Jifri and Attas spell out conditions and American guarantees for their return home
- After being asked to offer intelligence information, participants walk out of a course organised by the American embassy
- Gulf forum on democracy hosted by Sana'a and attended by Iraq
- Phenomenon of storming schools and attacks on teachers renewed

The political editor of the newspaper says in his article on Mr Mahathir Mohammed the Malaysian prime minister is the example of the personality that must be in governance in Islamic countries. He says this personality has in 23 year tenure in power in Malaysia the country moved from to occupy the positions of progress and achieved a great presence by virtue of sincerity, self denial and credibility in word and deed.

Malaysia is a country that did not care about backwardness and did not believe in it. It has realized the meaning of providing opportunities and

unleashing energies in a multi-racial, religious and norms society. Nevertheless, this plurality did not stand as a hindrance on the road of progress by virtue of the wise politics and pursuit Malaysia as a multi-lateral society has altogether headed with all its energies and forces for construction and development and its products have invaded the world and offered the name of Malaysia ahead of other countries.



26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, 16 Oct. 2003.

Main headlines:

- Vice-president opens projects in Taiz
- A report on the level of the implementation of the strategy of poverty alleviation
- Two of weapons merchants, arrested in Hadramout
- Sana'a hosted the Gulf forum for democracy
- Yemeni cultural festival in Washington enhanced Yemeni-American cultural relations
- Yemen takes part in meeting of Arab experts on the handicapped

The newspaper editorial has been this week devoted to discussing the 10th Islamic Summit held in Malaysia. The paper says the complicated and difficult circumstances the Islamic nation is experiencing gives this summit an exceptional significance due to the unprecedented nature of challenges and dangers the nation is facing. The Muslims are now amidst great dangers and need not to be reminded by their leaders that they are one nation but look at the summit for drafting its resolutions that live to the level reflecting the conscious comprehension that understands practically what should be done in order to render the Islamic nation an effective power commensurate to its size and world position regarding population and area. This in fact needs the guarantee of an existence of a genuine will to upgrade the collective action of Islamic countries according to duties and confrontation of challenge and dangers the nation is exposed to.

World Press

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

Egypt

Al Ahram

Israeli troops intensified their aggression on Gaza on Monday as F-16 jet fighters and Apache helicopters launched four successive raids on Palestinian targets, killing eight people and injuring 70 others.

Al Akhbar

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will receive Chinese envoy to the Middle East Wang Shijie to exchange views and probe means of pushing forward the peace process in the region.

The Chinese official arrives in Egypt on Tuesday for a three-day visit.

Al Gomhuria

An explosive went off Monday while US soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division was on patrol in Fallujah west of Baghdad, killing one US soldier and injuring five others, the US military said.

The Egyptian Gazette

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon on Monday renewed the threat to "remove" Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat just hours after Israeli warplanes and helicopters killed two Palestinian militants and a bystander in airstrikes in Gaza.

Britain

The Daily Telegraph:

Downing Street mounted an all-out effort Monday night to allay doubts about British Prime Minister Tony Blair's health after he received hospital treatment for an irregular heartbeat.

The Times

British Conservative Party's leader Iain Duncan Smith faced fresh embarrassment over his state-funded political perks Monday night when it emerged he had been spoken to about the alleged misuse of the chauffeur-driven car given to him as Leader of the Opposition.

The Independent

The Irish Republican Army is expected to signal an important initiative Tuesday aimed at breaking the impasse over the peace process in Northern Ireland, including a third act

of weapons decommissioning. The IRA is also thought to be poised to indicate that its war is over.

The Guardian

Conservative strategists face a near-nightmare scenario, as this month's Guardian/ICM monthly poll showed the opposition party under Duncan Smith trailing the government by five points with no popular alternative to his leadership in sight.

Financial Times

British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw sought Monday to put to rest questions about Britain's commitment to NATO, telling parliament there was "no case" for a separate European Union military headquarters outside the Atlantic alliance, or for the EU to take over the territorial defense duties now in the hands of NATO.

France

Le Monde

The United States economy recovered at a surprising speed of 6 percent while Europe contracted 0.1 percent in the second quarter. The 2004 forecast sees that Europe lags far behind the north America. French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin is making all his efforts at avoiding the darkest scenario.

Le Figaro

Interior ministers of EU's five big nations agreed to include "biometric" information, such as digital fingerprints, face-scan or iris-scan in a microchip on visas for EU's Schengen area.

Liberation

The French government authorizes the Post to enter business of estate credit but the measure is not enough to save the public sector from tough competition.

Germany

Die Welt

The six leading economic institutes predict in their autumn report a growth of 1.7 percent for Germany next year.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

The foreign ministers of Germany, France and Britain will talk with Iranian leaders Tuesday in attempt to overcome the controversy over Iran's nuclear program.

Handelsblatt

German big banks believe that there will be strong rise on stock exchanges in coming weeks due to favorable business atmosphere.

Japan

Asahi

A report released by the Justice Ministry Monday showed that 34.2 percent of prisoners in Japan have suffered from attacks, threats and bullying from guards. About 7.6 percent of jail officials admitted to activities violating human rights.

Yomiuri

A latest survey showed the approval rate for Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's cabinet dropped to 59.6 percent, down 5.4 percentage point from the previous one at the end of last month.

Nihon Keizai

A poll found Japan's capital spending for fiscal 2003 would show first rise in three years.

Pakistan

Dawn

Moody's Investors Service on Monday raised its rating on Pakistan's foreign currency debt, saying a narrowing budget gap places the government in a better position to manage the national debt.

The News

The Hamid Karzai-led Afghan transitional government on Monday confirmed that former foreign minister Mulla Wakil Ahmad Mutawakil was at the center of the conciliatory talks now under way with Taliban who had not committed crimes.

India

Hindustan Times

Militants and security forces were engaged in a stand-off in Thiyaran village in India-controlled Kashmir. Authorities say the militants who were holed up in a house, took at least 10 villagers hostage and were refusing to surrender. Security forces cordoned off the village.

The Times of India

Dengue leads to Twelve deaths and

more than 1,500 cases. Delhi is still in the grip of the fever.

The Hindu

Investigations into the abduction and criminal assault of a Swiss diplomat in her car this past Tuesday night are progressing at a slow pace as the victim — who had left for Switzerland soon after the ghastly incident — has not been responding to the Delhi police plea for identification of the culprits.

Kenya

Daily Nation

United States Secretary of State Colin Powell is due to arrive here on Tuesday to attend the Sudanese peace talks in Naivasha, 90 km northeast of Nairobi. On his arrival in the afternoon, he will hold a meeting with Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki in the capital.

Kenya Times

Former Kenyan president Daniel

Moi on Monday called on the government of National Rainbow Coalition to implement all the promises it made during last year's general elections.

East African Standard:

Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki on Monday used his Kenyatta Day address to the nation to send a no-nonsense message to corrupt officials: Their hour of reckoning has come.

Philippines

Manila Bulletin

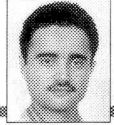
The governments of Philippines and Thailand have struck a deal which calls for further strengthening of their cooperation for investment initiatives in the energy sector, primarily in the oil and gas industries, officials said Monday. In line with the newly-signed memorandum of understanding on the sidelines of the on-going 11th Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economic leaders' meeting in Bangkok, Thai energy officials are

scheduling a visit to the country next month in order to bring to a higher level what was vouched for in the agreement.

The Philippine Star

Imports of the country fell 8.5 percent to 3.105 billion US dollars in August from a year earlier, likely in reaction to a failed mutiny in July, but the drop signaled potential problems in demand for electronics assembled for export.

Ecommerce Integrated Systems



NAJEEB YAHYA
AL-SHARAFI
NCC EDUCATION - YEMEN

With increased interoperability of systems and greater information sharing within organizations, various ways of integrating systems have emerged to enable the sharing and management of resources:

- intranets;
- database publishing;
- workflow.

Intranets

An intranet is the use of Internet technology and standards on internal corporate networks. Instead of information sitting on various machines around the organization, a central resource of information can be stored, maintained and updated on a single server. Everyone within the organization can then be given access to some, or all, of this information (according to their position). Where information is too sensitive to be published on the Internet, companies may choose to extend the use of a controlled part of their intranet (such as a database of products and prices) to trading partners. This is known as an extranet. Because the intranet/extranet uses Internet protocols, direct ordering can be facilitated in just the same way as on the World Wide Web.

Database Publishing

Database publishing is using information within a company (perhaps on an intranet) in the most efficient way for all the company's publishing requirements. In many instances this will involve taking the same core information and presenting it in a number of different ways. So, for example, a company's full list of products might be held on a central catalogue on its Web site; the same information might then be customized to present a specific view of it for individual customers depending on their buying patterns. Equally, a CD-ROM might be produced, perhaps with a subset of the catalogue, and mailed to those customers who do not have access to the Internet. The important thing is that when any core information changes anywhere in the company, the changes are reflected in any published version of the data.

Workflow

Workflow is a methodology that organizes the tasks, procedural steps, people, information, and tools for a particular business process. There are now many workflow automation software packages that enable a company to manage the completion of a project or process. A bank, for example, may use a workflow application to make sure that an application form for a mortgage is handled in a structured way, passing through a number of clearly identified stages from the initial enquiry through to final agreement of the loan. Each person involved in processing the application would be monitored by the workflow software to ensure that their part of the operation had been properly carried out before the process was allowed to proceed to the next employee and their task.

As workflow is about using information technology to manage business processes, it is also about improving business processes and, like EDI, it calls for the reorganization of the business using business process redesign

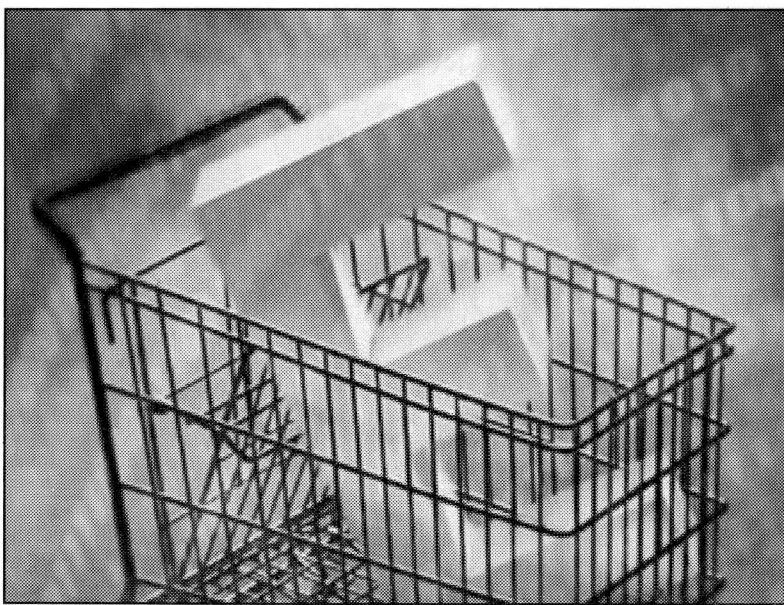
Supply Chain E-commerce

Good supply chain management is essential for a successful company. Effective management of the supply chain keeps costs down. This is prima-

rily achieved by ensuring that communication can flow freely along the chain. This is where the use of the Internet and E-commerce comes in.

The importance of managing the physical supply chain effectively is highlighted by a report by Forrester Research. This report concludes that distribution is likely to become a major problem for companies selling online. Those companies who cannot deliver quickly are going to suffer customer defections and declining revenues. Issues such as returns and transport charges will need to be addressed, while the expectations of the customer in terms of quicker delivery times will have to be matched by a more efficient and flexible supply chain. Supply chain E-commerce uses various techniques to improve the delivery of goods between suppliers and their customers. Typical supply chain applications include:

- stock control;
- just-in-time delivery;
- transportation;



- Warehouse management.

An underlying technology of all of these is automatic identification, which is achieved primarily through the use of bar-coding.

Stock Control

Retail outlets, such as supermarkets, are big users of E-commerce, using it to manage stock levels and re-order goods from their suppliers. Every time the barcode on any one of the wide range of stock items held is swiped, this is logged by the stock management system which, when the critical number is reached, will automatically order new goods. The order will generally be batched and sent electronically to be automatically processed by the ordering system of the supplier. Not only does this mean that all goods are kept as fresh as possible, but it means that stock levels are minimized and warehousing space is optimized. It is also now possible for suppliers and the retail outlets to share forecasting information about seasonal variations in the popularity of certain items. This helps them to predict when an extra large order of, say, ice cream would be needed. Forecasting information is an example of how specialist information drawn from sales records can be exchanged using EDI.

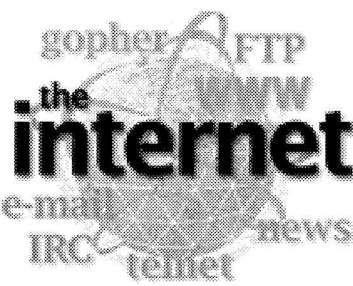
Just-In-Time (JIT)

Just-In-Time (JIT) ordering is now common in a range of business sectors, such as the automotive industry. Just as a retail outlet only wants to stock up with new goods as it needs them, so too a manufacturing concern will only want to have parts delivered as they are required. Ecommerce enables companies to:

- keep their stock levels down thereby minimizing the amount of capital tied up on the shelves;
- minimize the amount of (often very expensive) warehousing needed;
- work to shorter lead times;
- as a result of the above, lower the costs of the manufactured goods;
- Improve the relationship between the supplier and the customer.

Transportation

When customers (such as retail outlets) order goods from suppliers there is obviously a requirement to arrange delivery of the goods between the two points in the supply chain. This can also be organized via Ecommerce. EDI



messages have been designed specifically for this purpose but, increasingly, the Internet is also being used in this context. In particular, companies such as Fedex can allow customers to view the delivery status of their order via a password-protected area of their Web site. Remember, though, that E-commerce is not just about ordering and supplying goods - it is about improving business processes. In the case of transportation knowing what goods are arriving in what order can mean that warehousing, subsequent transportation, transfer between different transportation systems (such as sea-to-road-to-rail) and eventual delivery and stacking can be made more efficient. It may also be important to know about specific aspects of goods that are to be transported, for example are there frozen goods or hazardous cargoes to be handled? Knowing this information in advance can enable the freight company to make the appropriate transport plans. All of the information required to plan the necessary transport facilities can be transmitted electronically.

Warehouse Management

The same types of benefit are equally applicable to warehouse management. The aim is to minimize the amount of warehousing needed and to make delivery into and out of the warehouse as efficient as is possible. Having electronically updated database records of the stock in a warehouse enables a company to share information on availability of goods.

Automatic Identification

A common underlying technology for all supply chain E-commerce is Automatic Identification (AI).

Barcodes

Barcodes contain a unique identifying number that can be read by a machine scanning a series of printed bars of differing thickness. They are not just used on retail goods, but also on packing cartons and crates - each enabling transportation companies to report where goods are in the system, and warehouses and retailers to manage stock levels. The unique number is used to call up information on the product/shipment from a database, and can be used for ordering goods as well as monitoring stock levels. It is no coincidence that the UK body responsible for administering barcodes (the Article Number Association) was also responsible for the UK's EDI standard, TRADACOMS.

Transponders

Although AI is commonly associated with the barcode there are other useful tools in this category. One is the transponder, which is a very small signal transmitter that has been used widely to monitor transportation of goods in the United States. Like the barcode, each has a unique identifying number. Although to be 'read' the transponder must pass a receiver that will pick up its electronic signal. US railway companies use transponders to identify containers and rolling stock, monitoring their whereabouts via a network of strategically placed receivers along railway lines.

Next week: Ecommerce terminology

Dying Languages

BY SIVADASAN,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
FACULTY OF ARTS
IBB, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Science always shocked and terrorised the conservatives in many respects. When everybody cries for a single, universal language to communicate with at the wake of this post-high-tec era, the linguists are mourning the loss of many languages throughout the world. This lamentation reminds us of the elite's soul-searching trips to the villages of many remote areas in the third world countries while the villagers make desperate attempts to migrate to the cities for better prospects. Unbearable and polluted city life was the cause of such explorations - on the part of the soul-seekers - a few decades ago, but no remote area in any part of the world is free from the clutches of the all-pervading high-tec monster these days.

We have had a lot of contradictory events in the history to point out the dual roles played by the science and technology. Bookmaking is one of the interesting examples to cite. Science and technology made bookmaking very fast and easy and gave birth to ever so many authors since the middle ages. But it is facing a serious problem now due to the high-tec storage devices like computer and CD in addition to the postmodern view that declares "the death of the author" as Roland Barthes puts it. Libraries, in the conventional sense, are fast getting eliminated and the sources of knowledge - websites - are easily getting closer to the common people by means of internet. The same is the fate of many a language at the moment.

Marie Smith says that her language - the Alaskan tongue of Eyak - will die with her. And she mourns its passing. "If you were expecting a little baby, and it went back to its home so that it wasn't born alive, how would you feel?" says Smith, 85, who moved to Anchorage from her tribal home on Prince William Sound in 1973.

A fisherman's daughter, Smith grew up Eyak, a branch of the Athabaskan Tlingit family of languages spoken for 3,000 years in Cordova, along the Copper River. But she stopped speaking Eyak when she attended government schools. Neither her children nor grandchildren know the language.

"I should have made them learn it, but they just weren't interested," she said.

Eyak is among thousands of languages expected to disappear in the next 100 years, a mortality rate that has linguists rushing to document and save the world's endangered tongues. "We are losing a part of our cultural history," said Michael Krauss, a University of Alaska linguistics professor and founder of the Alaska Native Language Centre, established in the 1970s to save the state's 20 native tongues.

Krauss and other linguists blame the losses on economic and social trends, politics, improved transportation and the global reach of telecommunication.

tions. Whatever the reason, they predict that as many as half of the world's 6,800 tongues could die over the next century - and hundreds more will disappear in the century after that.

"I would be the happiest guy in the world if I were wrong," Krauss said. But he noted that only 500 to 600 languages are spoken by at least two generations, making them relatively safe from extinction. According to experts, half the people on the planet use just 15 languages to communicate, while 10 percent of the population speak in one of about 6,800 distinct tongues. Half the world's languages are spoken by fewer than 2,500 people, mostly in remote areas that are becoming less remote every day. Global economics are prompting the young to leave isolated villages in India, Mexico and South America. They are headed for cities in search of better lives, leaving native tongues behind.

Meanwhile, satellite TV and the Internet are reaching into isolated areas of Papua New Guinea, a South Pacific island nation with 832 languages, more than any other country. If you go to Papua New Guinea and go out in the most remote areas, you can find grass huts, and alongside one of them you'll see a satellite dish and, of course, the TV that's coming in English," said Anthony Aristar, a linguistics professor at Wayne State University in Detroit who studies dying languages. He is creating a \$2 million database listing the world's tongues.

The death of a language is nothing new. The spoken word, developed tens of thousands of years ago, is in constant motion. Inventions inspire word creation, wars transform nations, poverty prompts waves of immigration, and other historic events - such as the opening of the American West to European settlers - create conditions where one tongue comes to dominate others.

For example, linguists note that the Norman Conquest transformed early English, which has its roots in German. Latin, the language of the Roman Empire, replaced Etruscan and Punic before it diversified and influenced 30 other languages, including English.

Sometimes, government policies kill a language. Many American-Indian languages near extinction - the Lipon Apache have two or three speakers left - in part because government-run boarding schools punished students for speaking native languages until the 1960s.

Krauss says that about half of the 200 languages native to North America probably will die out over the next century because so few children are picking them up.

Alan Caldwell, director of the Culture Centre at the College of the Menominee Nation in Wisconsin, remembers his father telling of having his hand slapped with a ruler and his mouth washed out with soap for speaking Menominee at the reservation school, which has closed. The experience left the elder Caldwell, who died in 1972, reluctant to speak the native tongue or pass it on.

"We'd be at the dinner table and we would ask him, 'How do you count to 10? How do you say salt and pepper?'" And depending on his mood, most often his response was, "You don't have a need to know that, it won't do you any good," Caldwell said.

As a result, only 40 of the tribe's 8,800 members speak the original language. That is one reason why McCauley, a University of Wisconsin researcher, drives three hours to the reservation each week. McCauley recently won a National Science Foundation grant to compile the first complete Menominee dictionary. The project includes taping the tribe's elders and transcribing conversations to capture the nuances of the language.

Tribal elders agree that without such help, the language might disappear, and Caldwell, 55, is in a "beginner" class taught by the elders.

In Guatemala, parents encourage their children to forsake native Mayan dialects and learn Spanish to get ahead in life. "They go to school and they see that success depends on learning Spanish," said Nora England, a linguistics professor at the University of Texas.

Efforts to save languages are as varied as the languages. Nora England spends her summers in Guatemala training local linguists to preserve four endangered Mayan languages.

Guatemala's villages have been hotbeds of language diversity for centuries because of poor roads and mountainous terrain. The result is 21 distinct Mayan tongues in Guatemala alone and nine in Mexico.

"Some of them are as different from each other as English is from Russian," England said.

The fight to save other dying languages is more of an uphill battle. Critics argue it's a waste of time and money if trends dictate their eventual demise.

Neil Seeman, an associate editor at the National Review who operates a Canadian think-tank, said that while dying languages should be recorded for historical study, governments are responding to political pressure with a kind of "cultural protectionism" by forcing languages on people who no longer have use for them. "I have nostalgia for the electronic typewriter, but I don't see a need for subsidies to protect it or continue its use," Seeman said.

But linguists say that a society's culture and history die out when its language expires.

"Part of the world is lost when you cannot name it," said Stephen Batalden, a linguist at Arizona State University.

In Alaska, Smith says she hopes for a resurgence in Eyak, now that Krauss has recorded her language on tapes and in writing. "I have this feeling in my heart that the Eyak language is going to come back, and usually I'm not wrong about these feelings," she said.

And if it happens, she will respond with a one-word prayer: "awa'ahdah."

That's Eyak for "thank you."

Courtesy: Calgary Herald

YOUTH FORUM

Thorny Is The Road
At the corner, she quietly sits,
Peers at people with eyes shut,
Hearing the footfalls of many coming,
And others to go,
She always thinks, "What I should do,"
She implores, "Hey show me the way you trace,"

A speechless answer is constantly gained,
"O hope, ne'er be so late,
For hope deferred maketh the something sick".
She sits bending her head to the knees,
And deeply ponders of the answer she attains;
From very far a subdued voice slushingly approaches,
"Who are you?" "Raise your head, I pray do,"
A passerby, you may call,

"Coming to quench your thirst."
Passerby, where do you collect water to drink?"
Just drops of rain from an unthinkable

boon,
Look at the sky and behold clouds,
Smile and ne'er 'tired' say,
Clouds, then, would permit a smile back,
Take your gift and happily pursue the road,
Don't forget, retell the story to every abject heart,
And remember ne'er say 'tired',
Leaving I am. Call me out
Whenever your heart ceases to leap."

Then, surveys the trail
With an eye to see the end,
"Go ahead and ne'er look behind
To measure the rest",
She reminds herself of nothing but words
She once heard from the so-called passerby,
Still ringing a bell according to need,
Vitalizing the will that may wither;

But what is feared is near!
Along with the words that constantly echo,
Another sound arises,

Ticktocks to alarm, time is running,
Unconsciously from the exhausted lips,
"O shucks! Time is up," is uttered,
Forthwith, the heart with gloom filled,

"Passerby, passerby! Not for help I beseech,
Only to say, forgive me I broke the rule,
Ne'er reproach me,
One thing only you and many should believe:

Time and tide wait for no man,
The road is too long to be pursued,
To a befogging end we always run,
Godot" is often what we gain,
Nothingness is the victory we've with
Fists obliged to clasp,
Fruitless hope feebly fights,
Till hearts with cobwebs filled."

Note: Line No. 9 is quoted from 'Waiting for Godot', a play by Samuel Beckett.
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Hodeidah,
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Italy hangs on to end Canada's hopes

BY PAUL TAIT

CANBERRA (Reuters) - Italy have survived a spine-tingling finish to defeat Canada 19-14 in a World Cup pool D match which eliminated the north Americans from the tournament.

The sides scored a try each, with the kicking of Italy flyhalf Rima Wakarua again proving the difference following his 21-point haul against Tonga last week.

But the Canadians did not give up without a fight, attacking repeatedly in a bid to peg back Italy's lead over a desperate closing 15 minutes.

Canada flung the ball right and left in search of the decisive breakthrough against an impressive Italian defence.

Exhausted Italian players fell into each other's arms at the final whistle as the dejected Canadians collapsed to the pitch.

"We're not happy with the way we played but we won and that shows a certain mental resolve," said Italy coach John Kirwan, whose battered players now have only four days to prepare for a crucial match against Wales.

"It was ugly but courageous," he told reporters.

The Italians looked to have worn down Canada's resistance when number eight Sergio Parris scored the first try in the 56th minute after a strong Italian scrum drive forced Canada scrumhalf Morgan Williams to spill the ball near his own line.

The converted try gave Italy a 19-9 lead and came not long after Canada

centre Marco di Girolamo was sent to the sin bin for killing the ball after a general warning.

Fyffe scores

Di Girolamo's offence amounted to a 10-point penalty against the Canadians, with Wakarua kicking the last of his four penalties when the Canadian was sin-binned.

But Canada struck back 10 minutes later when Italy fullback Gonzalo Canale also spilled the ball from a long kick.

Canada's forwards pounced on the mistake and their backs flung the ball to the left wing for Australian-born fullback Quentin Fyffe to cross in the corner.

Canada flyhalf Jared Barker missed a difficult conversion. Barker also failed with two difficult penalties after the interval, the second bouncing back off the posts.

Italy's cause was made all the harder in the last two minutes when hooker Fabio Ongaro was yellow carded for pulling down a maul, forcing his team to defend desperately with 14 players.

The final frantic minutes were in stark contrast to a dour opening half, with Italy leading 9-6 at the interval.

Neither side appeared to notice a violent storm just before kick-off, both trying to throw the ball around in defiance of the greasy conditions.

Canada, quarter-finalists in 1991, have now lost the first three of their four pool matches and will be unable to win enough points from their last



Italy's Cristian Stoica celebrates his team's win over Canada after their Rugby World Cup match in Canberra on Tuesday. Italy defeated Canada 19-14. REUTERS/Adrees Latif

game against Tonga next week to qualify for the knockout phase.

"The stark reality is that we're now in a position where we can't qualify," Canada coach David Clark said.

Italy's win was even more signifi-

cant as no other Italian side has won two games at a World Cup.

The Italians now play Wales to determine who qualifies for the quarter-finals as runners-up behind tournament favourites New Zealand.

Alpay restarts training at Aston Villa

LONDON (Reuters) - Turkish defender Alpay Ozalan, who was involved in a row with England captain David Beckham during a Euro 2004 qualifier two weeks ago, has returned to training at his premier league club Aston Villa.

The 30-year-old was vilified in the media for taunting Beckham after the Real Madrid midfielder missed a penalty in the October 10 match and later

poking his finger in the England captain's face.

Pictures were published of an effigy of Alpay hanging from a lamppost and Villa boss David O'Leary last week granted him a leave of absence "to spend more time with his family".

As a consequence, he missed the 0-0 draw in the local derby with Birmingham City at St Andrew's last weekend.

"Central defender Alpay this morning returned to training at Bodymoor Heath following a short leave of absence," said a statement on the club's website on Tuesday.

Alpay has not had a happy time in England since joining Villa from Fenerbahce three years ago, spending most of last season sidelined as he tried to get a transfer from the club.

The Turkey-England match in Istanbul finished goalless, sending England through to next year's finals in Portugal and Turkey into a two-legged playoff with Latvia.



Turkish defender Alpay Ozalan, who was involved in a row with England captain David Beckham during a Euro 2004 qualifier two weeks ago, has returned to training at his premier league club Aston Villa. Photo from last week shows Alpay. REUTERS/Darren Staples

Harmison double strike rocks Bangladesh

DHAKA (Reuters) - England seamer Steve Harmison took two wickets as Bangladesh struggled to 24 for two on the rain-interrupted opening day of the first test.

Opener Javed Omar lobbed an easy catch to Rikki Clarke at gully as he tried to fend off a short delivery and Habibur Bashar was caught by Marcus Trescothick at first slip trying to force Harmison off the back foot.

Opener Hannan Sarkar was unbeaten on 18 at the close on Tuesday with Rajin Saleh on nought.

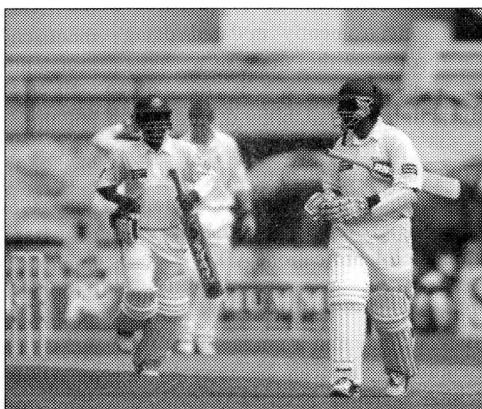
Only 15 overs were possible in 66 minutes play due to rain and bad light, with Harmison extracting steep bounce in seven tidy overs in which he conceded only nine runs. His opening partner Matthew Hoggard completed figures of none for 14 from eight overs.

Bangladesh won the toss but only four overs had been bowled when rain forced the players off the field for nearly

five hours.

Bangladesh included uncapped left-arm spinner Enamul Haque Jr. in their side and recalled all rounder Mushfiqur Rahman, while England handed test debuts to all rounder Clarke and spinner Gareth Batty.

More rain is forecast over the next four days.



Bangladeshi batsman Hannan Sarkar (L) and Javed Omar (R) leave the cricket ground due to rain in Dhaka during the the first cricket test match between England and Bangladesh on Tuesday. Later Bangladesh struggled to 24 for two. REUTERS/Jayanta Shaw

7-Day Weather Forecast

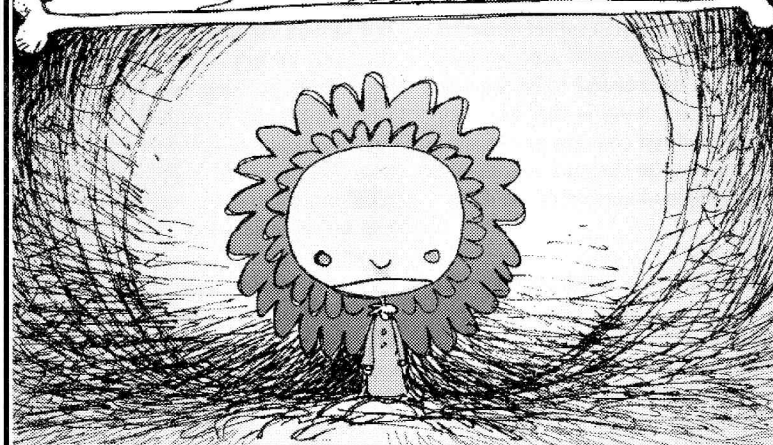
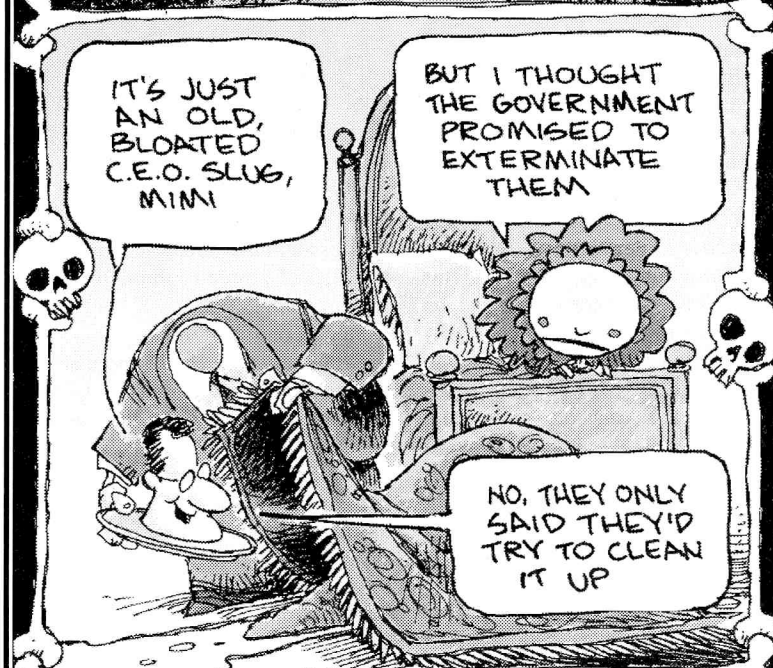
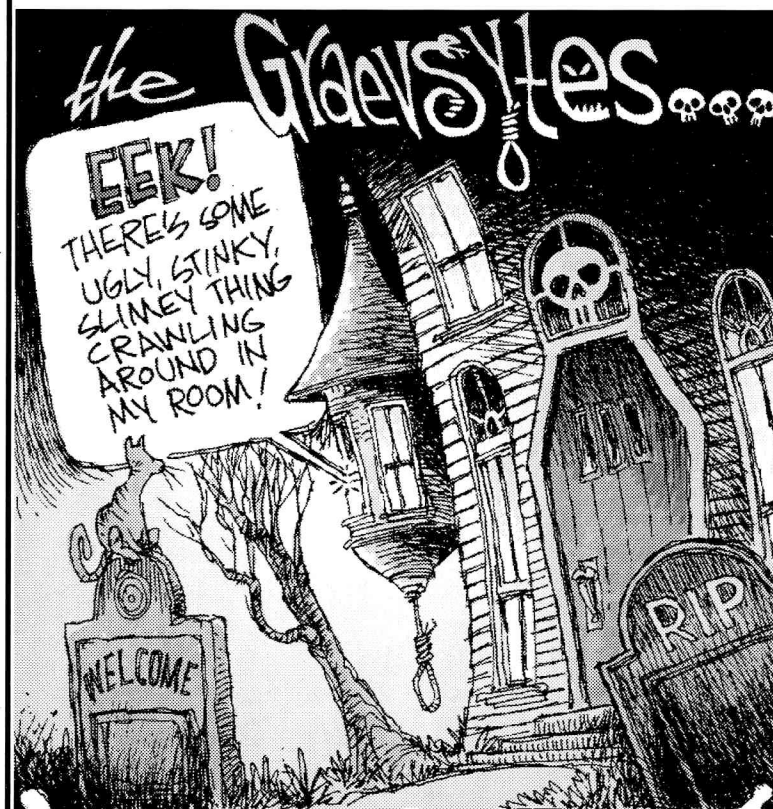
Sana'a

Hi	25	26	26	25	24	25	25
Lo	8	8	7	6	5	5	8

Aden

Hi	34	35	36	36	35	35	35
Lo	27	27	27	27	27	26	24

NON SEQUITUR BY WILEY



THE LAST WORD IN ASTROLOGY

BY Eugenia



Aries
(Mar 21 - Apr 19)

Delegate to other people some of the responsibilities you've taken on. Consider what it is you really want to do. You've got what it takes to get things done, but you needn't go it alone.



Taurus
(Apr 20 - May 20)

Someone you work with or used to work with may pose a problem for you. Defend yourself. Romantic opportunities will be yours if you get involved in something you believe in.



Gemini
(May 21 - Jun 20)

Don't pay too much attention to negative people. You should be getting out and spending time with the friends or colleagues who you know will inspire you. A little romance should develop.



Cancer
(Jun 21 - Jul 22)

If someone you live with is giving you a hard time, work on one of your hobbies or get out with friends. Stick up for yourself, but don't stick around if it means having someone take advantage of you.



Leo
(Jul 23 - Aug 22)

A friend or relative will be a good sounding board today. Talk about your feelings and put the negative behind you. Pursue new avenues.



Virgo
(Aug 23 - Sep 22)

Be careful with your cash today. Someone may try to get you to donate to a cause. Joint ventures will be a painful experience. Go it alone.



Libra
(Sept 23 - Oct 22)

Step back and take a few deep breaths. Don't feel obligated to make a quick decision. Frazzled nerves will need to be tamed first.



Scorpio
(Oct 23 - Nov 21)

Lots could be going on behind your back. Don't take everyone at face value. If you suspect something is going on, do a little investigating of your own. Don't put up with any nonsense.



Sagittarius
(Nov 22 - Dec 21)

You can contribute something worthwhile to an organization you believe in. You will meet someone who could turn out to be a very prosperous partner in the near future. Listen to the ideas being discussed.



Capricorn
(Dec 22 - Jan 19)

Not everyone will see things your way today. Let go of your need to have everyone's endorsement. It's only your approval that's required.



Aquarius
(Jan 20 - Feb 18)

The more you can communicate with people, the better you will feel about your own ideas and plans. Travel for business will pay off. Someone you meet could alter your opinion.



Pisces
(Feb 19-Mar 20)

Give advice, but don't leave yourself short of cash by helping others. The time to tighten your purse strings is now. Don't gamble.

Methane bubbles could sink ships, scientists find

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Methane bubbles from the sea floor could, in theory, sink ships and may explain the odd disappearances of some vessels, Australian researchers reported on Tuesday.

The huge bubbles can erupt from undersea deposits of solid methane, known as gas hydrates. An odorless gas found in swamps and mines, methane becomes solid under the enormous pressures found on deep sea floors.

The ice-like methane deposits can break off and become gaseous as they rise, creating bubbles at the surface.

David May and Joseph Monaghan of Monash University in Australia said they had demonstrated how a giant bubble from one of these deposits could swamp a ship.

"Sonar surveys of the ocean floor in the North Sea (between Britain and continental Europe) have revealed large quantities of methane hydrates and eruption sites," May and Monaghan wrote in their report, published in the American Journal of Physics.

Doctor demands nobel share from winners

NEW YORK (Reuters) - A U.S. doctor leading a highly unusual campaign to protest his exclusion from this year's Nobel Prize for medicine appealed to the two winners on Monday to insist he share the prestigious award.

New York physician and inventor Raymond Damadian bought a second full-page advertisement in The New York Times in 10 days to make his case, quoting the two laureates as earlier crediting him for work on magnetic resonance imaging for which they won the award on Oct. 6.

"It's time for the two winners to help right this wrong and insist that Dr. Damadian be included in this year's Nobel Prize for medicine," said the advertisement, which cost about \$122,000, according to the newspaper's rates.

The same full-page ad also ran in English in Monday's edition of Sweden's leading daily newspaper, Dagens Nyheter.

In ads in The Washington Post and The New York Times earlier this month, Damadian said Nobel winners Paul C. Lauterbur of the University of Illinois and Sir Peter Mansfield of the University of Nottingham, England, made technological improvements based on his work.

Lauterbur and Mansfield declined comment on Monday to Damadian's appeal. Spokeswomen at their respective universities indicated they would never publicly discuss the issue.

Jealousy and complaints over the annual Nobel winners are common, but public displays of disappointment and criticism such as Damadian's are not. A Nobel official said he had never seen anyone take out an advertisement to protest a decision.

PATENT OWNER

Damadian, 67, owns a patent on magnetic resonance imaging machines and is president and founder of Fonar Corp. based in Melville, New York.

In interviews days after the \$1.3 million award was announced, Damadian accused the Nobel committee of "rewriting history." He said there was place for three awardees and the panel had pointedly excluded him.

The Nobel committee in Stockholm said it was convinced the award was correct. A Nobel Prize cannot be appealed.

Damadian discovered in 1970 that differences between cancerous tissue and normal tissue could be seen using nuclear magnetic resonance, a precursor to MRI technology. His company makes and designs MRI scanners.

In a separate column in Monday's New York Times, the director for the Center for History of Recent Science at George Washington University in Washington D.C. said those who made precursor discoveries in medical science had been included and excluded from Nobel prizes over the years.

The director, Horace Freeland Judson, cited examples of scientists excluded in similar fashion to Damadian. He wrote, "There are others, too proud to raise the issue, and too aware of the spectacle they'd make."

"A recent survey revealed the presence of a sunken vessel within the center of one particularly large eruption site, now known as the Witches Hole."

"One proposed sinking mechanism attributes the vessel's loss of buoyancy to bubbles of methane gas released from an erupting underwater hydrate," they wrote. "The known abundance of gas hydrates in the North Sea, coupled with the vessel's final resting position and its location in the Witches Hole, all support a gas bubble theory."

No one has ever seen such an eruption and no one knows how large the bubbles coming off a methane deposit would be.

May and Monaghan created a model

of a single large bubble coming up under a ship. They trapped water between vertical glass plates, launched gas bubbles from the bottom and used a video camera to record what happened to an acrylic "hull" floating on the surface.

"Whether or not the ship will sink depends on its position relative to the bubble. If it is far enough from the bubble, it is safe," they wrote.

"If it is exactly above the bubble, it also is safe, because at a stagnation point of the flow the boat is not carried into the trough. The danger position is between the bubble's stagnation point and the edge of the mound where the trough formed," they concluded.

من أجل بشرة أكثر جمالا

كومارك صابون للوجه

- قريد للجمال الوجه
- يزيل الندب والبثور
- أفضل صابون تشاوب الجسم
- مثالي لتبييض الوجه القماق
- يحافظ على جمال الوجه مساويا للون الجسم

صنع في ألمانيا

كومارك الكريم الليلي

- يزيل الندب والبثور خلال الليل
- يزيل التمش في ثلاثة أسابيع
- يزيل الدوائر القمامة تحت العينين في ثلاثة أسابيع
- يزيل شوائب الجلد الوجه في ليال قليلة
- سر جمال الوجه الذي لا يضاهي

ماتيليس كريم طبيعي للتجميل

- يزيل تديبات الجراحة
- يزيل جميع آثار الحروق
- يزيل آثار عمليات التجميل
- يزيل جميع آثار حب الشباب
- يزيل جميع آثار التديبات والجروح
- يزيل آثار وتديبات الولادة القيصرية
- يزيل آثار حروق الحواشي والقلويات

متوفر في الصيدليات ومحلات أدوات التجميل

الوكيل الوحيد في الجمهورية اليمنية

مؤسسة العماد للأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية

صنعاء - ش. الشراعي، جوار البنك المركزي اليمني - هاتف: ٢٢٢٤١٣ - فاكس: ٢٢٠٣٨٧ - ٢٢٠٣٨٧ - ٢٢٠٣٨٧

الحدادة هاتف: ٢٢٢٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨

Al-imadcorp@y.net.ye - بريد إلكتروني: ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨ - ٢٢٠٣٨٨

ليالي رمضان ساهرة

من غروب الشمس إلى منتصف الليل

رمضان كريم

مع غروب شمس نهار كل يوم رمضان هناك بوفيه إفطار مفتوح يقدم أشهى المأكولات الرمضانية التقليدية في مطعم السفينة، مع فرصة التمتع والتأمل بمنظر غروب الشمس.

تمتع بأجمل ليالي رمضان في الخيمة الرمضانية بجانب المسبح، أو على شاطئ البحر، قائمة خاصة بالمأكولات والمشروبات الخفيفة، الشيشة، ركن مجلس عربي ومقبل، موسيقى مع ألعاب تسلية (زهر/ طاولة، ورق لعب، دمينو... إلخ).

الإفطار بسعر خاص جداً ٢٢٠٠ ريال فقط.

دخول الخيمة + مشروب رمضاني بـ ٥٠٠ ريال فقط من الساعة السابعة مساءً

للحجز والاستعلام يرجى الاتصال بـ: هاتف: ٢٠٤٠١٠ - فاكس: ٢٠٥١٥٨ (٠٢)

مركز مخرج هيراثون

جول مهر حنين

ميرورك الدكتوراه بامتياز

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نهدبها للدكتور

عبدالله أحمد

عمر بامشموس

بمناسبة نبيل الدكتوراه في المحاسبة

بدرجة إمتياز من جامعة بغداد

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والدة سعيد حسن بامشموس وجميع آل بامشموس.

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■ **Ali Al-Yemany**, Bachelor a degree in English of 88% top student, Faculty of education, Sana'a, Teaching English since 1998. Knows to use computer well. Tel: 71719294

■ **Jihan Al-Dalali**, English-second year at sana'a university, looking for a job as a secretary, please contact 71659264

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■ **For rent** a two floors Villa with stone tiled courtyard, part of it is a garden, both the floors consist of 8 rooms one saloon, 2big halls, 4bathrooms, 2 kitchens, and 4

■ **For sale** a building consist of seven floors, each floor consist 2 large flats, "five big rooms" The first and second floor could be used as a bank or a trade center, or headquarters, the building is fully equipped with elevator and modern equipment, please contact: 73843172.

■ **For sale or rept** Two-storey villa at al-Asbahi has got a planted courtyard, fountain and seasaw. For further information, you can contact Mrs. Um Akram on 73677128.

■ **One story and basement**, 3 bed rooms, 3 bathrooms, living room, dining room, study, kitchen with cupboards, garden, 3-4 car parking, and a large terrace, Haddah area, monthly rent \$ 1,000, please contact Ahmed Muraisi on 73802855

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للإيجار: فون حديث كامل التجهيزات بختوي على معدات متكاملة لصناعة الخبز أو الحلويات في موقه متتيز متفرق من شارع رئيسي في صنعاء
٧٣٥٨١٩٧
صالة وحوش صغير، تتوفر فيه جميع الخدمات والمعلزلات يقع في الحصة جوار اللجج الدائمة للمؤثر الشعبي العام، وسعر البيع أربع ملايين ريال يمني (قابل للتفاوض) التواصل: ٢٢٥٧٦٦
٢٢٥٧٦٦
٧٣٧٨١٢٣
للبيع أو للإيجار: فيلا بدوين في مدينة الاصصيحج ذات جوش كبير، مبنية من نافورة وأرصفة وأرصفة

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صنعاء - ش. الزبيرى : ت: ٢١٨٦٦١ فاكس ٢٠٢٠٥٢ - مركز صنعاء التجاري : ت: ٤٤٨٥١٢ فاكس ٤٤٨٥١٢

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دورة بديوم متوسط كبرياء، دورة كبرياء، دورة إلكترونيات. خيرة عميلة لمدة خمس سنوات. التواصل: فاروق أحمد محمد الحامي، سيار : ٧٧٨٧٩٣٣، ٧٣٧٤٤٠
خريج كلية الآداب الإنجليزي عام ٢٠١١م، حاصل على بديوم سكرتارية، حاصل على بديوم صيانة في مجال الكمبيوتر، حاصل على عدة شهادات خيرة في مجال التدريس وأخري: ت: ٧١٦٩٠٨٨
مدرس رياضيات و فيزياء لكل المراحل باللغة العربية والإنجليزية، أيضاً متخصص ترجمة وتدريس لغة إنجليزية، للتواصل: ٦٠٤١٦٠
خريج كلية المجتمع - صنعاء قسم هندسة كبيوتر و إلكترونيات يرغب للعمل في مجاله، للتواصل: ٧١٧٧٧٠٧٧

شركة رائدة في مجال الإعلانات لبديا وظائف شاعرة لمنوبيي تسويق إعلانات مقابل راتب ونسبة. لمن يبد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة التواصل مع الشركة عبر هاتف ٠١٠٣٥٦٧/صنعاء.
خبرة تجميل وتجهيز عرائش، خيرة بشرة ذات خيرة على جهاز البشرة 'ليزر'، مصممة تفصيل وقص وخياطة، خياطات بمعرفة بالبحك والفرز، مخطبة ومختبة، للتواصل على ت: ٠١٠٤١٩٢٤٢
٧٣٥٦٦٢٣٢
يطعن معبد القيس الطبي عن حاجته لهبة تدريس في الأقسام التالية: صيدلة، مختبرات، اللغة الإنجليزية، كيمياء، الألوكة لحمة الشهادات العليا (ماجستير- دكتوراه)، ترسل السيرة الذاتية على الفاكس رقم: ٠١٠٦١٧١١٥
شركة الأبيض للهندسة والتجارة تعلن عن حاجتها لمنوبيات تسويق مباشرة على أن لا تقل عن ٠١٠٦١٧١١٥

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شارع القصر، رقم ١٣ عمارة العودي، خلف البنك العربي، صنعاء، تلفون: ٧٧٢٩٧٦

متخصصون في العدسات اللاصقة.

أخصائيو عيون
شارع علي عبدالمعني، صنعاء، ت: ٢٧٨٧٧٠

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الطباعة باللغة الإنجليزية، صنعاء، هاتف: ٤٢٠٥٩٠ - فاكس: ٤٢٠٥٩٦

شركة رائدة في مجال الإعلانات لبديا وظائف شاعرة لمنوبيي تسويق إعلانات مقابل راتب ونسبة. لمن يبد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة التواصل مع الشركة عبر هاتف ٠١٠٣٥٦٧/صنعاء.
خبرة تجميل وتجهيز عرائش، خيرة بشرة ذات خيرة على جهاز البشرة 'ليزر'، مصممة تفصيل وقص وخياطة، خياطات بمعرفة بالبحك والفرز، مخطبة ومختبة، للتواصل على ت: ٠١٠٤١٩٢٤٢
٧٣٥٦٦٢٣٢
يطعن معبد القيس الطبي عن حاجته لهبة تدريس في الأقسام التالية: صيدلة، مختبرات، اللغة الإنجليزية، كيمياء، الألوكة لحمة الشهادات العليا (ماجستير- دكتوراه)، ترسل السيرة الذاتية على الفاكس رقم: ٠١٠٦١٧١١٥
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فنادق

فندق
خليج
عمان
السياح

صنعاء - شارع علي عبدالمعني
هاتف: ٢٧٨٨١٧، ٢٧٩٥٩٣، ٢٧٩٠٣٨، ٢٧٤٥٢٠، ٢٧٩٢٩٥
٢٨٨٣١٢، ٢٨٨٣١١
فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٩٤، ص.ب: ١٤٨٢ - صنعاء

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المركز الرئيسي صنعاء، (قاع العلفي) شارع بيروت، ت: ٢٨٥٨٧٧
فرع حدة- أمام عمارة الغراسي، ت: ٢٦١٨١٨، ص.ب: ١٩٠٥٦

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HaddahBranch- Sana'a Haddah St. In front of Al-Gharasy Building- Tel: 261818

وظائف شاعرة

■ مطلوب: منوب علمي لشركة أدوية على أن يكون حاصلًا على بكالوريوس صيدلة، ذو خبرة جيدة ويتمتع بعلاقة إجتماعية جيدة في مجال عمله وذلك للعمل في مدينة صنعاء، للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٦٠٠، ٤٨٠٦٥٠
■ مطلوب: مدير عام، مدراء، تجاريين ع ٣ مدراء، مكتب مدير عام ع ٧، مدير مالي، مدير إداري، مدير تنفيذي، سكرتيرة تنفيذية ع ٢٣ سكرتيرة عادية ع ٤ - التواصل: ٧٣٨٦٢٨٦١

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تقوم بالساعة دون رسوم، والفرص متعددة للتواصل: ٢٧.١٢٩ متعاضداً،
مطلوب: مدير مشروع طرقات متخصص في الهندسة المدنية (طرق) وخبرة في نفس المجال لا تقل عن خمس سنوات. للتواصل: ٢٦٩٧٩٣، ٧١٨٣١٤٢٠
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تعلن وكالة شاهر للسفريات والسياحة عن حاجتها لموظفين في الشواغر التالية:
١- مدير إداري لغرض الوكالة في عدن على أن تتوفر لديه الخبرة في مجال النقل بما لا يقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
٢- موظف في مجال الكمبيوتر والمراسلات عبر الإنترنت مع خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
٣- موظفة في قسم مبيعات تذاكر طيران مع توفر خبرة لاقل عن ستة.
التواصل: ٦١٧٨٧٨/٢٠٠٠ متعاضداً،
يعمل كوافير العنود شارع بينون عن حاجته لكوافيره على أن يكون لديها سابقة في هذا المجال من حيث في نفسها الرغبة عليها الإنصاف على ٧١٨٣١٤٩٦/٢٠٠٠
مطلوب: مشغل خبلة، خبيلات بخيرة جيدة، مفصلة (زراة)، ٤٩٩٩٤٢-٥٤٩٩٩٢
مطلوب لمركز تجهيل، محاسبة بمعرفة تامة، مخفلة جيدة. ٥٤٩٩٤٢-٥٤٩٩٩٢
مطلوب: موظف مبيعات في مجال السفريات/وكالة رائد في هذا المجال بشرط أن يكون لديه خبرة سابقة وشهادة إنترميديت(متوسط) على الأقل في الذكاء وخبرته في كتابة التقارير، فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة إرسال سيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٤٩٣٧٤٧
إذا كنت راعياً في تدريس أولادك دروس خصوصية في أي من المواد التالية: عربي، إنجليزي، علوم، رياضيات للصفوف الإعدادية أو الإبتدائية في صنعاء الرجاء التواصل على: ٧٣٧٧٠٠٠
مطلوب للعمل كمستشار في تدريس مواد كامل وتجهيل اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر وإدخال البيانات والسرعة في

المعمر عن ١٨ سنة ممن تجد لديها القدرة والخبرة التواصل مع المهندس/ نبيل صالح سبازي: ٧١٧٥٨٧٠
مجموعة تجارية تعلن عن وجود الوظائف التالية: مشغل نظام بيع عدد ١، موظف تحويلة عدد ١، مندوبي مبيعات في المحافظات عدد ٦، أمناء صندوق عدد ٢، إرسال ٢٧، فاكس رقم ١/٧٥٨٥٨٣
مطلوب مدبرة منزل تجهيد أعمال التجهيز المنزلي وتتنق العالمة بالأطفال العمر بين ٣٥-٢٥ عاماً ولديها جواز سفر وذات هندام جيدة، ٤٩٤٨٩٢-٤٩٤٨٩٢
عن الساعة ٩ صباحاً وأغاية ٢ بعد الظهر
مطلوب خبيرة تجهيل وقص شعر مع وخبلة نسائية ومملكة للنساء، انثاري صحي ومصفقة شعر التواصل على ٥٤٩٩٩٢/٢٦٩٧٩٣
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خريج كلية التجارة والإقتصاد، قسم المحاسبة، أجد اللغة الألمانية والتحدث بها بطلاقة، معرفة في اللغة الإنجليزية، دور في ويندوز، أرغب في العمل في المجال السياحي كمترشد سياحي. التواصل: ٥٤٤٤٤٤، ٣٥٠٠٠٠
مطلوب عام خريج سنة ٢٠٠٢ جامعة عدن - كلية الطب (بشري)، ذو علاقات إجتماعية مع أغلب أطباء محافظة عدن، يرغب في العمل لدى شركة أدوية كمندوب مبيعات. للتواصل: عدن - المنصورة هاتف: ٤٩٣٠٤٧٢، ٢٧٢٨٩٠٠ /إحمد سالم ميث.
مطلوب في كلية التربية المستوى الثالث قسم اللغة الكمبيوتر، حاصل على دورات في تشغيل الكمبيوتر، أرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصي في مدينة صنعاء، التوظيف: يحيى حسين المري، ٧١٧٦٦٢٥، ص.ب. ٩٠٤٠٠ - صنعاء
مطلوب عام، خريج كلية الطب جامعة عدن عام ١٩٩٢، يطلب العمل في القطاع الخاص، خبرة لمدة ١٥ سنوات في الأمراض الباطنية وطب الأطفال والمسالك البولية. لمعلمة في صنعاء، نغز، إب، حراز، عدن، حضرموت. التواصل: د/مصطفى فاكس: رقم ٥٠٢٦٩٩٤-٥٠٢٦٩٩٤، حضرموت.
حاصل على بكالوريوس هندسة سيطرة، حاسب فر الكمبيوتر جامعة بغداد - العراق، بترتيب الثاني وتقدير جيد. أرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصي التواصل: صفير عبدالوهد عبد سعيد ٦٠١٩١-٧١٧٠٠٠
مطلوب: مدير مشروع مدني (مساحة) بشرط الخبرة في أجهزة توتال إيسيتش للتواصل: ٢٦٩٧٩٣، ٧١٨٣١٤٢٠
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تعلن وكالة شاهر للسفريات والسياحة عن حاجتها لموظفين في الشواغر التالية:
١- مدير إداري لغرض الوكالة في عدن على أن تتوفر لديه الخبرة في مجال النقل بما لا يقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
٢- موظف في مجال الكمبيوتر والمراسلات عبر الإنترنت مع خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
٣- موظفة في قسم مبيعات تذاكر طيران مع توفر خبرة لاقل عن ستة.
التواصل: ٦١٧٨٧٨/٢٠٠٠ متعاضداً،
يعمل كوافير العنود شارع بينون عن حاجته لكوافيره على أن يكون لديها سابقة في هذا المجال من حيث في نفسها الرغبة عليها الإنصاف على ٧١٨٣١٤٩٦/٢٠٠٠
مطلوب: مشغل خبلة، خبيلات بخيرة جيدة، مفصلة (زراة)، ٤٩٩٩٤٢-٥٤٩٩٩٢
مطلوب لمركز تجهيل، محاسبة بمعرفة تامة، مخفلة جيدة. ٥٤٩٩٤٢-٥٤٩٩٩٢
مطلوب: موظف مبيعات في مجال السفريات/وكالة رائد في هذا المجال بشرط أن يكون لديه خبرة سابقة وشهادة إنترميديت(متوسط) على الأقل في الذكاء وخبرته في كتابة التقارير، فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة إرسال سيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٤٩٣٧٤٧
إذا كنت راعياً في تدريس أولادك دروس خصوصية في أي من المواد التالية: عربي، إنجليزي، علوم، رياضيات للصفوف الإعدادية أو الإبتدائية في صنعاء الرجاء التواصل على: ٧٣٧٧٠٠٠
مطلوب للعمل كمستشار في تدريس مواد كامل وتجهيل اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر وإدخال البيانات والسرعة في

المعمر عن ١٨ سنة ممن تجد لديها القدرة والخبرة التواصل مع المهندس/ نبيل صالح سبازي: ٧١٧٥٨٧٠
مجموعة تجارية تعلن عن وجود الوظائف التالية: مشغل نظام بيع عدد ١، موظف تحويلة عدد ١، مندوبي مبيعات في المحافظات عدد ٦، أمناء صندوق عدد ٢، إرسال ٢٧، فاكس رقم ١/٧٥٨٥٨٣
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عن الساعة ٩ صباحاً وأغاية ٢ بعد الظهر
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مطلوب عام، خريج كلية الطب جامعة عدن عام ١٩٩٢، يطلب العمل في القطاع الخاص، خبرة لمدة ١٥ سنوات في الأمراض الباطنية وطب الأطفال والمسالك البولية. لمعلمة في صنعاء، نغز، إب، حراز، عدن، حضرموت. التواصل: د/مصطفى فاكس: رقم ٥٠٢٦٩٩٤-٥٠٢٦٩٩٤، حضرموت.
حاصل على بكالوريوس هندسة سيطرة، حاسب فر الكمبيوتر جامعة بغداد - العراق، بترتيب الثاني وتقدير جيد. أرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصي التواصل: صفير عبدالوهد عبد سعيد ٦٠١٩١-٧١٧٠٠٠
مطلوب: مدير مشروع مدني (مساحة) بشرط الخبرة في أجهزة توتال إيسيتش للتواصل: ٢٦٩٧٩٣، ٧١٨٣١٤٢٠
مطلوب: مدير مبيعات بشرط أن يكون لديه خبرة في المعادن والمواد المعدنية، ويكون حاصل على شهادة جامعية. للتواصل: ٢٦٩٧٩٣، ٧١٨٣١٤٢٠
تعلن وكالة شاهر للسفريات والسياحة عن حاجتها لموظفين في الشواغر التالية:
١- مدير إداري لغرض الوكالة في عدن على أن تتوفر لديه الخبرة في مجال النقل بما لا يقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
٢- موظف في مجال الكمبيوتر والمراسلات عبر الإنترنت مع خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
٣- موظفة في قسم مبيعات تذاكر طيران مع توفر خبرة لاقل عن ستة.
التواصل: ٦١٧٨٧٨/٢٠٠٠ متعاضداً،
يعمل كوافير العنود شارع بينون عن حاجته لكوافيره على أن يكون لديها سابقة في هذا المجال من حيث في نفسها الرغبة عليها الإنصاف على ٧١٨٣١٤٩٦/٢٠٠٠
مطلوب: مشغل خبلة، خبيلات بخيرة جيدة، مفصلة (زراة)، ٤٩٩٩٤٢-٥٤٩٩٩٢
مطلوب لمركز تجهيل، محاسبة بمعرفة تامة، مخفلة جيدة. ٥٤٩٩٤٢-٥٤٩٩٩٢
مطلوب: موظف مبيعات في مجال السفريات/وكالة رائد في هذا المجال بشرط أن يكون لديه خبرة سابقة وشهادة إنترميديت(متوسط) على الأقل في الذكاء وخبرته في كتابة التقارير، فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة إرسال سيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٤٩٣٧٤٧
إذا كنت راعياً في تدريس أولادك دروس خصوصية في أي من المواد التالية: عربي، إنجليزي، علوم، رياضيات للصفوف الإعدادية أو الإبتدائية في صنعاء الرجاء التواصل على: ٧٣٧٧٠٠٠
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صنعاء - شارع الزبيرى (٢٧٥ ١٠٦) ، مركز صنعاء التجاري (٤٤٨٥٠٤) ، عدن - المعلا (٢٤٣٣٢١) ، المكلا - الديس (٣٠٢٤١٢) ، تعز - شارع جمال (٣٥٠٨١٧)