

Hard to celebrate poverty

When Eid's joy turns to sorrow

By YASSER AL-MAYYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

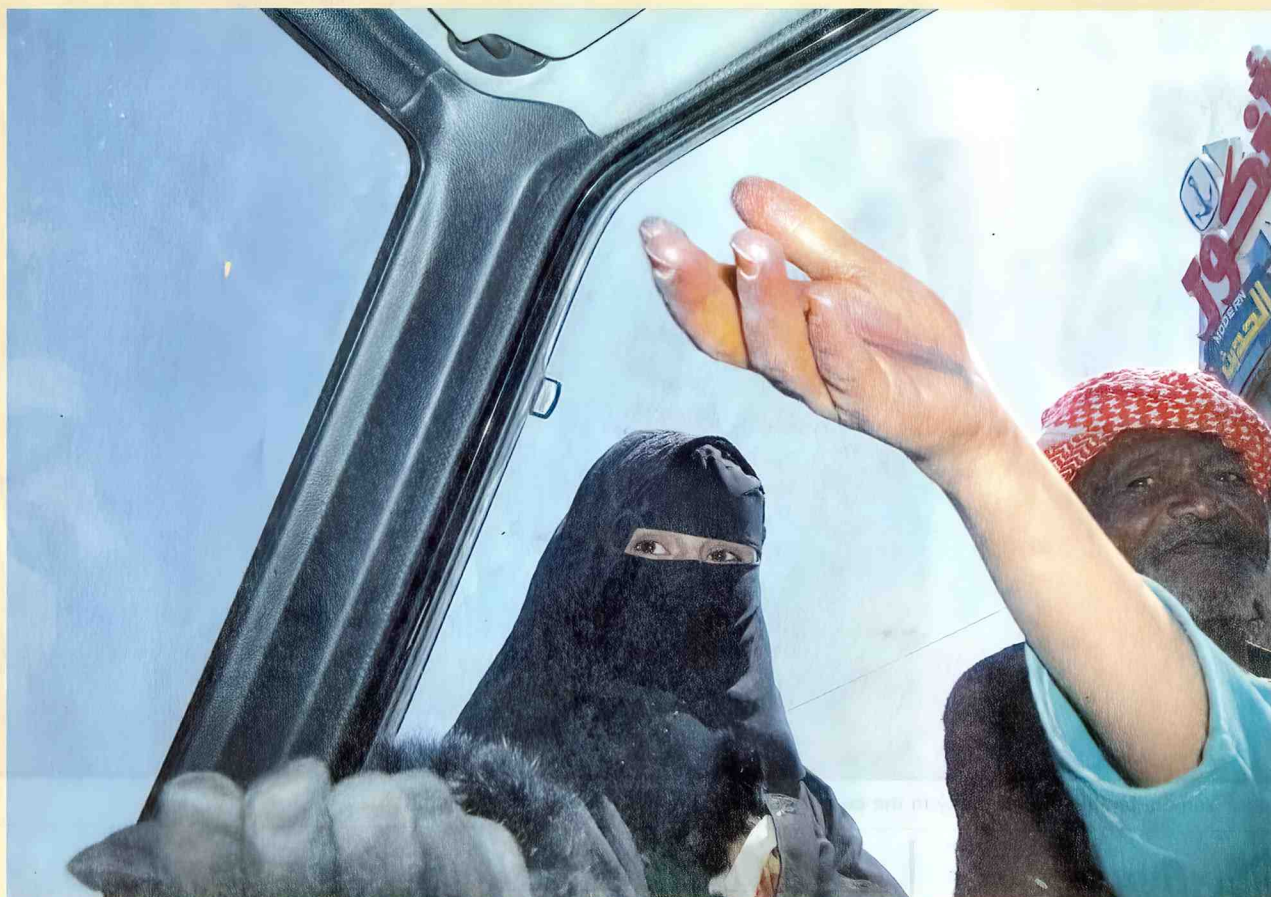
Even though the Eid that concludes Ramadan is expected to be a time of joy and happiness, and a blessing day for Muslims to gather with each other and have an enjoyable time after a month of worshipping and dedication to God; many in Yemen feel that it is a time of sorrow.

Eid's extra burdens

This becomes the case because of the extra hard economic burdens faced by most of those who live below the poverty line, and that constitutes most of the population.

It is indeed a heartbreaking scene to look at poor children with filthy clothes and no food to eat walking around begging during Eid in a time they should be playing in the park with other children with joy and delight.

I remember talking once to a family that was begging pedestrians to provide them money for food and basic needs. "You see, we are only hoping that in this Eid, we will get enough food to eat and if our children could get a piece of meat during this Eid, then



A Yemeni woman and other beggars, looks for a handout at the side of a vehicle in Sana'a. Begging is a common sight during Ramadan and Eid. (Yemen Times photo by Jamil Abdul Karim)

that would be a blessing," the handicapped father told me. There are times when the poor actually hate the Eid because they know that their

children and families would demand more money for expenses such as new clothes, food, and other items that they feel necessary for the Eid.

This of course means extra expenses that are not included in the salary received.

I was able to roam a neighborhood in Sana'a and ask citi-

zens there about what they feel about Eid and came out with interesting conclusions.

Continued on Page 2

Decorations by renowned artists

Sana'a prepares for big day

A few more weeks and the count down will start for Yemen's sleeping beauty to rise and shine.

Sana'a has been chosen to be next year's cultural capital of the Arab world.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism in collaboration with relevant authorities has prepared an interesting agenda for 2004.

The list includes cultural and artistic events such as theater plays, musical performances, exhibitions, fashion shows, book fairs, poetry and literature events.

Intellectuals from all the Arab and Islamic world will be invited to attend and participate in the events and joint exhibitions of cinema, theater, literature and arts will take place.

The capital secretariat is working continuously on construction restoration and infrastructure building had been in

operation since a couple of months. Areas in the old city of Sana'a are being restored and new theaters and halls are being built around the country as well.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is going to issue a tourist and cultural guide of the city which will be available in tourist offices soon.

Meanwhile, a number of prominent Yemeni artists will be coming in the coming few weeks to turn the capital city, along with other areas in the country, into an artistic portrayal of the republic of Yemen.

The artists will be painting a number of walls and buildings and make statues and symbols to be presented during the celebrations. The aim of these activities is to give a wonderful and new look to the capital city in a way that reflects Yemen's rich heritage, colorful culture, and glorious history.



الوطنية للتأمين
AL-WATANIA INSURANCE
www.alwataniainsurance.com
Sana'a: Tel. 01-272713, 276745, Fax: 01-272874

ac
الأنسي للكمبيوتر
AL-Ansi Computers
TOUCHMATE Leg@cy
TwinMOS Tulip computers
autodesk Microsoft
Head office: Tel. +967 1 408082, Fax: +967 1 408081, E-mail: delta@di.com.ye
Showroom: Tel. +967 1 209332, Service Center: Tel. +967 1 207223

PEUGEOT 406
Ahead of its time - SAFETY with COMFORT

The Tehama Trading Company
Head Office Hodeidah - Tel. : (03) 200 149 / 50, Fax : (03) 200 146
Showroom Sana'a - Aljazair St. Tel. : (01) 400 269, Fax : (01) 208 926
www.tehama.com.ye

Advertising is not an expense, it is an investment.
Advertising is not an expense, it is an investment.
Advertising is not an expense, it is an investment.
Do you know how to make SMART investments?
SMART
Smart Advertising & Promotional Solutions
+ 967 (1) 510306/7
71887883

YEMEN TIMES
2004
مسابقة الهلايين الكبرى

الفائز الأول 1,000,000
الفائز الثاني 500,000
الفائز الثالث 250,000
الفائز الرابع 150,000
الفائز الخامس 100,000

بالإضافة إلى أكثر من 350 جائزة نقدية وعينية قيمة

برعاية الشركات التالية :

CANADIAN nexen
بنك اليمن والخليج Yemen Gulf Bank
Spacotel YEMEN
Always Connected.

مجموعة شركات أخوان ثابت Thabet Brothers Group
NISSAN
natco
SONY
VIDEOCON
Yemenia Yemen Airways
اليمنية
TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANA'A-YEMEN

كوبون إجابات رقم (٢)

الاسم: _____ السن: _____ الجنسية: _____
رقم البطاقة الشخصية/الجواز: _____ العنوان: _____
المدنية/المحافظة: _____

إجابة (١) _____
إجابة (٢) _____
إجابة (٣) _____
إجابة (٤) _____
إجابة (٥) _____

للمشاركة إقرأ التفاصيل:

على الراغبين في المشاركة في المسابقة تعبئة الكوبون المرفق وكتابة الإجابات الصحيحة للأسئلة المنشورة في كوبون الأسئلة للعدد الماضي ومن ثم قص الكوبون وإرفاقه مع كوبون الأسئلة وإرسالهما إلى مقر الصحيفة في صنعاء (شارع حده - خلف السفارة الفلسطينية) أو إلى مكاتب الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز أو الحديدة. كما يمكن للمشاركين إرسالها إلى بريد الصحيفة في صنعاء على عنوان (ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩، صنعاء). لن يتم قبول المشاركات التي ينقصها أي من الكوبونين أو التي تحوي معلومات شخصية ناقصة أو إجابات خاطئة لأي من الأسئلة المنشورة.

ستستمر المسابقة حتى مارس ٢٠٠٤ ويمكن للمشاركة أن يشارك أكثر من مرة، وستعلن أسماء الفائزين في الصحيفة في وقت سيحدد لاحقاً، كما سيتم توزيع الجوائز خلال أيام من إعلان النتائج. للاستفسار يمكن للمشاركين الاتصال بالصحيفة على ٢٦٨٦٦١ (٠١) في أوقات الدوام. حفظاً موقفاً للجميع....

المصدقية هي شعارنا، ونقتكم هي غايتنا، شاركوا وترقبوا أسماءكم من بين الفائزين.....

When Eid turns to sorrow

A poor Yemeni family: one of many in the country finding it hard to celebrate. YT file photo

Bazara Travel & Tourism
Al-Zubairy Street
Sanaa
Phone: 286364 - 285865 - 279235 - 295699
Fax: 289568
email: bazara@v.net.ye

Finally, solidarity in Islam is an act of worship dedicated to get Allah's pleasure. Therefore, Muslims share responsibility with their brothers and sisters to reach their Lord's satisfaction in this life and to get His Paradise in the hereafter.

The British's warm welcome for Bush

LONDON, (Reuters) - George W. Bush and Queen Elizabeth lookalikes in an open-top coach, a giant inflatable missile and a pink "peace tank" wound through London on November 19 in a cavalcade of protest against the U.S. president.

The march was a colourful prelude to demonstrations on Thursday, when some 100,000 people were expected to take to the capital's streets to express their anger about the war in Iraq.

"I'm ashamed to be British. I'm ashamed (prime minister) Tony Blair and the Queen are entertaining this megalomaniac," said Cherry Bennet, 40, a scriptwriter from London.

"I'm not a mad left-winger," she said. "I'm middle England." Bennet was among hundreds of people gathered on the south bank of the River Thames, where the "Alternative State Procession" kicked off a day of opposition on the streets to the U.S.-led war in Iraq, and Britain's participation in it. Security concerns meant Bush himself missed out on the traditional open-car-

riage parade along the Mall by Buckingham Palace, where hundreds of protesters massed at nightfall.

Police were out in force to ensure they did not breach a cordon in front of Queen Elizabeth's central London home, where Bush was spending the second of three nights in Britain.

Kate, from Devon, over 100 miles away, said she too planned to stay all night.

"Bush should go. He causes destruction. He destroys property, people, the environment.

He is a global menace." It was mostly a frustrating day for protesters, who tried in vain to catch a glimpse of Bush as security men whisked him from one engagement to the next.

Police announced 22 arrests, all for minor offences.

STREET THEATRE

Across town, the cavalcade rumbled away, led by a horse-drawn carriage carrying the celebrity lookalikes. Behind the coach was an 18-foot-long

inflatable Trident missile and a pink "peace and love tank", driven by a young boy.

Police estimated the number of demonstrators in the parade at 350, although organisers said the turnout was higher. A black London cab represented "taxi drivers against the war", and a red London bus advertised its route as London-Baghdad.

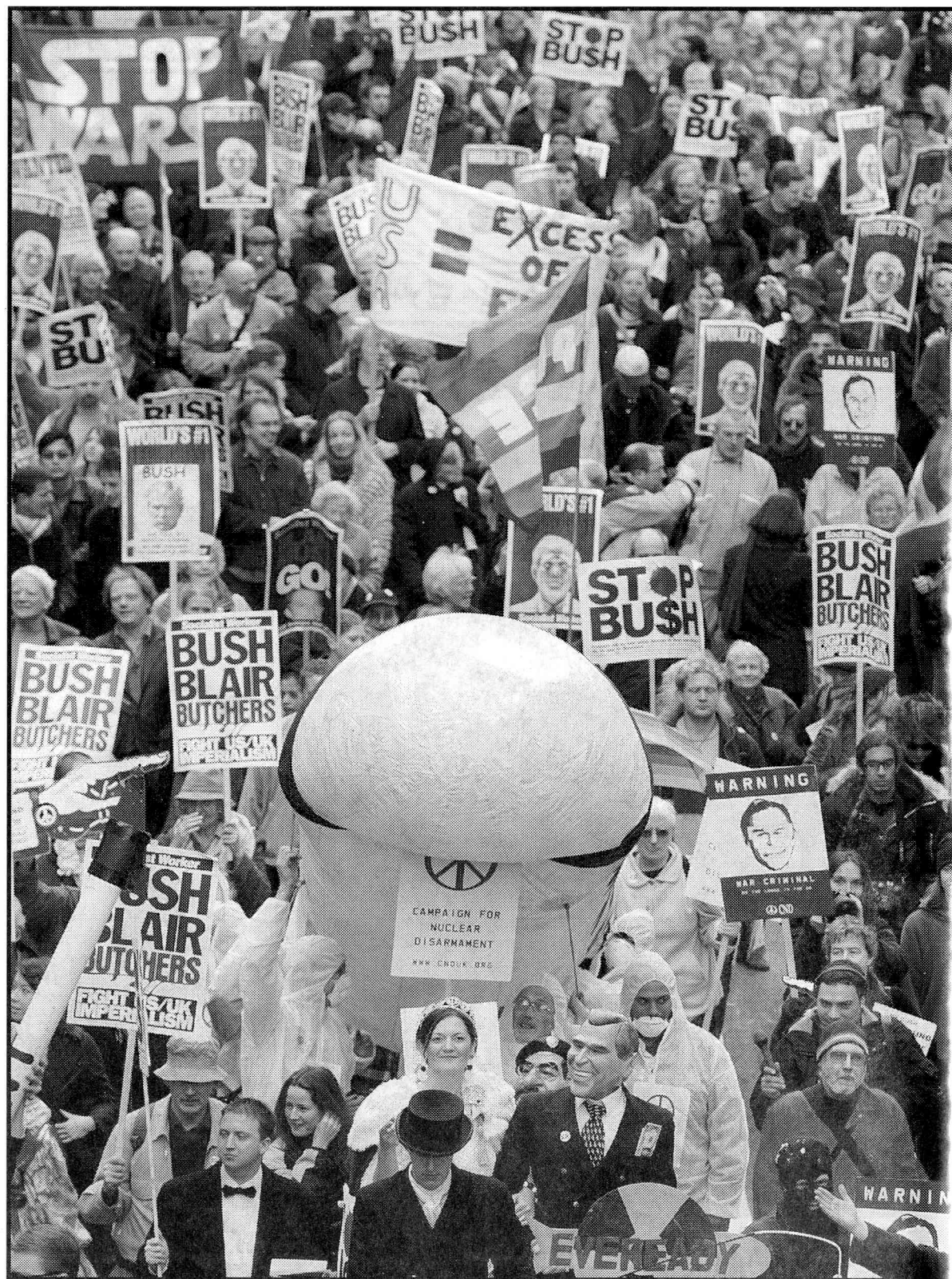
Some dressed as U.N. weapons inspectors; others poured red dye into the water of a Trafalgar Square fountain to represent blood spilt in Iraq.

"This is really street theatre symbolising all the different elements of the peace movement," said Lindsey German of the Stop the War Coalition, one of the organisers.

Airline worker Dawn Totten, 50, said she had flown from her home in the United States to join the protest. "I came all the way from San Francisco because demonstrations go unrecognised and unreported there." Her message for Bush? "I'd like to tell him to stay here."



British police officers, directing the security operation surrounding the visit of U.S. President George W. Bush, watch monitors showing CCTV (closed-circuit television) and news images in the control room at New Scotland Yard in London, November 19, 2003. Bush is in the UK for a four-day official state visit. REUTERS



Protesters against the state visit by U.S. President George W. Bush march through London, November 19, 2003. Protesters made their way through London on Wednesday demonstrating against the U.S. president's visit to Britain. REUTERS

Yemenia Flights to Taiz resumed

Yemen Airways

(Y e m e n i a)

announces that

starting from the 21st of November 2003, all its regular flights to and from Taiz International Airport are now resumed, including domestic and international flights.

Yemenia also announces that all its offices will be open daily in the cities of Taiz and Sanaa, and its staff is happy to provide service to all customers.

Yemenia Yemen Airways



اليمنية
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

VACANCY

The Local Establishment for Water and Sanitation in the governorate of Taiz announces a vacancy for a Project Manager for the water and sanitation project in Taiz City, which is part of the civil cities project funded by the World Bank.

The applicant must meet the following conditions:

- 1- Have a masters or bachelor degree
- 2- Be proficient in reading and writing English language
- 3- Able to communicate with foreign companies and donors in English language.
- 4- Able to use computers.
- 5- Has previous experience in supervising similar projects.

Whoever finds himself fit for this post and meets the mentioned requirements can apply to the establishment's administration with his resume and documents proving his qualifications and experience in a period no later than 15 days after the date of this vacancy announcement.

Establishment for Water and Sanitation – Taiz
Tel: 211889, 211891, 211893 Fax: 212323 - Email:
TWSLC@Y.NET.YE

كافة النشاطات ؟ صارت أسهل !

مشروب الطاقة شارك ، يزودك بسرعة النشاط.



SHARK
ENERGY DRINK

يعيد الطاقة إلى حياتك

Reenergize Your Life



الوكيل الوحيد / شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة المحدودة (متكو)

SUZUKI YEMEN

سوزوكي اليمن (عضو مجموعة بامعروف)

GRAND
VITARA

2004



All services, spare parts and maintenance available at:

Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group)

سوزوكي اليمن - عضو مجموعة بامعروف

Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049



سهماء
مياه صافية نقية

عبوة 500 مل جديد

السعر
للمستهلك
٢٠ ريال
فقط

مياه صافية نقية

مضمونة النقاوة

BCI

مجاناً

عبوة 200 مل

عند شرائك أي عبوة 1 ليتر

يماني
حليب كامل الدسم

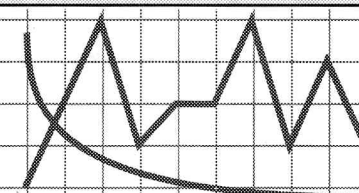
مجاناً
عبوة 200 مل
عند شرائك أي عبوة 1 ليتر

أطلب دائماً الأصلي

أطلب دائماً يماني

البرص ساري حش غفاد الكمية

YT Business



Yemen's investment up from same period in 2002

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The total number of projects licensed by the State Authority of Investment from June to September 2003 amounted to about 92 projects, at an investment cost of YR 66.9 billion, with fixed assets of YR 56.3 billion, providing 2,914 job opportunities.

According to the authority, the cost of investment projects increased during the period from July-September 2003 compared to the same period of last year by around YR 40.4 billion.

Sources at the authority attributed the rise in projects cost to the kind of strategic projects, especially the license granted to establishment of two cement factories in the governorates of Hadramout and Lahj.

The industrial sector has occupied the first place in investment as the cost of such projects amounted to YR 60.1 billion, including 39 projects, rating 95% of the total projects during the period July-September 2003.

The sector of services occupied the second place with 26 projects at a cost of YR 3.6 billion, while the agricultural sector came the third with 16 projects worth YR 1.9 billion and the tourist sector gained 11 projects worth YR 1.2 billion.

The main center of the authority in Sana'a is still having the lion's share of total projects licensed, reaching 52 projects worth YR 63 billion and providing 2,040 job opportunities for the same

above period.

Branches of the investment authority in governorates have granted licenses for projects totaling 40 projects worth YR 3.9 billion, and providing about 874 job opportunities.

Statistics of the authority indicate that the total number of projects licensed in the period March 1992-September 2003 reached 4,540 projects worth YR 893.5 billion with fixed assets of YR 82.8 billion, providing 146,800 job opportunities.

Despite the fact that the investment movement and influx of capitals into Yemen has been hurt by terror incidents and the war in Iraq, the Yemeni government has taken some speedy treatments to attract capitals of Yemeni expatriates in the GCC and Islamic states, especially in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Sources of the State Authority of Investment confirm that hope was renewed in influx of capitals into the Free Zone in Aden after the government had ended the contract of running it by Yeminvest, and that the delay that overshadowed the investment process would be changed into a development during the coming period under the state of stability Yemen is now entertaining.

The Yemeni government had introduced some amendments to the law of investment granting local and Arab investors more facilities and guarantees and taxation and customs exemptions



Despite the shock of the Aden Free Zone collapse under Yeminvest, the Aden Free Zone is still considered to have major potential, to even bring more investments to the country from all over the world.

Developing economies, globalization and the World Trade Organization

BY DR ABDULLA AWADH NASSER

The term "Globalization" came as an extension of an old worldly vision that is not void of defects accompanying it. It is a phenomenon that grew at the beginning of the AD 19 century adopted then by the big powers: Britain, France, and Portugal. The old colonialist countries were invading the world countries by military campaigns aimed at exploiting them (politically and economically), as the main goal was then an economic one and after the end of the colonialist period and tendency of oppressed peoples to liberation and independence and the end of colonization in many backward countries. But those demands that continued throughout the seventies of the last century did not meet success despite of their significance. At the beginning of the '90s of the last century the United States of America appeared as an unopposed power in taking the initiative of leading the world in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war period. The introductions of globalization were the stunning technological developments reached by countries of the capitalist West and consuming habits the western media began promoting for as the globalization has been linked to the revolution in communications and information that changed the world into a "universal village".

In its general concept the globalization includes economy, culture, media, communications and information and other aspects.

As regards economy for instance globalization is concerned within international economic relations outside the state and its control. And according to this vision that prevails over the mechanism of supply and demand of the market or markets in the world as this includes various goods, products and capitals.

Globalization is also concerned with abolishing national characteristics as trading relations are fulfilled without borders or obstacles deserve to be mentioned such as lifting protectionism and customs duties. The information revolution has led globalization towards removing the borders and transfer of goods and information in all fields and connecting their owners and producers with their consumers in various parts of the world closely through the bases and rules of the World Trade Organisation and amazing technological developments and information the industrial countries have achieved and accumulation of wealth and money of the multi-national companies that are looking for new areas for investment outside their home countries.

WTO

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) came in 1995 as an extension of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that was founded in 1948 and it has passed several stages during which it was permeated with differences and contradictions between the states that were behind the establishment of International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for reconstruction. Continuation of differences inside the GATT was behind the failure of the third leadership of the pillars of the international economic system.

The GATT task was confined to concluding bilateral and multi-lateral trade and tariffs agreements between the 23 states that founded it including a limited number of developing countries. During the period 1948-94 the world had witnessed eight negotiating rounds, among them the three rounds related to liberation of merchandise trade and removing of non-tariffs hindrances in addition to alleviating customs restraints. GATT rounds continued successively but it had imposed in its annexes new commitments, the more prominent of which was what had been achieved by declaring the foundation of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that replaced the GATT although it had been announced in Marrakech in 1995.

Perhaps we are in need of knowing about the backgrounds of the conflicts that had begun in the fifties between the group of industrialized countries and the developing countries and problems of the trading system. A call by leaders of a number of developing countries had appeared in 1964 for linking the question of liberation of trade to development in the developing backward countries. Out of the call resulted a new framework regulating the trade relationship out a development perspective known by the name of UN Conference for Trade And Development (UNCTAD), affiliated to the UN. The most outstanding results produced by the conflicts, whether between the advanced countries or their stands altogether against the developing countries were:

- drop in rate of economic growth and drop in rate of international trade,
 - drop in exports of raw commodities
 - drop in aid offered to the developing countries.
- The foundation of the WTO in Marrakech in 1995 was not without shortcomings and differences. A number of problematics appeared in the new international trading system itself and the gap of contradictions increased between the developing countries and the advanced countries in the ministerial conferences of the WTO. And since the period 1996-2001, the latest of which was the 4th ministerial conference in Doha. Since the first and the second conferences 1996-1998 the advanced countries began backing off in their stands regarding questions agreed upon in Uruguay Round. They instead had adopted stands

in favour of the industrialized countries such as full competition and linking the international trade to criteria of international labour, environment and international electronic trade and others.

The organisation had categorized world countries into advanced, developing and less developed and gave each category a fixed grace period during which they should fulfill requisites of their accession to the WTO began in 1995. The grace period was six years for the developed countries, eight years for the developing countries and ten years for the under-developed ones.

Main differences inside the WTO

1-Difference between the USA, EU and Japan

-The EU support of European farmers with \$ 70 billion as the U.S. insists on abolishing the support.

On the other hand, there is the difference between Japan, South Korea and some Asian countries on the one hand and the United States on the law of fighting flooding imposed by America to protect its products.

-The dispute on liberating the genetically modified foods as the United States insists on passing on those foods while Europe rejects that.

- Dispute on then question of labour and observing criteria of international labour: wages, working hours, prohibition of child labour, all this related to developing countries.

- Agreement on communications signed by 65 states.

- Agreement on financial services signed on by 70 states.

-Agreement on decreasing customs duties signed on by 40 states.

WTO policies on developing countries, with Yemen as an example

No doubt some of the developing countries have scrambled to obtain mem-

bership of the WTO whose member states exceeded 130 states, especially countries from East and South-East Asia that have a regional grouping besides their membership of the WTO.

Some Arab countries are demanding their accession to the organisation and other some are on their way but without having achieved their Arab regional entity.

These countries, with limited exceptions, would rush to join the WTO individually without basics protecting them.

The industrialized states have managed to define dividing international labour by placing developing countries in a certain angle in that they limited activity of the developing countries to exports of raw materials to the industrialized states and neglecting development in many developing countries. The WTO have set impracticable conditions for accepting accession of the developing countries:

- liberation of trade and freedom of markets under trade non-equality between the advanced and the developing countries,

-carrying out economic, financial and monetary reforms, among them privatization of public sector properties and changing them into a private sector and floating local currency, lifting government subsidy to commodities and services necessary for the poor,

-issuing legislation and laws for investment and freedom of economic and trade activities,

-shrinking the state economic responsibility and concentrating on security and defense only,

-linking aid and loans to rescheduling debts and implementing a program economic, financial and administrative reform.

Yemen has since 1995 adopted the program for economic and financial reform

to fulfill what is required from it in many areas such as:

-privatization: about 70 public sector institutions have been privatized in the first stage, included important economic and services establishments despite the essential mistakes it has faced during the implementation action,

-lifting government subsidy from major food commodities and services such as electricity, benzene and diesel. the lifting has been done in five doses over five successive years, despite of its negative impact on the poor and the deteriorated living standard,

-reducing the volume of the state responsibility in employment and reducing the size of the state administrative machinery and its utilities under a state of high unemployment in the Yemeni society by 35% and poverty at 40%,

-floating the national currency and deterioration of its exchange value against foreign currencies, from 50 rials/dollar in to 170 rial/dollar during the period 1996-2000. Prices of all goods have then skyrocketed.

freedom of foreign trade and opening the markets to foreign imports and lifting protection of local industrial and agricultural and other products,

-raising income taxes to 16-20% and consumer taxes to 10% and also duties on services offered by the state,

-the state discarding of any economic developmental activity and giving the private sector a percentage of 60.2% of investments of development plan and limiting the state development activities within its modest capabilities.

Dr Abdulla Awadh Nasser is head of the Economic Office of the YSP.

This article was first published in the Shoun al-Asr Magazine, a publication of the Yemeni Centre for Strategic Studies.

Words of Wisdom



One of the major problems of Yemen is that there is no way of identifying the true worth of an individual in terms of knowledge and know-how. All levels of examinations in schools have lost their meaning, and they have become hollow procedures. Cheating is rampant, evaluation is less than objective and thorough, and grades are "adjusted and readjusted" long after the results are announced.

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

US also makes Yemenis dispute among each other

Yemen, US and mysterious plans

By MOHAMMED ASSABRI

It seems that mysterious plans are now being drafted concerning the relations between the US government and the Yemeni government. It has been showed to conceal their joint details because of being preplanned, and that possible negative actions are the focus of their discussions.

In a previous topic, we had no intention of going into details, but some of the incidents which have been made sure of along with other hidden obscurities that also have been explained in given geographical locations convey two main themes which deserve consideration and attention.

In some of those incidents, which we get accustomed to, knew and heard them, the interest of US diplomats seems to be alert of being not criticized about the nature of military or security cooperation with nations and Arab regimes in the region.

What they have aimed for is just mere balderdash, nonsense praise, sharp or violent criticism for the ruling regime mainly, the society's defects as well as weaknesses of the clan or tribal power.

The devil's role in this regard manifests itself in that the American diplomacy has employed those activities in a better way through indirect means to the government and the opposition.

Among those are gaining further official concessions towards issues and files where both the ruler and the opposition will disagree if a discussion or question is raised to between the opposition and the ruling party.

As for what has been believed by rulers in Yemen towards meetings the opposition with the Americans will not exceed the notion of conspiracy or treason against the authority.

This is not only enough; they are also treated as traitors or hirelings shamefacedly.

The worst thing of the political decline manifests itself through the ecstatic atmosphere on the part of the American and their pride, because they are considered themselves as makers of the Yemeni-Yemeni disputes and that sort of decline.

The other devil's actions are represented by the financial allocations to train the security and army officers on how to detain, storm into, or kill if the need arises.

Mostly, such training has been and will be for officers and soldiers, which is financed by the US in accordance with its policies and objectives and then humiliating and treating them brutally.

Such descriptions have been uttered by some of the military trainees in those military training courses.

The second aspect of the US-funded assistance is represented by the support of the civil societies and democratic human rights. This kind of assistance has been currently centered on governorates adjoining the Saudi borders, the first oil producing country in the world.

It is widely known that those governorates are notorious for their extreme resistance to any modern change in their tribal structure or updating processes in their social developments.

The most perceivable thing is the continuous and welcomed facets of the internal disunity between the authority and the opposition on one hand and the oligarchy and the majority of the ruled on the other.

This is represented by issuing a statement by the main opposition parties in the beginning of the last month, (October), calling the state for disclosing the nature of the security agreements signed with the US pertaining to the

so-called anti-terror war.

It is undoubtedly a strange thing, particularly after 3-year elapse of the official emergence of the Yemeni-US security cooperation.

The other details of the devil acts are considered to be one of the gravest conditions.

Hundreds of photos and images are seen by citizens concerning by the barbarian genocide acts in Iraq and Afghanistan and their prejudice to their policies to support their counterparts in the occupied land.

Similarly, there are other suspected minority in the power and some others are either against or in favor of the US interests or at least defend them.

The aforementioned incidents signify to pay more concentration on intelligence and to follow the loyalists and owners of the ill-gotten gains.

All in all, nothing will be positively achieved and objectives are turning from bad to worse.

The first long-term objective is represented by maintaining the contradictory situations and other factors which lead to instability, insincerity and thoughtlessness to the interests of the two ruling regimes, Sana'a and Washington.

The US officials neither have had the willingness for their vital interests which has been characterized by fraud and falsification, nor our officials here who transgress this matter for defaming their real identity or treason for their country.

The second thing, which is permanent, is the concentration of developing the culture of the oligarchy. Whatever its prestigious position is, the nominated members of the oligarchy in the state have all the earmarks of a given defect or eccentricity which are one of the most serious earmarks.

The upcoming precarious problems stem from the slow-footed Yemeni-US relations undergone within the framework of achieving paralleled objectives between the ruling plutocracy through indirect methods. It is said that birds of the same feather flock together.

Through hidden obscurity and mistrust, which pervade the US-Yemeni meetings and contacts where nothing has been crystallized yet in reality except massive illegal detention together with providing military facilities away from the constitutional institutions.

For gaining further supporters, loyalists and informers, Sana'a has become a headquarters for the US Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, i.e., achieving more accomplishments in the process of building the oligarchy and to further dominating strategic locations and islands which is intended for maintaining security and stability from its opponents. It is without a shadow of doubt, a scaring situation.

The past experiences and the current development changes prove clearly that the existence of the US interests in the world are in marked contrast with the expanding freedoms among nations.

During all the 50-year of the US military existence in the region aims basically at protecting the tyrannical oppressive monarchies.

After a period of disappearance of the Socialism as it was similar to Iraq, it seems that the US restore to use force, has been remained a key target to install the oligarchy among nations through making troubles which lead to splits as well as sowing the seeds of doubts among active forces in the state in order to achieve that target.

Whatever can be said that there hasn't been determinism in the international and political relations or within the single political system. So, this is because, global changes have become faster and unusual. They come from unexpected resources and this can be applied to the current conditions of the Yemeni-US relations.

Indicators point out that an imminent clash is on the way which is clearly shown through enlarging new horizons to gain more traitors and spies on the part of the security apparatuses.

Expanding the Yemeni-US relations will also coincide with overpopulation during the coming 15 years which will reach 40 million people. Poverty and incapability to tackle its political and security disturbances will also add fuel to the fire.

When Yemen's geography is to be filled with the hungry, this also will include other parts of the country such as, mountains, beaches and deserts.

If no response has been taken seriously to tackle pros and cons of the dysfunction of the resources management in Yemen as well as protecting the oligarchy, an imminent clash will be there.

If the US force and its behavior have been remaining as it is in the region, neither the marine security will be safe, nor oil resources will be too.

The violent bloody acts are just consequences by the devil's acts and such incidents disclose his involvement and his existence. Its existence in Iraq is an open reality and will appear also in Saudi Arab, then Iran and Syria as well as, he will be in Yemen.

The great loss of the US as well as the Arab interests in the present time is a clear testimony of fabricating a policy adopted by the US as well as the Arab plutocracies which ruled the region.

Now, the have gone crazy because of their preplanned policies and plans to dominate the region.

I hope I am wrong, but this is what I and thousands others see.

COMMON
SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

All this talk
about Zakat

Throughout the Holy Month of Ramadhan, the Government was on a public awareness campaign to try to convince the overwhelming majority of Yemenis not to forget their Zakat obligations and to pay them over to the State Treasury. The Yemeni people during this month of worship and meditation really need more healthier awareness than to be told how to undertake their religious duty obligations. As it is the Government is already eating up the oil revenues and other illegitimate taxation levies, according to Islam, by passing on transfers to the least needy element of the society. Millions of Yemeni Riyals were paid during this holy month to political icons for the sake of maintaining their loyalty to the status quo or to simply buy their silence on the poor state of conditions the majority of the people are facing. All this while the Government ignores the fact that these difficult conditions faced by the overwhelming majority of the people of Yemen are mainly due to Government incompetence and misallocation of resources, such as these undue gratuities.

If one visits any of the hospitals of Yemen, one is bound to see the awesome health problems faced by many people, and worst of all the poor access to modern health care that one expects to get when illness strikes. If one goes around the markets, one is appalled by the exorbitant prices one has to dish out to buy even reconditioned used clothes, so that their children will not feel left out in the cold this holiday, while the wardrobes of the elite are already on their way from Harrods's, Macy's or Bamberger's. This is the kind of disequilibrium that one cannot fail to see as our Government demands that the Zakat should be paid by the destitute to further enrich these already excessively wealthy elements of the establishment, who are living in their plush residences and who for all that matter are getting all their gratuities from the Government and the business establishment that hopes to gain the favor of this elite, as Government officials close their eyes while these horrendous merchants squeeze out all the earnings of the remaining elements of the society who have all been lobbied into poverty. There is no middle class anymore in Yemen, because the human resources of the country have not been given the appropriate value of their output, whereas expatriate workers are paid according to the "international staff" wages. How can these destitute be expected to make Zakat payments, when the Lord Almighty has only imposed the Zakat on those who have surplus funds that have passed over for more than one year. This observer and many other analysts are baffled by the insistence that Zakat be paid by the destitute while the well to do are continuously awarded by the Zakat and all the other revenues of the Government.

I was speaking to a sweets and desert maker, who relies on seasonal output for his income, which is usually the Month of Ramadhan. He told me that the Zakat collectors have been harassing him on a daily basis seeking the payment of highly exaggerated evaluations of his Zakat dues. These assessors he states have estimated his tax dues on the basis of the Ramadhan income for every month of the year. The truth of the matter is he says that during the rest of the months of the year he is lucky to earn 10% of the Ramadhan income, which is hardly enough to keep him under subsistence level. Yet, the assessors will continuously insist that their assessments are correct and indisputable.

As the President of the Republic rightly has said, during the time of the Imam, the entire Government functioned on the Zakat revenue and thus was able to manage without need of any other sources of revenue. But now, with the Government flooded with all sources of revenue, one is at a loss, why the Zakat should be chased so persistently, from people who are unable to make ends meet, and who are exempted by Divine Ordinance from Zakat payments, if it comes from subsistence means?

Another important point is that people are voluntarily prone to pay their Zakat obligations because they know it is a God ordained duty, if they are able to afford it. However, people have in the past been reluctant to make such payments to the Government, and find their own channels to clear their obligations to the Almighty.

They have funneled their Zakat Tax Payments to charitable organizations, to institutions that work for the propagation and the defense of the Faith, to other Moslem brothers in other countries, who are in destitute conditions or who are refugees, etc. No one is really keen on wanting to cheat the Almighty of what is due as Zakat payments. One can not fail to take note of the multitude of women in Jewelry and Gold Sales outlets, assessing the value of their jewelry, so they can meet their Zakat obligations voluntarily. Thus there is really no need for Zakat assessors, as they only tend to delve into extortion practices or bribery, in order to be able to keep with their wealthy neighbors, who have found their niches in other questionable enterprises, that have drained the pockets and the souls of the vast majority of the poor people of Yemen.

OUR
OPINION

Who will pay?

Looking back to how the Iraq war started, and seeing the devastating costs so far, a question arises: "who will pay for the consequences?"

Let us assume all the plans made before the war turned to ashes, none of the objectives were met, and the US has failed to reconstruct Iraq, and that it had to withdraw after painful attacks, one after another. Who will pay for all this mess?

First of all, let us see what is there to be paid.

Yes indeed, the lives of hundreds of US servicemen and billions of US dollars spent. Then the most important of all, the cost that the war has caused to the reputation of the US around the world. Such are among the things that need to be paid.

But wait. Other nations lost a lot too. Who will pay for the inflicted damage on them?

Looking at Iraq alone, tremendous losses were seen in lives and property. This makes Iraq a victim of false decisions committed by the US administration and supported by the US public opinion. Who is to bare the expenses of rebuilding Iraq? Who will make up for the thousands of Iraqis who died in the war, and for the thousands who are now impaired or handicapped, and who have had their lives destroyed by US bombs and missiles?

That is not all. There are the prices to be paid for the so-called allies who supported the US-led war. Those include the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Poland, and other countries. Those have had their soldiers killed and injured, and have spent a lot of money in terms of military and politics to support the war.

If the war doesn't achieve its objectives, who will pay for their losses?

The situation is quite complicated, and the overall estimated amount could reach hundreds of billions of dollars. The world has become, according polls and surveys, a more dangerous world after Bush's war on terror started in Afghanistan and Iraq. The whole world now suffers. And the world's losses cannot be calculated.

So who will pay? "The US administration" could be answer of some readers. Yes, that may be correct. The US administration decided to go to war, and it is the one who decided to send troops and get approvals for funds for the war and its aftermath construction period.

Nevertheless, the administration didn't do it alone. It was done with the help of various bodies that are called 'intelligent' bodies such as the FBI and CIA. They all participated in bringing about the illusion about Iraq's alleged WMDs and so called 'threat to world peace,' and sometimes called 'danger facing the free world'. Shouldn't they at least partially pay for what happened?

But then again, there are more who paved the way. They are the congressmen in the US senate. They are also to blame. However, one needs not to forget that they are merely representatives of the people, who supported the war from the first glimpses of it. I remember times I would watch Americans chanting on TV that Saddam must go because he is a threat to the world. Others suggested that Saddam is the sponsor and financier of Al-Qaeda, so terminating him means destroying the terrorist organization's basis. There were millions of Americans who thought that Saddam and al-Qaeda were related, and that's what polls said. But where did they get this information from?

A simple answer: The media. The US media was able to picture things in a different way and bring sympathy and support of US citizens to the war. I remember times when the Fox News Channel (the highest rating channel during the war in the USA) used to interfere when anyone criticized the war and tried to show how "naïve" that person is.

Hence, in my opinion, the American media is to blame for most of what happened. But then we come to the fundamental question about the media. Who owns and controls the media in the USA? Which group owns most of the US networks?

This is the question I want to leave to our readers to research and figure out an answer for. When they get the right answer, then they would have found the missing part of the chain.

Next week: Lessons we should learn

The Editor



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

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

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

Email: yementimes@yementimes.com
Website: http://www.yementimes.com

Branches:

Aden Bureau Chief:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-457, 346596;
Fax: +967 (2) 347-456
Email: ytaaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156
Telefax: +967 (4) 217-157
P.O. Box: 5886, Taiz
Email: yttaz@y.net.ye

Hodeidah Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (3) 206-886

Regional Distributors

KSA:
Saudi Distribution Co.
Jeddah, Tel: 6530909
Tlx: 605530
P.O. Box: 13195

Qatar (Doha):
Dar Al-Sharq Printing,
Publishing &
Distribution
Tel: 4654265,
Fax: 4661865
P.O. Box: 3488

Dubai:
Dar Al-Hikma
Tel: 00971 506589158
P.O. Box 2007

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion and Op-Ed pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name and signature, address and telephone number. Letters should not exceed 2,000 characters in length. We reserve the right to edit letters and articles for clarity, style, length and legal contents. Any article or letter submitted cannot be returned to the writer under any circumstances.
- To advertise in the paper, contact the advertising department in any of the offices of the newspaper.

Aren't Iraqis humans too?

Why does the US stay blind to Iraqi casualties?

BY DERRICK Z. JACKSON
FOR THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER

The White House always said it would never count how many Iraqi parents we killed to liberate their children. We would never count how many toddlers we blew to pieces to free their elders. We would never count how many nuclear families we vaporized. We would never know if we razed a village to save a child.

This is the most disgusting and least discussed aspect of President Bush's invasion and occupation of Iraq. In the early days of his war Bush said, "The citizens of Iraq are coming to know what kind of people we have sent to liberate them. American forces and our allies are treating innocent civilians with kindness."

No one could possibly know the truth or lie of that statement, since the mantra of the military from Tommy Franks down to his spokespeople was, "We don't do body counts." The most bald-faced expansion on that policy was given in April by Brigadier General Vincent Brooks of Central Command. "In all cases, we inflict a considerable amount of destruction on whatever force comes into contact with us," Brooks said. "It just is not worth trying to characterize by numbers. Frankly, if we are going to be honorable by the warfare, we are not out there trying to count up bodies."

You cannot be any more frank than that. The very people we claim to liberate are not worth the honor of counting.

It is obvious why. In an unprovoked war based on unproven threats, it was not enough to vilify Saddam Hussein's soldiers to gain the invasion's accept-

ance among the American people. Bush also had to dehumanize innocent civilians to the point where if we slaughtered some of them, they were not worth our time, either. Bush clearly figured, if you do not count, you cannot lie.

If you do not count, you can stonewall the press and hit its softballs out of the park. In April, David Frost of the BBC suggested to Secretary of State Colin Powell that an early Iraqi figure of 1,254 civilian deaths was "relatively low." Powell responded, "I would say that's relatively low." In August, Paul Bremer, the US administrator in Iraq, said: "If you go back to what we achieved here, which was the liberation of 25 million people in less than three weeks, with fewer civilian casualties and less collateral damage than any war in history... the loss of innocent life is a tragedy for anyone involved in it but the numbers are really very low."

This has worked magnificently for eight months with no widespread complaints from Americans. That raises as many questions about our own humanity as Bush's. Did the Pentagon really do that good a job brainwashing Americans on the notion of sanitized warfare? Amid the demonizing of Saddam, were Iraqi civilians easier to dismiss because they were tan, Muslim, or both? Is the United States still mired in a quagmire of paternalism that goes back to the "saving" of "heathens" by yanking them from Africa and baptizing them into slavery?

Such questions ought to be stonewalled no more. Medact, the British affiliate of the Nobel Peace Prize-winning International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, this week published a report that estimates the number of Iraqi civilian deaths during the invasion to range from 5,708 to

7,356. The report estimates that the number of civilian deaths after May 1, when Bush declared an end to major combat operations, ranges from 2,049 to 2,209.

Another study released last month by the Project on Defense Alternatives, based in Cambridge, estimated that the number of Iraqi civilian deaths in the first month of the war to be between 3,200 and 4,300. In June, the Associated Press estimated the number of Iraqi civilians killed in the invasion to be 3,250. The AP report said, "hundreds, possibly thousands of victims in the largest cities and most intense battles aren't reflected in the total."

The total of civilian deaths, whether they be 3,200 or 10,000, is low compared with conventional wars a half-century ago. But for a decade the Pentagon promised to end wars as we knew them with laser-guided surgical strikes of only military targets. The military cannot have it both ways, promising unprecedented precision at the same time it downplays mistakes through historical context. The alleged precision makes the casualties look less like an example of Bush's kindness than William Calley's out-of-control forces gunning down up to 500 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968.

Just one Iraqi civilian death is horrible blood on our hands given that the attack on Iraq appears to have been based on a lie. Yes, Saddam Hussein killed thousands of his own people. But an American massacre does not make things right. If Americans have half the humanity they claim, they will no longer accept Bush at face value when his officers say, "We don't do body counts."

If we do not count the bodies, this atrocity will never have a face.



In order to achieve real peace:

New Mideast policy is needed

Sandi Glauser Gilbert
For the Arizona Republic

When senior officials in the Israeli military refuse to carry out their orders, calling them "illegal and immoral," isn't it time for people to accept criticism of Israel as something other than anti-Semitic?

It seems nobody is willing to hold Israel responsible for the role they are playing in Arab terrorism, due either to ignorance or fear of being called anti-

Jew.

Perhaps, when the Israeli people themselves label methods called for by their own government as "fomenting explosive levels of hatred and terrorism," we should pay attention.

The U.S. government is the only world leader powerful enough to step in and put an end to this dispute. I believe ending Israeli aggression, forcing them to adhere to U.N. negotiated borders, and forming a state of Palestine should be the priority of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

If there is any hope for peace and democracy in that chaotic region, end-

ing repressive Israeli military tactics against Palestinian Arabs must be our No. 1 objective. The war against terror begins with a homeland for millions of displaced Arabs and a sincere show of U.S. support in their fight for self-rule.

Equitable solutions to create peace are not indications of intolerance toward any group. They represent a desire for impartiality and justice for all. Let our government follow the lead of the Israeli military leaders who want to stop the assaults and live without the hatred and terrorism that continued violence breeds.

Bush exit strategy enrages War Party

The Neocons are losing

BY JUSTIN RAIMONDO
FOR ANTIWAR.COM

As George W. Bush gets ready to hightail it out of Iraq — or at least tries to convince the American people that's what he's doing with his "Iraqification" policy — the neocons are up in arms and poor little Billy Kristol is in a veritable tizzy. In a piece co-authored with Robert Kagan in the Weekly Standard, he wails that the front page of the November 7 Washington Post "says it all:

"The first headline, in large type: 'Bush Urges Commitment to Transform Mideast.' Below, in slightly smaller type: 'Pentagon to Shrink Iraq Force.' And below that: 'Iraqi Security Crews Getting Less Training.' It's a jarring juxtaposition. The president eloquently makes the case for a necessarily and admirably ambitious foreign policy. Yet his own administration's deeds threaten the achievement of his goals."

Yes, it does seem that way, now doesn't it? And thank God for that. No more wars in '04 is how Karl Rove would prefer it, but the neocons never let an election get in the way of their favorite blood sport — especially if it's Arab blood being spilled.

Now the President is going and spoiling all their fun by frantically trying to get out — all the while talking tough. Of course, Bill Kristol doesn't have to run for reelection, so he can sit on the sidelines and criticize. But one has to admit that he makes some very good points.

First, the idea that foreign troops

were going to fill in for the Americans was always an illusion. Now the Bushies are pursuing an even more elusive pipedream: "Iraqification." But this is merely a euphemism for withdrawal, albeit at a much slower pace than Antiwar.com would prefer.

As Kristol and Kagan correctly point out, there is no way to vet the 100,000 or so Iraqis they are promising to put in the field as police, militia, and border guards — and one mistake can be deadly. "A few weeks ago," they write,

"A car bomb was detonated next to an Iraqi police station. The car in which the bomb was rigged was itself a police car. How did a suicide bomber get hold of a police car? Probably, someone recruited by the United States was playing a double game. It takes only a couple of mistakes in background checks to have a disaster, and that assumes you're really conducting background checks. But such incidents will multiply as the hastily assembled and inadequately vetted Iraqi forces take the field."

As the door hits us on our way out, the consequences may be more than a few bruises.

Forget Iraqification: let's start talking about a rapid withdrawal.

If you read the Kristol-Kagan piece, what's odd is that they're beginning to sound like the Democrats as they scold the administration for not realizing what the conquest and occupation of a country entailed. They attack the Bushies "parsimony" — after all, what's a mere \$87 billion? — and note that "Rumsfeld remains dogmatically committed to a smaller force" in spite of the fact that we're "losing the

peace."

If only there was a peace to win. Kristol complains that the Pentagon is dragging its feet in implementing the President's war plans, and declares that the only acceptable exit strategy is "victory." But what does victory look like in this context? Saddam is overthrown. Those "weapons of mass destruction" — you know, the ones that never existed — are no longer a threat, even theoretically. So why not declare victory, and bring the troops home?

For Kristol and his fellow neocons, the war has barely begun. They are openly campaigning for extending the war into Syria, Iran, and even Saudi Arabia, but is the President prepared to do that? If so, we won't hear a word about it until after the election, of that you can be sure.

In the meantime, the Bushies want to be able to say they're implementing an exit strategy, but then there's the somewhat embarrassing deterioration of our strategic position in Iraq, proceeding rapidly and just in time for the start of the presidential campaign season. Because of the partisan factor, we're seeing a very interesting turn in the debate over the war. The Democrats are becoming more interventionist, and the Republicans are at least implicitly talking about the necessity of a U.S. withdrawal, reverting — at least rhetorically — to traditional conservative "isolationism."

Howard Dean, on the other hand, calls for an extended U.S. stay, and told the Washington Post that we would have the right to force a Constitution down the Iraqis' throats, if necessary, since "we have the final say." And that's the "antiwar" candi-

date!

Dean is merely reiterating the mainstream Democratic party position. Senator Joe Biden has long criticized the administration for not "leveling" with the American people and "admitting" that a massive commitment in troops and treasure is inevitable. This kind of critique was echoed, the other day, by Robert Orr, in an interview on the PBS News Hour. A former member of the National Security Council staff in the Clinton administration, now at the Kennedy School at Harvard University, Orr served on a Pentagon postwar assessment team, and he sounds this Kristolian warning:

"The president today named 118,000 Iraqis in uniform. When I traveled around Iraq over the summer, there were only a few thousand. One has to question what kind of training these folks have been through when, in fact, they've had, at most, one month worth of training. ... We need to be ready to stand at their side for a while yet."

Orr avers that the U.S. will have to be in Iraq for "a couple of years." It's "premature to be talking about troop withdrawals," he says. Orr is clearly irritated by the idea that a single soldier is coming home before the Iraqis have constructed a Jeffersonian republic. "All of a sudden," he complains,

"We're hearing about troop withdrawals and timetables for troop withdrawal that seem to be driven more by a calendar here in the United States rather than the reality on the ground in Iraq."

On the other hand, Jim Lehrer's other guest, Bing West, an assistant defense secretary in the Reagan

administration, author of The March Up: Taking Baghdad With the 1st Marine Division, takes the Republican "isolationist" position of getting out a.s.a.p. Bing is hardly a pacifist. He argues that we simply don't need all those divisions there, patrolling "up and down the highway," where they're sitting ducks. This led to the following exchange:

JIM LEHRER: "What about that, Mr. West? Mr. Orr said that a couple times. This talk about troop withdrawal, get the troops out in six months or start withdrawing, taking troops or the U.S. troop strength down next year, et cetera, is sending the wrong message to the Iraqi people?"

BING WEST: "Well, I think we have to ask what is the mission? And the mission of our big battalions no longer is facing big battalions. The mission is now down to dealing with a small area in Iraq ...

"For us just to be driving up and down the highway or something in presence patrols, that doesn't make too much of a difference in that situation. And our troops don't speak Iraqi. They're not in there every day speaking on the street the way the Iraqi police are. So I think reasonably when Gen. Abizaid and our other generals look at this and they say, 'We don't need all these big battalions' — that seems to make a lot of sense. We don't...."

What is the mission, anyway? To the neocons, it's "democracy" throughout the Middle East, which means an extended stay. Kristol is right: the "forward strategy" enunciated by the

President in his recent speech before the National Endowment for Democracy is in direct contradiction to the administration's actions on the ground in Iraq. The real mission in Iraq is to build a forward base to be used in a future Mideast war. "The president wants to win," says Kristol, "and the Pentagon wants to get out." Yes, it's those "cut and run" peaceniks over at the Pentagon, and not the antiwar movement, that has the War Party up in arms. Forget Noam Chomsky, and Robert Fisk — the real object of the neocons' scorn these days is Donald Rumsfeld, who last week said:

"You've got to get the security responsibility transferred to the Iraqi people.... It's their country.... We're not going to provide security in their country over a sustained period of time."

This was enough to cause connipions over at War Party headquarters:

"On the Sunday talk shows at the beginning of last week, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld didn't exactly say that we were going to run, but he certainly sounded as if he were eyeing the exits."

Rumsfeld, West, and the officer corps — exemplified by those senior retired officers who spoke out against this war before it started — look at Iraq from a purely military point of view, and with the goal in mind of protecting their troops while carrying out a well-defined — and therefore limited — mission. Beyond that, they clearly see Baghdad as another Beirut waiting to happen. Ronald Reagan got out of Lebanon, and fast: will George W. Bush show the same wisdom? Or will we have to learn that lesson all over again?

Yemen's historic architecture (Part 1 of 4)

Scientists explore the Tarimi Palaces

By James Conlon,
Pamela Jerome
and Selma Al-Radi*

From Dec. 28, 2002 through Jan. 15, 2003, a team of American conservators and employees of the Yemeni government's General Organization of Antiquities and Museums (GOAM) surveyed Qasr al-'Ishshah as part of a documentation training program for the mud brick palaces of Tarim in the Hadhramawt Valley.

Co-directors of this effort are Pamela University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation; Senior Associate, Wank Adams Slavin Associates, LLP, Dr. Selma Al-Radi, Research Fellow, New York University Institute of Fine Arts and Co-Director of the 'Amiriya Restoration Project, Rada', Yemen; James Conlon, Staff Associate for Archaeology and Historic Preservation Columbia University Media Center for Art History, Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Participants also included Gina Crevello, Independent conservator; Lamia 'Khaldi, PhD candidate, Cambridge University.

Abdullah al-Saqqaf, Abd Al-Karim Al-Barakani, and Saleh Sultan Al-Husaini, employees of GOAM, worked closely with the group, training in our methodology.

Jerome began documenting the traditional construction and repair technology of the Hadhramawt region in 1997. These efforts produced a technical paper (Jerome, Chiari, and Borelli, 1999) and a documentary video for a broader audience (Borelli and Jerome, 1999).

It became clear from this work that rapid change in the Hadhramawt Valley threatens to overwhelm the mud brick architecture and overall built environment of its historic cities. The Tarimi palaces, a collection of approximately thirty mansions constructed between the 1870s, were identified as particularly vulnerable.

In 1998, Jerome, Al-Radi, and Borelli listed Tarim on the World Monuments Fund (WMF) 100 Most Endangered Sites list, where it has remained through the current cycle.

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation of New York City supported a feasibility study in 2000 (Jerome and Al-Radi, 2001). This research resulted in a preliminary assessment of the significance of the Tarimi palaces, their condition and issues of ownership. Some of the structures were also reviewed for adaptive reuse potential.

The study proposed a documentation training program along with a restoration pilot project for Qasr al-'Ishshah and al-Munaysurah, two of the palaces. The work this season represents the initial stage of this project.

Rationale of documentation process

To paraphrase the Burra Charter (Marquis-Kyle and Walker, 1994), the intention of conservation philosophy and practice is to maintain, and in particular cases recover, the significance of a place for future generations. Conservation work respects the existing physical fabric of the object of preservation as a guiding principle: the inextricable connection between materiality and significance is of primary importance.

To this end our discipline engages historical, anthropological, technological, and scientific inquiry as well as the fields of graphic and architectural design. Conservation reports, in turn, reflect the primacy of the fabric as expressed from these intellectual perspectives.

These documents often gloss over the role of activities of great importance to any project, but not traditionally associated with the history and practice of conservation: community organizing, educational practices, public policy and fund raising, cultural performances and even 'unauthentic' contemporary construction practices are at times bypassed, while technological innovation is valorized.

In defining the significance of heritage places, conservators are now more open to include cultural practices in their totality and engage collective

memory as well as the materiality of the structure. The discipline is also more open to both the interpretations and aspirations of community stakeholders placing them on equal ground with academic research.

The use of the very term conservation is intended to signal a more broad interest in maintaining continuity with the past through managed change rather than the preservation of specific materials (Matero 2000:7). *Cont'd next issue*

* Reproduced with permission from Yemen Update Bulletin of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies # 45/2003.

There is little question that a large-scale program in Tarim will need to recognize traditional forms of knowledge and cultural practices as a part of a dialogue with contemporary conservation thought and practice. We would articulate the role of "folk knowledge," however, as an active participant in this.... The palaces include examples of Mughal, British Colonial, Art Nouveau, Deco, Rococo, Neo-Classical, and Modernist styles unparalleled in Yemen.

While these foreign decorative styles have been incorporated in the Tarimi architectural idiom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, traditional Hadhrami construction techniques, based on the thousand-year old traditions of unfired mud brick and lime plasters, served as the primary methods for executing these buildings. Conversation rather than as the passive object of conservation practice.

To this end we have tried to open a dialogue with a diverse group of people interested in the architectural heritage of Tarim as the first step in formulating a plan for the conservation of the historic core of the city. We see heritage conversation as neither a partnership with a continuous, dynamic tradi-

styles and ornamental features have entered Yemen as typological and aesthetic changes.

At the same time, traditional construction techniques are flexible enough to incorporate these new developments. In this way Yemeni architectural history represents a dialogue between cultures both within and outside of the modern nation.

The south Asian-inspired painted plaster of the 'Amiriya Madrassa is a good example (Al-Radi 1997), as is the hybrid architectural fabric of Tarim, the theological, juridical, and academic center of the Hadhramawt Valley.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, merchant families in the Hadhramawt Valley and its tributaries grew rich from the Indian Ocean trade and their investments abroad. The al-Kaf family was considered to be among the most influential of these merchants. Many members of the family were respected religious scholars. At the same time, they were among the first Westernizing elite of the region and contributed to public works projects in the name of modernization.

Their status was thus based on a complex relationship between traditional society, modernity, and international trade (Damluji 1992). Their palaces remain as a testament to both their affluence and the complex identity of the modernizing elite of the colonial period.

The palaces and public buildings constructed under the patronage of the al-Kafs and other prosperous families were executed in the stylistic idioms that they encountered in British India and Southeast Asia. A member of the local community, interviewed by Al-Radi, said that Muhamed Hassan al-Kaf sketched many of the buildings he came upon when abroad. These drawings served as some of the design models for the Tarimi palaces, although none of his sketches have been recovered to date.



tion of earthen architecture, nor the application of technical expertise towards the preservation of built fabrics, but as a third program resulting from the international of both within the Tarim context.

While this report is a record of the technical documentation and condition assessment of Qasr al-'Ishshah for the 2002-03 season, it also presents the opening stages of this dialogue.

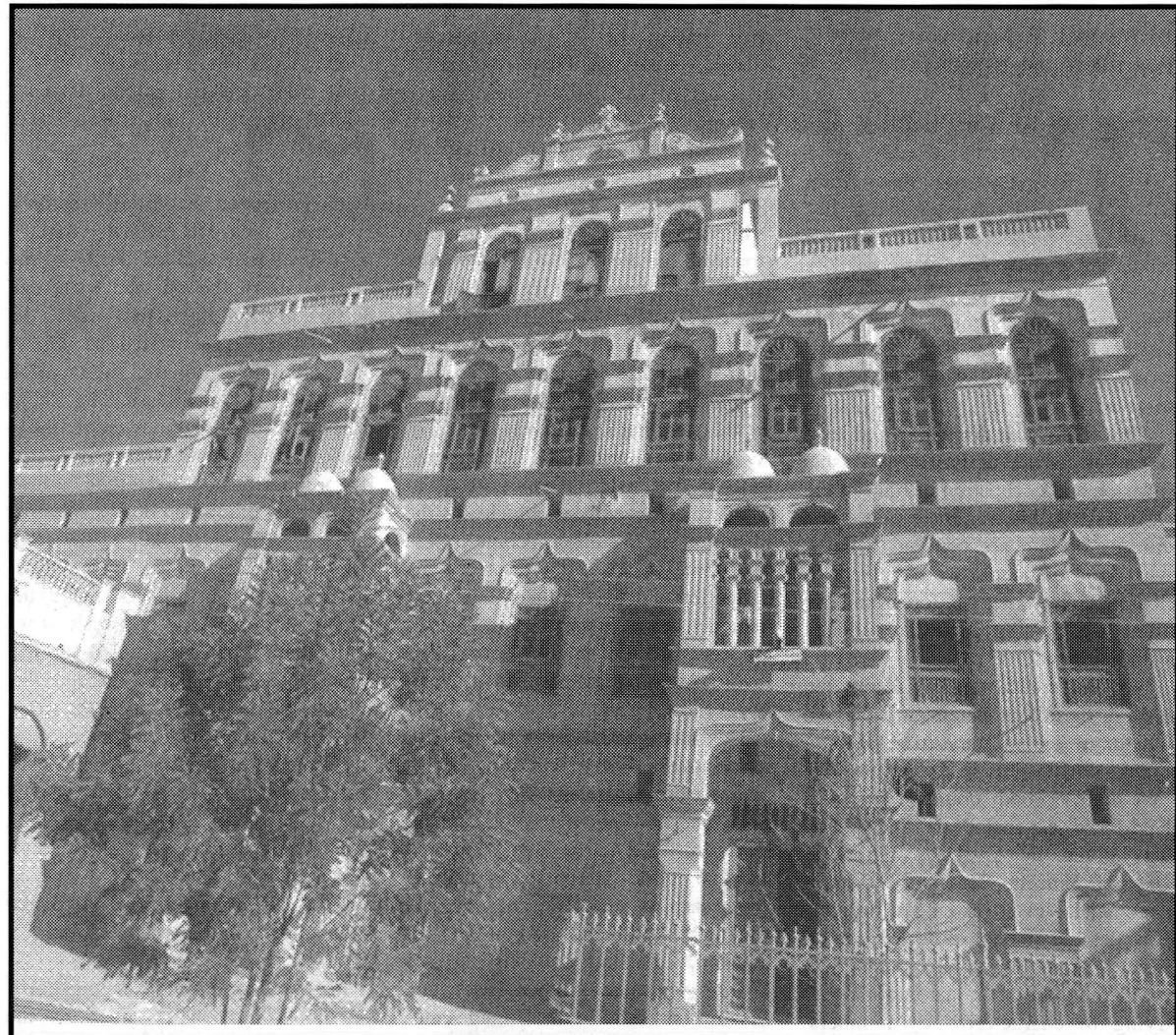
Historical introduction the architect in the Hadhramawt

For most of its history, Yemen has been integrally linked to Southeast Asia, East Africa, the Iranian Plateau, and the Mediterranean Basin through trade and pilgrimage. Geographically and socially varied, one may trace Yemen's diversity through the cultural interactions and hybrid architectural fabrics of various regions. Foreign

books from urban centers such as Cairo may have also influenced the al-Kaf designs.

As a consequence, the palaces include examples of Mughal, British Colonial, Art Nouveau, Deco, Rococo, Neo-Classical, and Modernist styles unparalleled in Yemen. While foreign decorative styles have been incorporated into the Tarimi architectural idiom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, traditional Hadhrami construction techniques based on the thousand-year-old traditions of unfired mud brick and lime plasters, served as the primary method for executing these buildings.

In his report to UNESCO in 1980, Stefano Bianca listed common challenges facing the architectural heritage of the Islamic world. Over twenty years later, many of the problems



Bianca enumerated are still the source of deterioration in historic urban fabrics. Tarim and the other cities and towns for the hadhramwt do not face the same scale of demographic pressures as many other historic cities in the region, but Bianca's comments on social disintegration and the new standards in education are relevant to the Yemeni case.

Especially pertinent are his comments on the privileges associated with new styles of urbanism and architec-

ture and construction processes: many preferred to build in the materials and idiom of the contemporary architecture of the Gulf States and were no longer willing to wait for longer period it takes to build with mud brick and lime plaster.

As a result, many clients demand construction in reinforced concrete in a postmodern idiom. Professional contractors (muqawal) have also taken on many of the roles once reserved to the master mason (usta or mu' allim) (veranda 1996:154). In 1992-93, Sana'a University graduated its first class of architects. Both professions often valorize new technologies, materials, and styles and are now an integral part of the conservation, construction, and planning process (Veranda 1996:156).

To paraphrase said Yislam B-Sweitin, a master mason from Shibam, people now have different tastes, expectations, and lifestyles. As a result, younger generations are not learning traditional building and maintenance techniques (Borelli and Jerne 1990). The problem then not only lies in preserving significant structures in their urban context, but also in articulating the value of traditional craftsmen as the city changes with regional integration into a global social and economic milieu.

Documentation, assessment, and dialogue

The combination of cultural-historical, aesthetic, and scientific significance of the Tarimi palaces in itself calls for a sustainable conservation program. Over the last thirty years, the al-Kaf family palaces have been neglected – in some cases, partitioned for multiuse occupancy; in others, completely abandoned – falling into a state of disrepair.

As a result, many are now in danger of imminent collapse and a full documentation and conservation program is needed for the historic core of Tarim. At this point in time much of the historic create of the city is either incompletely documented or simply undocumented.

With the support of a fellowship funded by the U.S State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs from the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and of the Columbia University Media Center for Art History, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, we chose Qasr al-'Ishshah, the largest and most significant of the al-Kaf palace complexes, to open a larger documentation program of the Tarimi palaces and the significant urban fabric of the city.

The documentation materials of this field season will support an adaptive reuse program for Qasr al-'Ishshah as well as the development of a suite of web-based pedagogical resources. The team conducted a full documentation of the 'Ishshah complex, including the completion of plans, elevations, and measured drawings; conversational digital, and Quick Time Virtual Reality photography of the more than three hundred rooms and the exterior of the complex; and condition assessments.

In addition to documentation, samples of the 'Ishshah's mud brick and plaster construction materials were taken for further analysis in the United States. (We are still waiting for the results of these tests presently). The team also took Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) points of twenty-eight additional al-Kaf and other merchant families' palaces for future condition assessments and the development of a Geographic Information System.

A.Qasr al-'Ishshah complex: introduction and condition assessment

The household complex of 'Umar bin Shaikh al-Kaf, Qasr al-'Ishshah is one of the original al-Kaf family houses in Tarim. Shaikh al-Kaf built the house on the fortune he made in South Asian trade and from a hotel investment in Singapore. The name 'Ishshah derives from the Arabic root '-sh-sh meaning to nest, take root or establish. Members of the al-Kaf family and other individuals in the community said that the name refers to the original house that, to paraphrase was like a bird's nest in a thick palm grove.

This first building, know as Dar Dawil, was constructed during the 1890s. Today the complex sits within an other affluent Tarimi merchant families. Qasr al-'Ishshah is a collection of several buildings constructed over a period of forty years. The main southern building alone includes several additions. Dar Dawil is located in the northeast corner of the site.

This house has a ground floor kitchen, a ramp (manzaha) that passed over the kitchen to permit a camel to draw water from a deep well, and store rooms below the living quarters. A north and east gate define the entrance to the site. Eventually Dar Dawil was altered, presumably as the household grew. Two additional windows were added to the three original windows on the upper story, while an extension was added to the south, including a pigeon-
aire.

عيد مبارك



INTRACS Co.

presents its warmest congratulations to

**H.E. President
Ali Abdullah Saleh,**

Members of Cabinet, headed by Dr.
Abdulqader Bajammal,
the Parliament, headed by Sheik
Abdullah bin Hussain Al-Ahmer,
the Counceltative Council
headed By Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani,
and to the Yemeni people

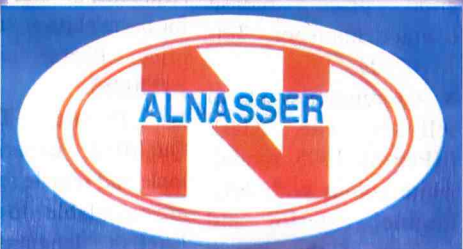
On the occasion of
Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak
and the anniversary of 30 November
Many Happy Returns

شركة انتراكس

تتقدم بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية

علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى الحكومة اليمنية
برئاسة الدكتور عبدالقادر باجمال
وإلى مجلس النواب
برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر
وإلى المجلس الاستشاري
برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني
وإلى الشعب اليمني
بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك
وبمناسبة ذكرى الثلاثين من نوفمبر - ذكرى الجلاء
كل عام وأنتم بخير



INTRACS

عبدالله ناصر الخراز
رئيس مجلس الإدارة

Banks

WB
Wafani Bank
for Trade & Investment

Head Office:
Tel: +967 1 206613
Fax: +967 1 205579

Money Transfer

WESTERN UNION
The fastest way to send and receive money worldwide.

AL-HAMD FOR EXCHANGE.
SANA'A, Al-Tahreer St.
Tel: 286562, 273069
Hadda st. Near Al-Komaim center. Mobile: 73775335.

Situation Vacant

■ Require for a reputed company, an experienced secretary knowing independent English/ Arabic correspondence and proficient in computers (female). Please contact Post Box 3898 or e-mail: whatacat@soft home.net.

■ Yemeni Secretary good experience and public relations. Contact: 73566232.

■ Tailors good experience by commission or salary. Contact: 73566232.

■ Leading trading & contracting & Inv.Co, seeking for a female secretary 2-3 years experience, fluent in Arabic and English, expert in computer/internet, and typing, please send your C.V. to Fax No. 01-509059 Sana'a

■ Required for A Health Club lady with experience in training swimming and aerobics, Interested please call to: 71747752, 203629- Fax: 218806

■ Office Manger for government project, live in sana'a speak and type English/Arabic, driving license essential, salary negotiable reference required to commence immediately,

Cargo

WORLDLINK INT'L
شحن
تخليص
نقل
تغليف

P.O. Box: 5586 - Sana'a - YR
Tel: +967-1-444550-441935/6
Fax: +967-1-444540
Email: worldlinkone@y.net.ye
worldlinkone@y.net.ye

Our Achievements are the foundation to our reputation

■ **Al-Nasim Cargo** Forwarders for packing, customs clearance, domestic & international forwarding air & sea. Contact: Al-Nasim cargo forwarder.
Al-Zubairi St Sanaa. Tel: 275903 / 216048 / 407905
■ **ITS Global Logistics**, Tel: 967-1-218142 (5 lines) Fax: 967-1-209940, Email: itsgroup@y.net.ye
itsgloballogistic@y.net.ye P.O. Box 25159, Sana'a, R.O.Y. Business Development, 73217750, Customer Service: 73212272 Operations: 73217752 Exemptions 73214700. Global Logistic Solutions International Freight Forwarding (Land/Sea/ Air). Weather Proof Packing. Removals & Warehousing International Door-to-door services (Worldwide). Customs clearance, Exemptions, www.ITSGLOBALLOGISTICS.COM

■ **YEMEN PACKING & FORWARDING CO.** (YEMPAC CARGO) Tel: 967-1-208898, Fax: 967-1-208897
E-mail: yempac@y.net.ye. Operations: 408518/7904603 Sales & Mkt: 408517/73208898, Customs clearance, Exemptions. Clearance: 408518.

reply fax 466638, mobile 71145887

■ A professional beautician, Professional bn skin machine, Ladies Tailor- Tailor designer, Tailor with a good experience is required for Beauty Center and Tailors, please contact: 01-441922, 73566232

■ Wanted: Correspondent through the Net for Spectrum Magazine, Ibb univ. For cultural and experience exchange between our university and western universities. This work is volunteering. Please contact to: Sameer Annozaili, P.O.Box: 128-Ibb-Yemen or Sam-Ytubb@yahoo.com.

■ A highly qualified, dynamic auto repair and service technician required urgently to manage and run a fully equipped workshop located at a major street in Sana'a on partnership or profit share arrangement. please contact: 418899/71101632, Fax: 01-442868

■ Alwaseet Group for Telecom Service, requires a qualified technicians who have enough experience for handset mobile phone repairing, please send C.V's to fax: 40074 or call at: 408509

■ The American International School Announces vacancies for English teachers. Applicants Should have a Us native-like accuracy, For details, contact 440466/440468

■ Sana'a Grammar school is looking for music Teacher, please contact 410082-425482.

■ **Red Sea Packing, General Trading Agency.** (Circle International). Packing, Travels, Forwarding, Custom Clearance, Copiers, Faxes, Stencil Duplicators, Copy printers. Tel: 264089 /090/124 Fax: 00967-1-264104/417387. Email: redsea@y.net.ye. Hadda Complex B. 6. P.O. Box: 19227, Sana'a, ROY.

■ **Al-Nasim Travel & Tourism.** For domestic & international air tickets with price busters all airlines. Tel: 219890/ 270750 Alkumaim Trading Center Hadda st.

Global Logistic Solutions International Freight Forwarders (Land/Sea/Air). Weather Proof Packing, removals & Warehousing International Door-to-door services (Worldwide). Customs clearance, Exemptions.

Computers

YEMEN SOFT
Information Technology Experts

ISO 9001 Certified
Tel: 503866
Web site: www.yemensoft.net

A'safe Smart Car Security System
Radman Electronics & Engineering
The Latest Technology in car alarm to protect your car against theft and Anti-Car Hi-jacking.

Car Alarm System
Radman Electronics & Engineering
The Latest Technology in car alarm to protect your car against theft and Anti-Car Hi-jacking.

جهاز الإنذارات للسيارة
لحماية سيارتك من السرقة والاختطاف.
رعدمان للإلكترونيات الهندسية
صنعاء، شارع بغداد، ت: ٤٤٤٥٤٨٩ فاكس: ٤٤٤٥٤٨٨

job. Please contact : 71143269.

■ **Abdulkarim M. Al-Shabibin** Bachelor a degree in French - Faculty of Arts. Prefer to work as teacher in a school or institute. Contact: 71146948.

■ **Young dyanamic person** having vast working experience, from several countries, is seeking for Administrative, or Exe. Secretary, Good in Computers and English correspondence. Contact: 73816219.

■ **Civil engineer** with six years experience with road constructions, seeking employment with construction companies. Please call 01/210306, 71184809.

■ **Highly skilled Indian Automobile diploma holder** with a good experience both in diesel and petrol systems, having good communication skills, seeking employment with reputed auto/EQP organization. Tel: 01/210306, 71184809.

■ **A university graduate**, having a bachelor degree in Electronics & Communication and experience in computer software. Contact: Eng. Adel, tel. 01-253241

■ **House maid** is available, for cleaning, cooking, take care of kids or office cleaning. Contact: 73817782

■ **A University graduate** having a bachelor degree in computer and control engineer/ control eng. looking for engineer job in any company. Contact: Saqr Abduwasa Abdu Saad. 71706511

■ **Christopher:** I've got experience in the following fields about 10 years, in four countries (India, Singapore, Maldives & Yemen). If

■ **Marketing and sales manager**, 20- years experience, having university degree, Egypt, 3 years in Yemen. Please contact at: 73592815.

■ **Young dyanamic person** having vast working experience, from several countries, is seeking for Administrative, or Exe. Secretary, Good in Computers and English correspondence. Contact: 73816219.

■ **Good qualified finance lady** candidate looking for part time

Travels

The one stop travel shop
P.O. Box 19254, Sana'a, Tel. 210028, 4007273, Fax: 400555
E-mail: wanehorry@griffin.ltd.com

AL-MORTADA
For Trading & Computers
Sana'a Mogdisho St. Tel: 467796, 405500, Hodeida: Mina St, Aden: Al-Mansorah

there is an opportunities in Procurement Manager, Purchasing Officer, Marketing Manager and Executive Secretary or any training oriented fields please contact me at 73816219

■ **Maths And Physics teacher** for all levels, Arabic and English, having a master degree in english department, ability of translation, please contact : 604106.

■ **A highly qualified Female Indian professional M.A (English), Ph.D..** with a degree in Education seeks teaching assignment in a university or reputed high school. contact P.O.Box: 14533, Sana'a, Phone: 01-465396, 73889013.

■ **I'm a dental surgeon** from india with good clinical experience, if there is any opportunity in a hospital please contact me 05/309782, 73535352

■ **Excellent English, Computer courses, Toefl, experience** in Yemen & Emirates, please contact 345517, 73842717

■ **A university graduate**, having a bachelor degree of arts, department of english, looking for a teacher job in a private school or any job related to my specialization, please call 04/502401

■ **Nagi Al-Taivell**, holding a degree in Dental, Seeking work in a dental clinic or Hospital, please contact: 73882111

■ **A university graduate**, having a bachelor degree in Arts, department of English, looking for a teacher job in a private school or any job related to my specialization, please call at: 04/502401.

■ **Abduh Naji Al-Zakri**, date of birth 1980, having a bachelor degree in English studies, looking for a driver job with a foreign company or any local company, please

Travels

ADHBAN TRAVELS
السفرات
السفرات

Sana'a - Tel. 272808, 272973, Telefax. 272809, P.O. Box: 1105, Mukalla - Tel. 05-3079678, Fax: 05-307968, P.O. Box. 8015
Email: adhbantravel@y.net.ye

ADHBAN RECRUITMENT SERVICES
للعاملات
للعاملات

Sana'a - Tel. 506573/6, Telefax. 272809, P.O. Box: 1105, Mukalla - Tel. 05-3079678, Fax: 05-307968, P.O. Box. 8015
Email: adhban_recruitment@y.net.ye

MIRAMAR
Damascus
Generosity... & an ancient traditional renewing We have and honor with your visit.
Sana'a - Djiptouty St. Tel. 01-447501

contact on mobile: 71829159

■ **Yehya Alashwal**, seeking a Job as a Driver, with driving license, please contact : 71713120

■ **Eng. Luqman Hakeem; Bs.C. Mech. Eng.**; working as a machine designer (cold rollforming machines), 7 years experience in machine manufacturing. Mobile No. 73634558

Real Estate

■ **For rent a five-floor modern building** in Al-Ribat St. near to Al-Qadisia roadcross and can be used as a university or a hospital. Please contact at: 467831/2/3/4, Fax 467835.

■ **For rent two story +f. basement villa.** Ground floor open floor plan, large reception area, liv. rm., dining rm., large kitchen. 2nd floor, master suite, 5 bd. rms 5 bths, and garden, excellent finishing. monthly rent \$ 1, 600 Haddah area. Please contact Ahmed Muraisi: 73802855.

■ **For rent villa two story, 10 rooms, 4 bths.** good location in Haddah area., good office location, monthly rent \$ 1,200. please contact Ahmed Muraisi: 73802855. Ramadhan hours 11a.m-5p.m and 8p.m-midnight.

■ **Villa for rent** in Haddah two story + full basement. Ground floor, Open floor plan liv. room, dining room, large kitchen. 2nd floor master suite with master bath. 4 bed

Travels

Sabre Travel Network
We develop the travel Business
Please call 01-500690 (Six lines) for

Free Hardware
Free Installations
Free Training
Free User Guide Book
Free Maintenance

Sabre/Travel Network

rooms, 3 bths, lovely garden. super lux \$ 1,600. Please contact Ahmed Muraisi: 73802855.

■ **For rent 2 openings, (show rooms) 14 m.x7m. apx. with 2nd level attic.** Haddah st. near shammar building, will available on dec. 1, 003. Pleases contact Ahmed Muraisi: 73802855.

■ **Needed flat for rent** at haddah St. Contact: 73812727

■ **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 rent** Two-storey villa at al-Asbahi has got a planted courtyard, fountain and seesaw. 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

■ **A two story villa** in Al-Asbahi along its Yard, each story has 5 rooms and 2 bedrooms, for more information please contact Tel: 73677128

■ **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 telephone lines, Located at Haddah St. near french embassy

Stationeries

تهامة للمكتبيات
كمبيوتر - أدوات مكتبية وعلربية
فرطاسية هندسية - وسائل تعليمية
نحن لا نوجد المستحيل...
لكننا الأفضل..

TEHAMA FOR STATIONERY
Computer, Stationery & School, educational tools

We do not make the impossible. However, we are the best

Sana'a, Hadda Str. Tel: 263602, Telefax: 263637, Pager. 5830590, Mobile: 7903445, P.O. Box: 8130, Hodeidah Branch: Tel. 201171/2 Email: cnp@y.net.ye

sana'a, please contact Mr. salem at tel: 01-240310/504811/12 sana'a

■ **A building for rent**, consists of 18 apartments, located at Haddah St. in front of Shamar Hotel, for more information please contact Tel: 71110023

Vehicles

■ **For sale:** Toyota Prado, 1998, in a very good condition. Customs to be settled by buyer. Interested persons to present their bids in closed envelopes within 2 weeks as from the date of publishing of this ad. to the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Sana'a. For further information: 421800.

■ **For sale Toyota Camry, StationWagon**, in a very good condition and price is negotiable. Please contact Jamal: 73706820.

■ **For sale Toyota , Prado model 1998**, in a good condition. Please contact: Umm Aymen 421800.

■ **New land cruisers 2003-2004 , Prado new cars and Hilux new cars.** Please contact: A b d u l l a h Ahmed: 71739768.

■ **Ford Expedition** in Excellent condition , while color 35000k in good price model 2000. Contact Abdullah Ahmed : 71739768.

■ **For sale Mercedes 230E, Mod. 83**, in a good condition and a good price. please contact mansoor, Tel: 73707211.

■ **A foreigner wants to sell a car** Mark II(Petrol) 1995 model, white colour with A/C. Engine, exterior and interior of the car in excellent condition, suitable for diplomatic, Price: 1,3,50000 Y.R. please contact Mr. Sajid

:73623204

■ **Volvo fh12 model 99**, middle options- from Abu Dabhi. and cantar belln shewal 7000k mong - and mong Hilux 93-98 and Dihatsu Dyna Model 98-2001 in excellent condition Contact: abdullah Ahmed 71739768

■ **For sale Vw-Polo classic car model 2001**, please contact 71616171

■ **For sale Corona Toyota car 1989**, in a very good condition, please contact: 71102061

■ **To buy: Corolla**, in a very good condition and a good price please contact : 71104733

■ **For sale: KIA car model 91**, in a very good condition with a prize of 330.000 YR, please contact Mohamed on Mobile: 71921072.

■ **To buy: Cressida car, Model 90-92**, Please contact Mohammed Ahmed on Mobile: 71105666

■ **To buy: 92 model Mercedes benz Around 900,000 Riyals** contact: Mr. Shibly Al-shamiry, 71277523.

Computer

■ **For sale PIII** in a very good condition 512 Ram, 500 mhz, 20Gb hard disk, cd Rom, prize \$250 not ready for negotiation, please contact Mr. Abdulla Ahmed, Mobile: 71176455

■ **For sale: A lap top Dell company P4**, in a very good condition, 512 Ram, 1.7 GHz, 30 GB hard disk, cd Rom, DVD, Cd writer, with a prize of 1400\$, ready for negotiation, please contact Mr. Ali Saleh Ali, on : 71286716.

■ **Needed Laptop Computer P3 or P4** in good condition. Contact: Mr. Waddah 73741479

Home/Office Equipment

■ **For sale: Nokia phone 6210**, good condition, good price. Please contact Mansoor, mobile: 73707211.

■ **For sale: Nokia phone 9210i** in a good price, 3 months used, please contact Mr. Sami, Tel: 73216368

■ **For sale: Dental X-Ray, Sterile, light cure, amalgamator**, Contact: Mobile: 71127988

Tutions

■ **If you want to teach your child or children** the following subjects- prorate-lessons- Arabic, Eng. and maths for basic classes, suitable price. Please contact. 73770365.

■ **Private Turion:** Qualified experienced male and female teachers are available to teach English language, & Science Subject for Higher classes, please call: 73829909.

وظائف وأشخاص

مطلوب سكرتيرة للعمل مع إحدى وكالات الإعلانات في صفاء.
بدوام كامل الإبتدائي.
٥٠.٦٣ / ٧١٨٨٨٨٨٣

■ مطلوب خياط ومصمم أزياء - خياطة/ مصممة أزياء، لديهم خبرة في مجال الخياطة والعمل للعلل محل Haute Couture الخياطة النساء الكائن في شارع جمال - سوق زهر الدور الثاني أمام ليلة العمر بجانب سوق الأنسي

■ مرسلة عبر الإنترنت لصحيحة الوالو الطيف الإلإجليزية الصادرة عن الالاء، جاعة، لل عمل لل التبادل الثقافي والصمفي بين الجامعات البينية والعربية علما بأن العمل تطوعياً لتبادل الخبرات

وظائف وأشخاص

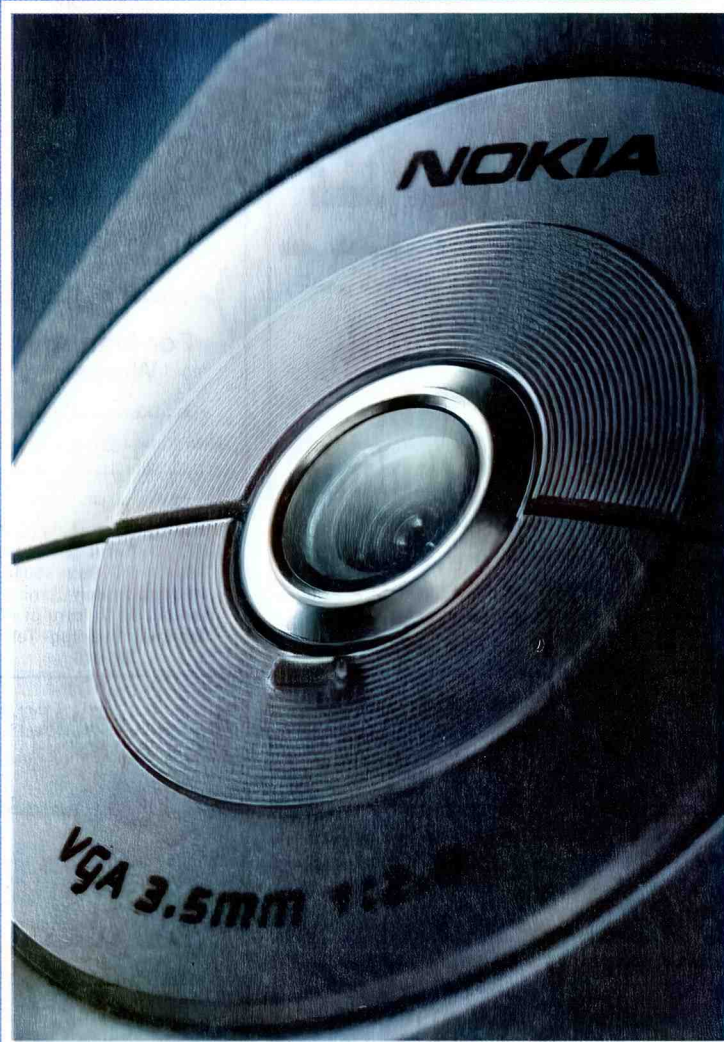
مطلوب سكرتيرة للعمل مع إحدى وكالات الإعلانات في صفاء.
بدوام كامل الإبتدائي.
٥٠.٦٣ / ٧١٨٨٨٨٨٣

■ مطلوب خياط ومصمم أزياء - خياطة/ مصممة أزياء، لديهم خبرة في مجال الخياطة والعمل للعلل محل Haute Couture الخياطة النساء الكائن في شارع جمال - سوق زهر الدور الثاني أمام ليلة العمر بجانب سوق الأنسي

■ مرسلة عبر الإنترنت لصحيحة الوالو الطيف الإلإجليزية الصادرة عن الالاء، جاعة، لل عمل لل التبادل الثقافي والصمفي بين الجامعات البينية والعربية علما بأن العمل تطوعياً لتبادل الخبرات

[illegible]

١- عدد : التواريخ ٧٨١٣/١٢٨١
 ٢- أراضي الهجرة إلى استراليا أو كندا، نقلها بالمساعدة إلى رسوم، والأرض محصورة. التواريخ ٧٨١٣/١٢٨١
 ٣- مطلوب : مبرر مشروع طرقات محصورة في
 ٤- مذهب المدينة (إبرق) وفي خيرة في نقل المجال لا
 ٥- خمس سنوات. التواريخ ٧٨١٣/١٢٨١
 ٦- أجهزة مبرر مدني (مساحة) بشرط الخبرة
 ٧- أجهزة توتال إيسينسلي. التواريخ ٧٨١٣/١٢٨١
 ٨- المطلوب : مدير مبيعات بشرط أن يكون لديه خبرة في
 ٩- العقود والمولات الكيرمانية، ويكون حاصل على
 ١٠- شهادة وكالة شاهر للسفريات والسباحة عن حاجاتكم
 ١١- موظفين في الشواجر التالسية
 ١٢- مدير إداري لغرض الوكالة في عن على أن تتوفر
 ١٣- لديه الخبرة في مجال اللقبين عن ثلاث سنوات
 ١٤- موظفة في مجال الحسابات و التراسلات عن
 ١٥- إختصاصات عن خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لا تقل عن ثلاث
 ١٦- موظفة في قسم مبيعات تذاكر طيران عن تو
 ١٧- التواريخ ٧٨١٣/١٢٨١
 ١٨- بلع كوكبير العنود شارع بينون عن حاجاتكم
 ١٩- كوكفاري على أن يكون لديها خبرة سابقة في
 ٢٠- المجال عن فند في نفسها الرغبة عليها الإلتصاف
 ٢١- مطلوب : مسئول تقنيًا، إخطامات بخبرة
 ٢٢- مفصلة أراء : ٤٤٩٤٩٤-٧٥٦٦٦٦٦٦
 ٢٣- مطلوب : لمركز تجريل، مخابية بعمرة ثمانية، مخفف
 ٢٤- جينة : ٧٥٦٦٦٦٦٦-٧٥٦٦٦٦٦٦
 ٢٥- مطلوب : موظف مبيعات في مجال السفريات لدو
 ٢٦- وكالة رائدة في هذا المجال و شرط أن يكون لدو



71101152

إتصل بهذا الرقم لمعرفة سعر
أي هاتف من هواتف نوكيا



لواصق ضمان غمضان ماكسيمام تيليكم
تضمن حصولك على خدمة مابعد البيع

NOKIA
6600



الساحر

NOKIA
CONNECTING PEOPLE

ORACLE
Education Partners
NIIT
Microsoft Certified PROMETRIC
NIIT Quality Computer Education
Algeria St. Sana'a P.O. Box 520
Tel: 01-442073/447021/2 Fax: Ext. 117

Yemen's Premier Language
Institute Since 1975
Announcing Term 73:
December 13 - January 14, 2004

Registration: December 7 - 10
Classes Available at 9 Levels
(Mornings, Afternoons & Evenings)
- Self-Access Multi-Media Lab
(Video/Software/Reading & Listening)
- Extra Computer Lab for all Students
- Plus Many Elective/Special Courses

New TOEFL Preparation Course
December 13 - March 13, 04

For information, contact YALI at:
448039 or 445482/3/4 • Fax: 448037
E-Mail: info@yali.org.ye

كل عام وأنت بخير

NEW YORK, Nov 19 (Reuters) - Major players in the Iraq war dominated the short list for Time magazine's Person of the Year award and film-star-turned-governor Arnold Schwarzenegger also made the cut, Time said on Wednesday.

With most of the year's headlines about Iraq, President George W. Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, his deputy Paul Wolfowitz, Secretary of State Colin Powell and national security adviser Condoleezza Rice are all under consideration.

Former bodybuilder Schwarzenegger is vying with them after an unprecedented election that recalled California Gov. Gray Davis and attracted the type of media coverage normally reserved for presidential elections.

The winner of a prize that annually generates debate in the media will appear on the cover of Time's Dec. 22 issue.

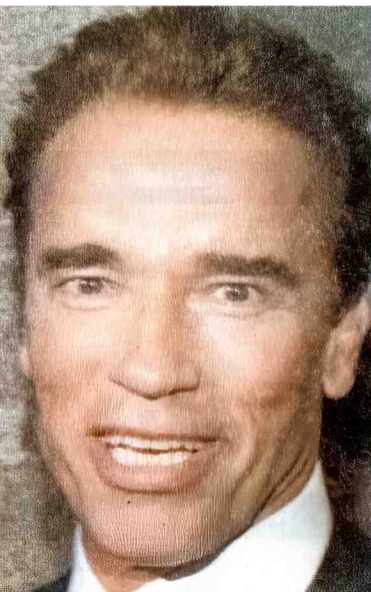
Other potential war-related winners include Paul Bremer, the top U.S. civilian in Iraq, and Gen. Tommy Franks, who ran operations during the war. Saddam Hussein, the deposed Iraqi leader, is also among those put forward by the magazine's editors for consideration.

Hans Blix, the United Nations weapons inspector who said he could not find weapons of mass destruction the Bush administration feared were hidden in Iraq, is in the running and U.N. head Kofi Annan is on the list.

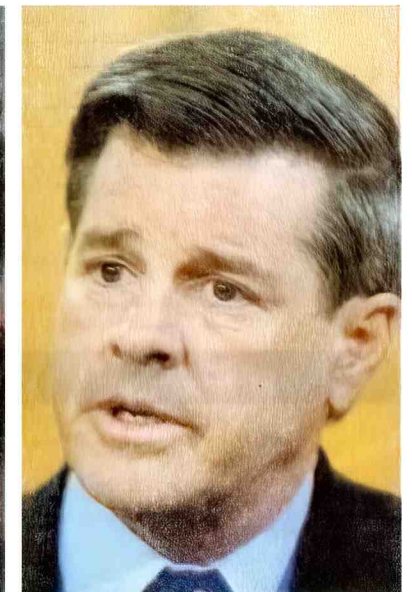
Bush's staunchest war ally British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who became embroiled in a scandal over questionable intelligence used to justify the war, was included.

2 creeks as appetizer
+ 6 mountains as main course
+ 1 sports car for dessert
= The Touareg is coming
Now in Yemen
Touareg
AL-AHWAL GENERAL TRADING COMPANY
Sana'a Tel. 01-206203, Aden Tel. 02-387458, Hodeidah Tel. 03-230914

#Iraq war dominates Time's Person of the Year award



California's governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger. R



Paul Bremer, the top U.S. civilian in Iraq

So too, was French leader Jacques Chirac, who opposed the war, souring U.S.-French relations and prompting American eateries to serve freedom fries instead of French fries.

The U.S. military reservists called up for the fight also made the list.

With news away from Iraq, also dominated by violence and conflict, al

Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was included and Israeli leader Ariel Sharon and Palestinian President Yasser Arafat were also nominated.

The magazine has given a Person of the Year award since 1927. Previous winners have included Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Adolph Hitler, Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton.

Stationery
Al Zahra
All Your Needs Under One Roof
كل ما تحتاجونه تحت سقف واحد
Hadda St. In front of Yemenia Air Line, PO Box 7, Sana'a Tel: 240207-504765, Fax: 268041, Email: alzahra@y.net.ye

SHOKRY
Productions Advertisements Corporation
للإنتاج الإعلاني
شوكري
طباعة أنك جت باحدث مكائن الطباعة
Taiz: Jamal St. Tel. 04- 252073 - 252175 Fax: 04 - 252070 P.O.Box: 4113
Aden Branch: ALMoala Tel. 02- 247641 - 247642 Fax: 02 - 247643 P.O.Box: 80059

Something's different
Pink Pearl
Come to enjoy our new
Chinese restaurant over looking the ocean for a genuine Chinese meal or a casual drink on the beach terrace.
Sheraton Gold Mohur
HOTEL & RESORT
Aden