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مسابقة يمن تايمز تعود بحلة جديدة وبجائزة نقدية مغرية من الأسبوع القادم... ترقبوا العدد الآتي!!

INSIDE 5 Islah & Baath parties comment on local elections and CA 8 Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimoon in Yemen
6 Saving, Investment and Economic Growth - PART 2 12 Ambassadors of Yemen on Camels

Islamic Jihad Calls for Conference

Reliable tribal sources told Yemen Times that leading figures from Islamic Jihad are currently preparing to hold a conference with influential tribal sheikhs in mid-February 2001 at Wadi Dhana, about 180 km southeast of the capital Sana'a.

According to the sources, tribal leaders from Mareb, Al-Jawf, and Shabwa governorates will attend the conference to discuss the current situation in their respec-

tive tribal regions. Many tribes complain that the government does not fulfill its duties in providing necessary services such as electricity, education, health services, etc. for tribal regions, unless a kidnapping incident happens. They also claim that the government deploys military forces in their territories as a means of exerting pressure on them. Other tribal sources close to the authorities

are predicting the failure of the conference due to the high probability that it will take a political rather than tribal orientation, hence losing focus. Analysts say that Jihad's move appears to aim at gaining the support of powerful Yemeni tribes, especially after some of its members have been accused of being involved in recent terrorist attacks inside and outside Yemen.

Tribes tend to hold such conferences when relations with the authorities deteriorate. Conferences that have so far been held include the 'Saba Conference' held at Wadi Dhana in the beginning of 1994, and the 1998 Tribal Conference held in Al-Jawf to announce an alliance between the Mareb, Jawf, and Shabwa tribes. The latest conference in July 1998 followed the government's decision to increase fuel and

diesel prices, which resulted in military confrontations between the army and tribes that rejected the price hike. During the conference, Military Airforce planes continuously flew over Al-Jawf and dropped several bombs on the area, resulting in the collapse of the conference. Although the tribes were fully armed and equipped with sophisticated weapons, they were no match for the military forces.

Yemenia Hijacker:

"I Expected The Death Penalty"



The hijacker of the Yemenia plane, Jaber Yahia Ali Satir was sentenced last Saturday to 15-year's imprisonment. He was convicted of several crimes including hijacking, endangering people, carrying weapons without permission and having a fake ID card. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison for hijacking the plane and causing injury to one of the crew members, 5 years imprisonment for endangering the crew and passengers, 4 years in prison for having a fake ID card and one year more for carrying weapons without permission. But according to Yemeni law, if a person is convicted of several crimes and is to be punished for them, he is sentenced according to the most serious crime he has committed. The defendant is also to pay compensation for the damage he caused to Yemenia and Mr. Adli Al-Beghdady who was injured by a bullet during the hijacking attempt. The pen gun and the fake ID card are to be confiscated.

Continued on page 2

Security Head's Car Bombed!

A car belonging to Colonel Abdulwahed Marish, Head of the Local Council Election's Security Committee, was blown up last Saturday 1:00 am in the main street of Al-Dhale' causing damage to a number of nearby cars. Luckily, the colonel was not in the car when the explosion took place. So far, nobody has claimed responsibility for the incident which is the second in Dhale' within a week. The first explosion hit the Shaab Telecommunication Center resulting in damage to solar-energy plates, which are used to supply more than 67 lines with energy.

Yemeni Jew who was said to run for elections to YT:

"I Did not Apply in the First Place"

In a statement to Yemen Times, Azar Ibrahim Isaac Al-Nahri, a Jew from Raidah/Amran Governorate, denied reports by newspapers and news agencies that he had applied for candidacy in the local council elections scheduled for February 20. He told Yemen Times that he had not applied in the first place, as he changed his mind before applying for candidacy due to the possibility of being rejected. After his sect's approval, he went to electoral center 'D' of zone 233 to apply but was told that he was prohibited from participating in the elections because the electoral law allows only Muslims to be candidates.



Continued on P2

Mystery of the US Embassy Car Accident Still Veiled

A source at the US Embassy in Sana'a said that the investigation officers of the embassy refused to report the US Embassy Car accident of last Tuesday as a normal car accident, due to the fact that there were earlier reports of a suspicious vehicle moving around a housing complex for American residents along with other factors. The accident took place in western Sitteen Street, northwest of Sana'a, when the Yemeni driver of the US embassy car tried to avoid crashing into another car, causing his car to smash into the sidewalk and rollover twice until it came to a halt upside down. It was reported that the other car escaped the scene following the crash. The accident led to the death of



Moharram Fuad Al-Asbahi, a Yemeni security officer at the embassy and the injury of the driver Mohammed Al-Na'ami. A Yemen Times correspondent was at the scene of the accident and reported the aftermath of the horrible incident.

Continued on Page 2

Al-Shumou' Editor-in-Chief to YT:

"Al-Shumou' Won't be Closed"

In a statement to Yemen Times, Al-Shumou' newspaper Editor-in-Chief, Seif Al-Hadhiri said that his newspaper had already appealed against the sentence of the Primary Court which suspended its publication for one month. "The press law does not allow any attorney or any authority to shut

down newspapers without a clear and decisive ruling from the Supreme Court," he stressed. The Primary Court's ruling suspended the newspaper from publication for one month and fined it YR 10,000 for defaming the President of Egypt, H.E. Husni Mubarak.

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Words of Wisdom



"If people are engaged in an activity they find challenging, worthwhile and relevant, they will experience an inner drive to get involved in the work. But this feeling is a function of how much authority and concern one has over his/her responsibility. In most cases in Yemen the job becomes routine, lifeless, and does not offer any level of challenge."

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



Our Opinion

The Right to Know is also a Human Right

In a country like ours, where illiteracy rates are among the highest in the world, where poverty is dominating the scene everywhere, and where most of the population is in less civilized rural areas rather than cities, we should not be surprised when we don't know our own rights. "Human rights," which has become a propaganda phrase used by governments, not only in Yemen, but all over the world, is widely misunderstood and not well defined in Yemen as well as in many third world countries.

A clear indication of the confusion in understanding human rights is thinking that the public is not eligible to get all the information the government hides or does not reveal. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the right to know is among the most essential human rights that must be granted to all humans. In other words that signed the UDHR should not think that it is blessing its people by letting them know what is going on, but it should rather realize that its duty is to let them know, unless it was insincere and uncommitted when it signed the UDHR.

The right to know means that whatever news about kidnapping incidents, explosions, military confrontations, statistics, international deals, and many of the other positive or negative developments should be revealed to the public without any censorship. This also applies to all governments in all countries. One cannot deny that the USA holds one of the most decent records of human rights, including the right to know. It is so obvious that a country which could have its president's interrogation broadcasted to millions worldwide is surely by far better than others.

However, what is happening in Yemen is quite disappointing. Not only are the authorities so self-restrained in providing information, especially about critical incidents, but many of them limit the sources that independent news reporters and newspaper could get input from. Add to that the pressure that is exerted on newspapers through lawsuits and trials, the latest that of Al-Shumou'. All of this serves as a conclusion that the right to know is still not granted to the Yemeni public. It is not even an exaggeration if I say that officials themselves don't see it as a human right and cannot imagine that it could be a human right.

We still have a long struggle before we make sure our authorities understand the true meaning of human rights, and it would require even a longer and more exhausting strife before they fulfill them. But no matter what happens, we are still willing to wait until the very end.

Continued from page 1

Azar's Nomination Rejected

Azar explained that he notified the local committee that receives applications that he may be applying, which resulted in the committee telling him that they will request a response from the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC) in this aspect. "I am a member of the PGC, and all my sect members (reaching 150) have already registered their names in electoral lists. They all participated in the 1993 and 1997 parliamentary elections and the 1999 presidential elections," he said.

When asked about whether he will nominate himself he answered, "I believe that if am accepted as a candidate after the needed amendments are made to the candidacy law, I will get votes even from many Arabs in the area. The constitution guarantees the rights of minorities. But even if I am not allowed to be a candidate, we will still be voting for the best person of our brother Muslim Arabs. After all, religion is for Allah, but the country is for all Yemenis."

22,626 Candidates for Local Elections

The Supreme Elections Committee (SEC) stated that the total number of local election candidates has soared to 22,626. There are 2169 candidates in the governorate council elections, 12 of whom are women, while in the district council elections the number of candidates has reached 20,487, 129 of whom are women.

The governorate of Ibb is first in terms of the number of candidates, as the number of candidates for district elections is 2,657 including one woman while for governorate elections it is 233 including one woman. Meanwhile, Al-Mahra has got the lowest number of candidates, Amran the second lowest, Hadramaut the third and Taiz the fourth. Among 20 governorates, only nine of them have female candidates. However, Aden is first in terms of having a high number of female candidates; 5 for governorate elections and 67 for district elections. This gives Aden 50% of all

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"I Expected Death Penalty"

The hijacker's prospects appeared bleak before the verdict was passed but later he described his sentence as unjust. However, he was happy as he said, "I was expecting the death sentence." He did not say if he would appeal against the verdict, and his lawyer did not attend the last two sessions.

The trial of the hijacker started last Monday and continued for four sessions. During the trial proceedings, the hijacker gave conflicting justifications for his actions. First, he said he attempted the hijacking because he wanted to go to Baghdad as he admired Saddam Hussein. Then, he said he did it to express his resentment against the Border Agreement between Yemen and Saudi Arabia in which the Yemeni government assigned pieces of land to Saudi Arabia. After that, he said he wanted to use the passengers on board as hostages, in order to ask for a ransom. But, in the third session of the trial he said he was fed up with living in Yemen and that he did not have a job to support himself. He added that he had come back from Saudi Arabia just a few weeks previously but that he had been unable to stay there any longer as the police were aware that he did not have a visa. The situation is further confused by the fact that he has been living in Saudi Arabia for a long time and this

female candidates throughout Yemen.

However, the SEC stated that it would extend the period for receiving candidates applications particularly in those areas where the number of candidates does not meet requirements. A statement in this regard will be made later.

The candidates election campaigns will kick off today and last until 18th of February, while the education programs concerning the elections conducted by some NGOs, were wound up yesterday. The SEC singled out 350 voting cards for each male voting box and 250 cards for each female voting box and around 60,000 security men to oversee protective measures on voting day.

It seems the electoral battle between the political parties has started. The PGC has claimed that around 250 members of Islah have resigned and joined the PGC in Al-Dal'e. It also stated that Islah has started coordinating with Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) which for its part said that it did not trust Islah, an old ally of PGC. Islah has stated that it faces a real challenge, represented by the corruption of the PGC.

can be clearly heard in his Saudi accent.

He confirmed that he did not prepare seriously for the hijacking, adding that he bought the pen gun from Jehanah, 60 Kms from Sana'a. He paid YR 3000 for it just to show off and said that he decided to hijack the plane just one day before. Throughout the trial sessions he appealed for the court's mercy, saying that he made the hijacking attempt without being totally aware of the consequences. In the third session, he also rejected the statements of witnesses, describing them as exaggerated. He claimed that he did not intend to harm the passengers on board as he allowed the captain to refuel in Djibouti airport where his hijacking attempt was foiled by crew members who were later honored by President Ali Abdullah Saleh. He said that when the crew members sprayed foam from a fire extinguisher at his face and then wrestled him to the ground, he became unconscious and he did not know how the gun fired.

Sessions were attended by some diplomats from the US Embassy in Sana'a whose ambassador was among the 91 passengers on board the flight to Taiz Tuesday, January 23.

The court's verdict was not expected by the many people who described it as lenient and were expecting the death sentence. Otherwise, they claim, kidnappers of foreigners will see hijacking as another "hobby" to practice.

IN BRIEF

Power Horse President to visit Yemen

Mr. Alfred Inzinger, President of Power Horse Energy Drink of Austria and Mr. Franz Krispel, Chief Executive Officer-Middle East, will be visiting Yemen on February 10-12, 2001 to discuss business matters with their Sole Agent in Yemen, Mohamed H. Al-Kbous Corporation.

Businessman Kidnapped

Mr. Ali Mohammed No'man al-Qubati, a well known businessman, was snatched in Hodeidah last Monday 29.1.2001, by a group of armed men in a jeep car. So far his destiny is unknown. Eyewitnesses told YT that the kidnappers snatched Mr. Ali while he was leaving the military prosecution building in Hodeidah. Mr. Ali had won a case in the Preliminary Commercial Court in Hodeidah against the Yemeni Economic Corporation to take possession of 8,000 sacks of rice in the stores of the corporation. One day before the kidnapping incident, Mr. Ali went with Judge Abdullah Aqlan, chairman of the executive department of the

court who was assigned by the court judge to enforce the verdict, to the corporation to carry out the court's decision. However, when Mr. Ali was about to leave the corporation, officials gave orders to arrest him.

The sons of the kidnapped man urged the president to take necessary measures to ensure their father's safety and release. The Military Guards leader in Hodeidah, colonel Saleh al-Matari, had informed the deputy governor that officials of the corporation had kidnapped the businessman, maintaining that this was not sanctioned by any authority.

Third Psychiatric Nursing Course Inaugurated

The Third Psychiatric Nursing Course was inaugurated last Saturday 3.2.2001 in the Psychiatric and Mental Health Hospital in Sana'a. The course was organized in collaboration with the British Council and funded by the British Embassy. Objectives of the course are: to improve the mental health & well being of the Yemeni people; to

improve the quality of psychiatric care in Yemen; and specifically to train a batch of 30 male psychiatric nurses.

Mental health care is constrained by the lack of resources for mental health in Yemen but psychiatric nursing is now a key component of mental health care in every setting and there is a scarcity of qualified psychiatric nurses in Yemen.

Partners in Development

Under the motto "Partners in Development" a seminar was organized by the Yemeni Society for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of the Blind (YSBWR). It was funded by UNICEF in collaboration with the coordination organization of NGOs concerned with children's rights.

During the three day seminar 29-31 Jan. 2001, children's rights were under discussion. 60 children from the Orphanage House, YSBWR, Physical Handicapped Association and Challenge Society for Welfare of Women, participated and came up with recommendations, stressing the necessity of the interaction of all social sectors to implement children's rights agreements.

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Embassy's Car Incident: Shrouding Mystery

A YT reporter was able to experience the aftermath of the accident and took pictures of the victim and vehicle and said that during the aftermath of the accident he could hear many people shouting "the American has died". He was able to take a picture of a white, in fact, blonde man covered with blood. The US Embassy denied that an American was in the car and indicated that the victim was one of the Yemeni security guards working at the Embassy and he was identified as Moharram Mohammed al-Asbahi. On the other hand, no news about the other car caus-

ing the accident was reported. The traffic report indicated that the rolled over car was in good condition after the accident, ruling out the suggestion that a technical fault could have led to the accident.

YT visited the driver, Mohamed Al-Na'ami, at Azal Hospital where he is still receiving treatment. Al-Na'ami said that there was a car, probably a minibus, trying to block his way and while escaping a crash, the car he was driving rolled over. He said that he could not identify the number of the car.

The accident comes at a time the US decided to review its security measures to ensure more protection for US diplomats in Yemen after the failed hijacking attempt of the Yemeni airplane that was supposed to carry the US Ambassador along with a US delegation to Taiz around two weeks ago.

Yemenia Launches City Terminal

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Belgian Minister of Defense to Visit Yemen

A high ranking Belgian delegation headed by Minister of defense, Mr. Flahaut Andre and 10 other military and civilian personalities is expected to visit Yemen during March 25-27. During the visit the delegation will be discussing means of cooperation in different military areas, especially the medial area. There could also be Belgian support for the demining program.



JOB VACANCY

The Defense Attaché Office announces for a predictable Secretary vacant position within its organization

Opening Date: January 30, 2001

Closing date: February 28, 2001

Position Title: Secretary

Who may apply: All American citizens. Preference will be given to candidates with current Secret or Top Secret clearances.

The position is located in the Defense Attaché Office, American Embassy, Sanaa. The Secretary is responsible for providing administrative and clerical support for the efficient operation of the Deference Attaché Office.

Language Proficiency: Level V (professional) in English is required; ability to speak and understand Arabic is desirable.

Knowledge: Good of English language spelling, punctuation and grammar is required, knowledge of Microsoft Office and related software is desirable.

Skills: Have skills in operating word processor.

Ability: Have ability to deal with tactfully and work effectively with a wide variety of people, including individuals of various nationalities.

Eligibility: Applicant must be a U.S. citizen; may be a resident U.S. citizen and be eligible to obtain top secret clearance.

Education: Two years administrative experience is highly desirable, especially in areas identical to those specified in item 6 above.

To apply: Interested applicants should submit a completed SF 171 form (Applications for Federal Employment) and/or resume to the Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa, no later than the closing date of this announcement. For clarification, contact the Personnel Office at telephone number 303-155.

Salary: A candidate who already meets the full performance level can expect the initial starting salary depending on hours worked. Full-time pay for GS-5 is \$ 21,947 per year. Full-time pay for GS-6 is \$24,463 per year.

Vacancies

The Embassy of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan announces for the following vacant positions:

1- Executive Secretary with good English, typing, using computer.

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Interested candidates are to call on the embassy at: 413277, 413279

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Yemeni Posts & Postal Savings Corporation: From Good to Better

The history of non-organized postal services in Yemen goes back to 1868. The services were very simple, comprising only very limited transporting vehicles and handling. After the two revolutions of 26 September 1962 and 14 October 1963, the government of Yemen paid a great deal of attention to the postal services and developed them. Several postal and financial services were introduced as a result. There has been a clear development and progress in the corporation as the number of employees, transporting vehicles, equipment, machines, vehicles for postal delivery and services has increased. Ismail al-Ghabri of the Yemen Times met with Abdullatif Ahmad Abo Ghanem, DG of Posts & Postal Saving Corporation - Sana'a Region and filed the following interview:

Q: Telecommunication means are now developing by leaps and bounds, particularly in this age of the internet. Where does the Posts and Postal Savings Corporation stand in this fierce competition?

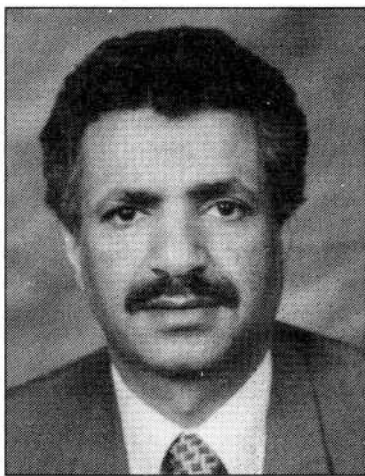
A: In this era of the internet and the clearly marked competition to render services, the corporation is doing its

best to match all the radical, contemporary developments in terms of rendering services through the use of state-of-the-art telecommunications means. That is, through using a computer network and by following up Express Mail Services (EMS). We also follow letters from other posts through the International union post network. This system is being installed and we are in the final stages of this project. By installing this system we have made laudable strides in terms of catching up with all the international development in this field. Now most of the services rendered to clients are being made through the computer network including postal orders, postal savings, salary services and accounting work.

To elaborate on these services:

1) Postal savings are conducted through the computer network in all the governorates of the republic within minutes. Clients are allowed to deposit their money in saving accounts at the closest post office. They can also withdraw money or deposit after hours or minutes, from any other post office in any governorate.

2) Postal order system through the computer network: a new system is



being installed to send postal orders. Any citizen can send cash to any governorate with ease and within minutes. This is a turning point in telecommunications services. Besides, military and Interior ministry pensions are also paid from any post office through posted cheques with the help of modern means. Soon the current account system will be inaugurated with whoever deals with the post. By this system everyone will be able to deposit his salary to his account directly. He can also withdraw money any time he likes. We can not deny the fact that the revolution in telecommunication and the internet have affected the post considerably. However, the new and modern services installed for postal services have compensated the decrease in revenues. The competition has actually given the post a push and an incentive to mark its presence and to keep abreast with all that is new. The widespread use of these services goes to show the trust and confidence of people in our services. Besides, increases in the revenues of the corporation prove that we are rendering competitive services. We also have to refer to the fact that internet services are also a vital marketing factor for the post as people's requests on goods through the post services grows. The authority has also established the service of carrying and delivering goods internally. It also renders parcels services through the EMS, locally and internationally.

Q: What are the outstanding services the post renders?

A: Beside the main postal services, postal parcels, post boxes, the post office renders the following services:

- 1) EMS
- 2) Advertisement post service
- 3) Goods delivery, and governmental post service
- 4) Interior and Defense Ministry pension payment
- 5) Postal savings
- 6) Postal order
- 7) Distributing female students' support by the world bank through the coordination unit and the Ministry of Education.
- 8) Payable telecommunication cards "Tele-Yemen".
- 9) Audience requests on TV and radio.

Q: Some people complain about the delay in receiving letters, others do not receive their letters at all. What is your comment?

A: There is no delay in the exact sense, except for some letters that do not have a clear address or those that have wrong post boxes. So they are either stuck in the offices or sometimes, these letters reach the wrong post boxes. Regarding the post of governmental institutions the delay sometimes occurs mainly because of the secretaries of these institutions who put off delivering these letters to the post. The office is not responsible in these cases for the delay.

Q: How many post offices and subscribers to post boxes are there in the capital secretariat?

A: The number of offices within the capital secretariat is 15 and the number of subscribers to post boxes is 18 thousand.

Q: What are the projects you are working on and the main obstacles

facing you?

A: The authority plans to expand its financial services over all post offices in most of the cities. We are also working to improve the performance level and simplify procedures in offices. We are also working to complete and generalize the computer network in all the accounting offices. We intend to improve and train the new cadre to perform well and to be up to standard. We are also equipping offices with all the machines needed to work with professionalism.

As for the obstacles, we lack some equipment and machines to meet the growing demands of customers. Another challenge is the few qualified cadre. Another obstacle is the streets and houses which are not numbered and the low salaries of employees.

Any last comment?

A: I would like to thank the YT for shedding light on the post corporation and its services. I call upon all the official institutions and those of the private sector to cooperate with our corporation so that we continue to render the best services to all sections of our society.

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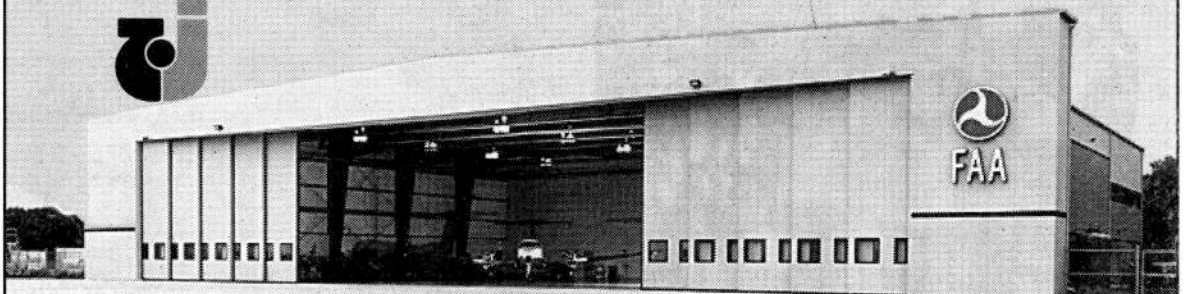
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Titanic Hyundai Admiral Moors at ACT

Greeted by agents ADEN MILLENNIUM MARITIME SERVICES

The container vessel Hyundai Admiral arrived at Aden port on Thursday 01/02/2001 from Rotterdam port with 4100 TEUs on board. On this occasion a reception was organized. The reception was attended by the agent (AMMS) headed by Mr. Abu Baker Sheibani, Vice Chairman, Mr. Omer Sheibani, Director, Mr. A. R. Sheibani, G.M of AMMS, Mr. Tan Kee Chai, General Manager (PSA), Capt. George Pass, Senior Operation Manager (PSA), Mr. Michael Lee Seng Chong, Operation Manager (PSA), Mr. Adnan Alkaff, Senior Manager (Yeminvest) and others.

During celebration Mr. Abu Baker Sheibani and Capt. Veselin Kojicic, Master of Hyundai Admiral exchanged souvenirs. Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. Ltd (HMM) was founded in March 28, 1976 as an affiliated company of Hyundai Group. Started with the crude oil transportation business from Middle East to Korea HMM now covers the world with the largest multi transportation including full container fleet, oil tankers, car carriers, LNG carriers, bulk ships and local logistic center and corporation installed in the crucial sites around the world. HMM has a blue point for the 21st century to become one of the world's five major shipping companies. To achieve this goal, they

have been continuously increasing and diversifying operation with the '3Cs' in mind: Customer First, Customer Satisfaction and Customer Assurance.

Mr. Sheibani said "We have been in contact with HMM for some time to extend their service to ROY by calling at Aden port. Finally in December 2000 a delegation from HMM had come to Yemen and visited all the major shipping agencies in Yemen in order to choose the suitable partner to act as their agent. By the grace of Allah, we are proud to be the party chosen and are now actively promoting the service.

He also explained that today (1/2/2000) is a historic day for both of Aden port and our company Aden Millennium Maritime Services. The vessel MV Hyundai Admiral call at ACT being the commencement of the service to Yemen, and at the same time it is the largest capacity container ship to call at ACT ever."

He also said, "The commencement of service by the top global carriers will serve our country by expanding future trade and services between Yemen and the rest of the World. Initially there will be a four (4) call per month schedule and later on to be extended to eight (8) calls."

He added, "This would not have been possible, if it was not for the leadership

and guidance of His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Whose policy of promoting Aden and revitalizing it as a strategic port, bringing it back to the position it deserves. Also the peace and stability that Yemen now enjoys makes it as an attractive center that world class companies in all sector view with serious interest."

He also said, "One should not forget, the importance of the role that Yeminvest plays in promoting the port of Aden. Their development of ACT, which is the corner stone of the Aden Free Zone project. ACT under the management of PSA Corporation who has vast expertise and resources, is also no doubt an ideal transshipment center for the Middle East providing customer with fast, efficient and value-added services."

He expressed his personal thanks to Mr. Tan Kee Chai, General Manager of PSA, Yemen, and Capt. George Pass and the rest of their team for their support and for joining him on board MV Hyundai Admiral during the token celebration with captain of the ship on this special occasion.



ACDelco

ACDelco Batteries Do Not Need Maintenance Now in Yemen



Mufeed Da'ud Aal Da'ud



Muhammed Mustapha



A Seminar was held last Saturday 3 February 2001 in Aden Governorate under the patronage of the Governor of Aden to introduce the ACDelco batteries, which do not need maintenance and their features. ACDelco batteries were designed specifically for the extremely tough weather conditions in the Middle East so as to stay longer and resist more pressure along with a one-year warranty.

The seminar also was organized on the occasion of the giving agency rights in the Yemen of the ACDelco Company to Rafiq Allah Commercial Establishment. A large number of businessmen, commercial enterprise owners, and a number of people interested from the governorate of Aden attended the seminar.

In a statement to Yemen Times, Sales Engineer Mufeed Da'ud Aal Da'ud said, "This seminar organized today in Aden Governorate is only a start marking a serious of seminars to be held in Sanaa and Taiz to introduce the distinguished features of ACDelco, the powerful batteries that do not need maintenance." In his statement, Eng. Mufeed also mentioned that the selection of Rafiq Allah Establishment to be the official agent of the worldwide ACDelco Company in the Middle East was due to its extensive experience in this field. ACDelco is a corporate company of 51% share from Saudi Investors such as Al-Zamil, Al-I'si, and Al-Jumaih and a 49% share from Alpha, the mother company and the developer of the technology, which is also an international company with factories all over the world.

Muhammed Mustapha Al-Absi, Marketing Manager of Rafiq Allah Commercial Establishment said, "The objective of this seminar is to introduce to the Yemeni consumer the ACDelco batteries, which will be in the Yemeni market for the first time. We expect a tremendous success for the product, especially that battery consumption in the Yemeni market is very large, and knowing that Yemen has a large market for batteries. Our program includes organizing more than one seminar to introduce the unique features of the batteries. The first batch of the ACDelco batteries received significant demand and gave us good indications. We believe that ACDelco batteries will in no time become one of the most favorable and widely demanded batteries in the Republic of Yemen.

بطاريات إي. سي. ديلكو ACDelco في اليمن

أقيمت بمحافظة عدن يوم السبت الموافق ٢٠٠١/٢/٣ ندوة للتعريف ببطاريات (ACDelco) ومواصفاتها التي لا تحتاج إلى صيانة؛ والتي صُممت خصيصاً لتناسب الظروف المناخية القاسية للشرق الأوسط، لكي تدوم وتتحمّل أكثر، وبضمان سنة واحدة، وأيضاً بمناسبة حصول مؤسسة رفيق الله التجارية على الوكالة لشركة ACDelco في الجمهورية اليمنية.

حضر الندوة عدد كبير من رجال المال والأعمال وأصحاب المحلات التجارية وعدد من المسؤولين والمهتمين في محافظة عدن. وفي تصريح لـ (يمن تايمز) تحدث المهندس/ مفيد الداود حيث قال: هذه الندوة التي تقام اليوم في محافظة عدن هي بداية ندوات سوف تقام في كل من صنعاء وتعدّ للتعريف بالميزات والجودة الفائقة لبطاريات (ACDelco).

مشيراً في حديثه إلى أن اختيار مؤسسة رفيق الله التجارية كوكلاء للشركة لم يأت من فراغ، بل جاء نتيجة لما تتميز به مؤسسة رفيق الله من خبرة في هذا مجال التسويق، وأضاف أن الشركة المصنعة في الشرق الأوسط للبطاريات هي شركة مساهمة بين مستثمرين سعوديين كالأزمل، والعيسى، والجميح، بنسبة ٥١٪ وبين شركة دلفي بنسبة ٤٩٪، وهي الشركة الأم وصاحبة التقنية، وهي شركة عالمية كبرى ولها مصانع في جميع أنحاء العالم.

كما تحدث الأخ/ محمد مصطفى العيسى، مدير التسويق في المؤسسة حيث قال: إن الهدف من هذه الندوة هو تعريف المستهلك اليمني ببطاريات (ACDelco) وخصوصاً أنها تدخل اليمن لأول مرة. ونحن نتوقع نجاحاً كبيراً، خاصة أن الاستهلاك في اليمن للبطاريات استهلاك كبير، وهناك أسواق كبيرة. وكما هو في البرنامج لدينا ستقام أكثر من ندوة للترويج عن البطاريات والتعريف بمواصفاتها ومن خلال الدفعة الأولى التي وصلت إلى اليمن نلاحظ أن هناك طلب ومؤشرات جيدة.

ونحن حريصون على إيفائها لكل مستهلك في شتى مناطق اليمن للاستفادة من تقنياتها المتطورة.

Islah Party Speaks Out:

"We will take part in elections, but we are still undecided on amendments"

Mohammed Qahtan, Head of the Political Office of the Islah party hailed the local council elections as a milestone in the process of establishing a local authority. He added that transparency of these councils would help improve monitoring the local authorities.

He said that local councils would contribute to the achievement of fair distribution of development projects and general basic services and would give people an important role to manage their local affairs.

Giving a broad look at the past experience of similar councils, Qahtan dismissed any similarities between the two experiences saying that the present planned councils would be elected amid a political race in which many political parties are taking part, while there used to be only one party in the past.

About what responsibilities the elected councils would shoulder, he put great emphasis on financial resources without which none of the councils will be able to carry out their assigned duties. "There will be great responsibilities once enough financial resources are made available to these councils," he said.

Appointing a governor who will be the most important and powerful figure in the local councils has been interpreted by opposition parties as a means to control and limit the authority of local councils. The Islah party seems to have a similar impression. However, Mr. Qahtan hoped for the governors' commitment to make the experience a success. "In this case the appointed governors will support the local councils with whatever guarantees are needed for the success of their duties and responsibilities," he said.

Mr. Qahtan attributed the reticence of international organizations to supervise the elections to the suddenness of the announcement of the elections. "In developed democracies transparency is considered a basic pillar in ensuring human rights and duties. Secrecy is not acceptable except in military or wars," he said. "I think you should address this question to those organizations to provide



Abdul Wahed Hawash
Vice Secretary of the Arab,
National, Socialist, Ba'ath
Party

your readers with more answers," he added. On the debatable issue of constitutional amendments, he affirmed Islah's support for the opposition coordination which will say "NO" to the amendments. "The PGC agreed to sit at the dialogue table with the opposition. Although dialogue was set on the level of the parliamentary blocs it was still fruitful," he said.

However, he said that the amendments did not meet what they were looking for. "But there is something called probability in politics," he said, "That is why the Islah party agreed with the amendments after that. However, the final decision is yet to be announced. Now it is the turn of people to say "yes" or "no" to the amendments."

Some politicians accuse the Supreme Election Committee of siding with the ruling party. In this context Mr. Qahtan said: "The Supreme Election Committee does not want to appear as siding with the ruling party. But, in the present circumstances in a country like ours, keeping neutrality with the executive authority is something doubtful." "I hope talks with all parties would achieve a clear vision about the guarantee of neutrality of the SLC," he said.

Denying any kind of coordination with the PGC and other parties, he described such news as false rumors, adding that Islah's participation in the referendum and the local elections has been decided on by the Party's Second General Conference.

Mr. Hawash of Ba'ath Party:

"appointing directors for the local councils and Local Authority will considerably affect granting local areas the required utility."

The establishment of Local Authorities has been the objective of the masses since the revolution broke out. It was and is still given top priority by the nationalist forces in the country. Calls to expand the power of this authority will continue to be given until they are fully realized. The local authority is bound to face many obstacles. However, the more we persist, the more we push it forward. It is clear that the Local Authority can never be a success unless just and fair elections are held where people come to shape their destiny. Now the Local Authority has been given more scope in the legislative sphere. A premium is then to be placed on the unwavering and devoted will and earnest implementation of this legislation. Otherwise, this legislation and these councils will have no meaning. Rather they will be another avenue for more central control, corruption and chaos under the umbrella of the authority and local councils.

The crucial point of the whole process is the people's role in monitoring and active interaction with the event so as to improve, rectify and expand its utility. Despite the pitfalls and setbacks of the previously established Cooperative Councils, it was a good experience that could be the basis for maintaining momentum. These councils had made some achievements, especially in the countryside in terms of building schools and repairing

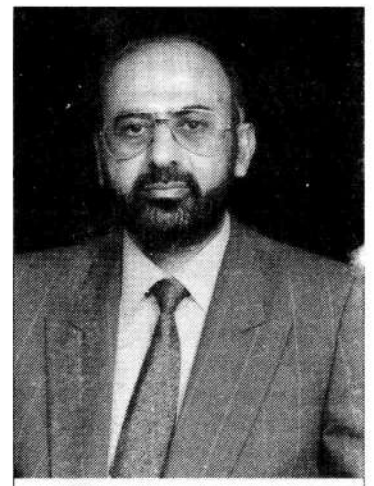
roads.

The duties and authorities of the Local Authority and its administrative units are all defined in the Local Authority Law and its executive by law, starting from monitoring the implementation of general policies and effective laws in all fields; evaluating performance to the extent of holding officials accountable and passing votes of no confidence; endorsing projects in units; collecting local revenues; following up implementation of development projects and construction plans; developing the marine resources; ensuring security and stability, ... etc. As a matter of fact, these are major and manifold authorities whose success hinges on the seriousness of the political as well as the popular will to hold fast to their rights in choosing the qualified and really competent representative to shoulder these responsibilities.

It is unquestionable that appointing directors for the local councils and Local Authority will considerably influence granting local areas the required authorities. The nightmare of centralization is then bound to shroud over the work of local authorities. This control is enhanced by the executive observation of Local Administration Ministry on the administrative units, a major limitation of the law which we have constantly been calling for reconsideration to embrace dimensions and substances of ruling and local authority.

Personally speaking, I do not trust the international organizations monitoring these elections which in my view work to serve some foreign interests. Earlier experience in many Arab and foreign countries proved that.

Regarding the constitutional amendments, we think that the formulation of the unity constitution and the amendments that followed were good, safeguarding interests of forces which participated in the dialogue; the two authorities of the then two parts of Yemen (YSP & PGC), the ruling alliance (YSP & PGC), as well as the three major parties (PGC, YSP, YCRP), and the two ruling alliances (PGC & YCRP) after the war of secession. Hence, amending the constitution has been and is still holding the interest of most of the political forces within the country on condition that these amendments be the result of extensive and broad dialogue with all the political forces in the arena. If this is done, it is certain that the amendments will ensure more support for the people. Amendments should not at all be selected and adapted to serve some short-run goals and limited interests. Therefore, we did not approve of the techniques applied in formulating these amendments as it covered quite an important and large section in the arena. Irrespective of our stand on the articles amended, what is important now is that this technique should not be the basis for more similar maneuvers in the future. Moreover, holding local councils' elections simultaneously with the referendum on the constitutional amendments is a clear legal violation as local councils legitimacy first requires approval of the amendments. Therefore, we were supporting the stance of the Supreme Coordination Council of Opposition Parties in an attempt to establish clear and correct fundamentals ensuring larger democratic spirit for the political forces in the arena.



The Supreme Election Committee (SEC) is originally formed of two parties. Events have come to prove that neutrality is not at all possible. Every member of the committee is serving the interests of his party. The contentious point lies in the law that allows for the member's resignation from the party after being appointed. However, this resignation is only an eye wash for he continues to serve his party under cover. I see that re-forming the SEC on a partisan basis, as it was in 1993, is the proper step to ensure more neutrality and monitoring. Measures in the SEC now are being taken by two parties with a marginal role of a third party. As a result neutrality remains a far cry.

Supreme Coordination Council of the Opposition Parties always seeks to promote coordination between the opposition parties to the best level. It is actually making slow but commendable progress in this context. In the upcoming elections the council declared running for elections in districts within a unified list. The council have so far made it in some districts. However, in other districts its efforts came through. We will put keep our fingers crossed for the council to overcome the stage of coordination to do something beyond that, especially after issuing its struggle program during the previous year making its vision and objectives clearer, more transparent and more convincing.

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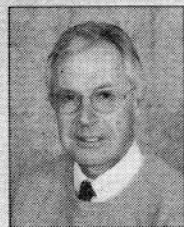


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Saving, Investment and Economic Growth - PART 2

By: Dr. Alexander Bohrisch



Dr. Alexander Bohrisch is currently with GTZ (German Technical Cooperation), Sana'a Office until June 2001. Before, he has been a senior staff member of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Geneva, Switzerland. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of GTZ.

Subsequent work on the determinants of economic growth basically confirmed earlier research findings with the principal sources of growth being:

- Physical capital formation
- Human capital
- Technological progress

Physical capital formation means investment in plant, machinery and infrastructure such as roads, railways, etc. Workers' output per hour is more today than 50 or 100 years ago because they use more and technologically better equipped machines. Increases in capital per worker have led to increases in output and incomes. **Human capital** is the second major source of productivity growth. Good health, a high level of education, extensive training and the long work experience of the labor force matter as much as their age structure for increasing productivity. An increasing proportion of younger, less experienced people in total employment will tend to reduce average productivity. According to virtually all research studies there is a significant positive correlation between workers' level of education and productivity. For example, the economy of the United States of America has benefited frequently

from the immigration of highly skilled labor including scientists, notably between the early 1930s' and early 1940s'.

Technological progress. Many economists consider technological change as the key factor for increasing productivity. The most important determinant for technical progress is the investment in research and development (R & D), both by government and the private sector. There is a close relationship between the level of GDP per capita and R&D spending. Developing countries spend some 0.5% of GDP on R&D while industrial nations spend about 2.5% of GDP on R & D.

The fourth classical factor impacting on economic growth is **natural resources**, such as fertile land, oil and gas, mineral resources. A case in point is the economic development of the oil-rich countries in the Middle-East or of Norway in recent years. On the other hand, there are a number of countries with virtually no natural resources which belong to the richest nations in the world, such as Japan, Switzerland, Hong Kong or Singapore. They have developed by specializing in capital- and/or human skill intensive activities, adopting higher technology, and by closer integration in the international economy via foreign trade. These factors are in the long run more important for sustaining economic growth than natural resources. In a publication on "Natural Resource Abundance and Economic Growth", Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs and Andrew Warner conclude that there is some evidence that countries with abundant natural resources grow less than one would expect. One reason is that there is a tendency in these countries to squander their wealth. To illustrate, years ago Saudi Arabia started to produce irrigated

wheat, the production costs of which were three times higher than world market prices at which Saudi Arabia could have purchased this commodity in the international market place.

For buying machines and means of transportation, for improving education, research and development (R & D) and for exploiting the natural resources available to a country, a nation needs capital. Investments can be financed either from national savings (the difference between gross national disposable income and total private and government consumption) and/or from borrowing abroad. If investment is financed by foreign credits it must be ensured that the returns from the investment are sufficient to repay the credit including interests. Otherwise, the country runs into debts. An attractive alternative to foreign borrowing is foreign direct investment. Foreign direct investment does not create debt, tends to stay in the country in which the investment takes place and transfers innovation and technology into the capital importing country. The preference of equity investment over debt had already been noted by a committee of the League of Nations in 1943 when considering policies for the reconstruction of the post-war economies in Europe.

Obviously, the amount which a country is able to save for financing investment is of paramount importance for achieving economic growth. Historically, (and with a few exceptions) high rates of national savings tend to correspond with high rates of investment and economic growth. This is documented in many studies. But there is another important reason for achieving a high saving rate. At a time of increased international financial integration and unexpected shifts in international capital movements,

high savings, which can largely finance the domestic investment requirements, reduce the vulnerability of a country to external shocks and sudden capital outflows, and help to ensure macroeconomic stability. How much a country is able to save depends on levels of income, population, tax structure, labor force participation, etc.

Hence, for assessing the growth prospects for Yemen a key figure is the level of national savings in this country. For computing the gross national saving and investment rates statistical data of the Central Statistics Organization was used. In addition, IMF estimates are mentioned which, for some years, differ considerably from the rates calculated on the basis of CSO statistics although the pattern is somewhat similar. Even if lower IMF rates are used for economic analysis it has to be noted that both national saving and investment rates are relatively high in Yemen. The relatively high national saving rates are largely explained by the high remittances of Yemenis working abroad. These high remittances also suggest that savings out of domestic income are probably rather low. Workers' remittances have been on a rising trend and were at some 1.2 billion US\$ in 1999. They constitute, besides oil, the most important foreign exchange income from abroad and can be considered as the principal source for the financing of domestic investment.

	Gross National Saving (% of GDP)		Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	
1995	23.2*	25.5 [^]	19.8 [^]	21.6*
1996	30.5	20.3	20.1	22.2
1997	27.8	20.3	19.9	20.9
1998	28.2	15.8	20.2	28.7
1999	22.3	21.7	20.1	20.9

* Basis CSO
[^] IMF

Yet, those high workers' remittances from abroad carry a risk: They tend to make Yemen vulnerable to external shocks. At any point in time, depending on the external economic environment but also on the economic and financial conditions prevailing in Yemen, the level of workers' remittances may fluctuate more or less strongly with concomitant effects on disposable income, consumption, savings and the current account.

National savings consist of:

1. private savings (which include personal and business savings) and
2. public savings (which is the difference between government tax revenue and expenditures on goods, services and transfers). For all years between 1995 and 1999 private sector savings were higher than public sector savings. However, private sector savings as a percentage of GDP were on a declining trend, eventually reflecting the need of the people to set aside a larger share of their income for consumption while public sector savings

ECONOMY NEWS

Investors from Gulf Countries Study Investment Possibilities in Yemen

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce is organizing during 6-7 January of this month a seminar about the investment possibilities in the mineral and oil sectors in Yemen. This comes as a direct consequence of the agreement protocol between signed last May by the Ministries of Oil and Mineral Resources of Yemen and the UAE. The Seminar aims at focusing on the chances of investing in Yemen according to the present investment conditions and laws. The seminar also proposed a possible commercial partnership agreement between Investors from the Gulf and Yemeni investors. On another level, a Yemeni delegation headed by Minister of Oil Mohammed Al-Khadem Al-Wajeeh will start regional visits and tours to promote investment in Yemen.

Freight Services in Aden Airport to be Enhanced

The General Committee for Civil Airline and Meteorology allocated an area of 10 hectares in Aden International Airport to build a professionally built freight village that would include specialized offices and chambers to enhance the freight services to and from Arab and International airlines. A Dutch Company was appointed to design these offices. The area allocated by the committee will also include containers and gigantic fridges, all to be part of the village, which is expected to bring a new level to freight activities and services in the Aden Free Zone.

Central Bank of Yemen Reserves Reach USD 3 Billion

The reserves of the Central Bank of Yemen have reached around USD 3 billion in the beginning of 2001, which will enable it to cover the export requirements for a whole year. On the other hand, the level of inflation has dropped to a level of 4%, which is lower than the level predicted by the World Bank. Economic

experts say that this is an immediate result of the Central Bank's successful implementation of the financial reforms that started last year.

Yemeni Gas to Be Exported to India

A Yemeni Committee formed by the Company of Condensing and Exporting Gas is currently involved in a study to evaluate the available commercial and financial offers presented by Indian Companies, and to eventually arrive at the best alternative. Economic experts predict that Andi Gas will be the winner in the bid and would be selected to buy Yemeni gas and market it in India.

YMS to be Founded Soon

A reliable source told Yemen Times that efforts are underway to found a Yemeni Marketing Society (YMS), which will be the first of its kind in Yemen. According to Mr. Mohammed Kadri Thabet, one of the marketing experts currently involved in the preparatory stages of founding the society, the YMS will be the first specialized marketing society in Yemen. "We are currently in the stage of drafting the internal structure of the society. We have been in continuous consultation and discussion with prominent businessmen, marketing experts, and officials involved in the field of investment in Yemen about the main duties, objectives, and overall system of the society." Mr. Thabet stressed on the fact that it is time that Yemen has a marketing society to increase the professional standards of Yemeni marketers, bring about new marketing ideas and solutions to current marketing markets. "The main objective of the society is to help Yemeni businessmen and investors overcome the challenges of globalization resembled in the competition of foreign companies." He concluded his statement by saying, "Any proposals, suggestions, and ideas will be appreciated, in the hope that they will help bring about a strong and solid grounds for the upcoming YMS."

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Unplanned Imports: A Real Threat on National Wealth

Mahyoub Al-Kamali

Yemen is gifted with appreciable national wealth. However, this wealth seems to be affected by the blind imports of similar products which help weaken the tendency to utilize or invest in the national wealth.

Aside from oil and gas exploration there are still a lot of economic resources which suffer unplanned production. For example, Yemen imports about 400 tons of salt per year while studies show possibilities of increasing the national production of salt to 150, 000 tons per year. Ironically, Yemen exports raw salt to foreign markets and imports industrialized

salt, in spite of the great volume of salt it possesses. It is a pity to feel that salt importers prefer propagating foreign industries even at the expense of the national wealth. Studies also show that Yemen enjoys great reservoirs of glass sand which will, if exploited properly, help Yemen achieve a state of self-reliance and enable it to export the surplus to foreign markets.

More than 150 thousand tons of gypsum are imported annually, ignoring billions of tons of the best kind of gypsum reservoirs available in the country. This and many other stories necessitate reconsideration of import policies.

Some may say import policies are based on the free market and the new changes of globalization. Those

should realize the real threat unplanned import imposes on the development of Yemen's production. Yemen has through history been famous for production of precious stones such as onyx. There are more than 40 kinds of precious stones in Yemen. Despite this fact, one feels shocked to see the large amounts of Indian and Iranian agates in our local market which have caused recession in onyx production.

Cement is a similar story. Although Yemen has three huge cement plants which are able to meet the increasing demands of local market, thousands of tons of cement are annually imported.

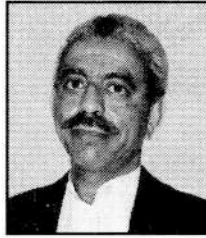
One can recite more examples of wasted national resources because of the carelessness of some importers. For these reasons imports must be properly controlled and directed in a way that does not harm or affect the national economic wealth.

(Continued)

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

A Tragedy of Lost Genius



One sees it everywhere one turns. For example: He is a poet, a sculptor, artist, engraver, a storyteller, a war hero, and a legend. So many talents does this man have that had he been in any country that embraces talent, innovation and free thought, he would be honored as the Intellectual of the Century. Yet, he is earning his livelihood by chiseling whitewash here and there for whatever anyone would give him. He would never bargain for his fees, although his work even in this menial art is second to none. He does not complain, although he knows that he can outdo anyone he might complain to in everything. He sees the world as merely a passage through which one must walk through, standing at times in amazement at the epitome of life in a land that wishes to see talent become extinct and the savage render all hope futile, because the wild have taken over just about every facet of society, dictating their own selfish desires upon a population that fails to understand that there is nothing to fear, but fear itself, as Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said.

There are many of the likes of Mohammed S., whom this observer has come to know in this country that has inspired geniuses over the centuries, with its majestic mountains and misty valleys and almost Tolkien like scenery, not to mention the beautiful virgin coastline and the untamed islands. We read

about them as they struggled to nurture their genius, by literally having to spend nights and days copying whole books by hand, because they could not afford to buy the few books that were available. Many of them came out with literally hundreds of works, in the various fields of scholasticism: poetry, literature, religion, philosophy, civil order and even industry and economics. However, even in those hard times, people like Yahya Ben Hamza and Al-Shawkani were able to produce hundreds of books – yes hundreds of books in the finest literary feats of expression. They were the product of a hard knocks era with formal education the way we know it being only a figment of the imagination. Of course there was no Ministry of Culture and no foundations to cater to the development of institutional cultural endeavors. Nor to spread the drive for cultural enhancement to its farthest limits, leaving no stone unturned where genius may be hiding, being that someone, somewhere out there really appreciates innovation, creativity and the drives of the soul that produce output of the mind that appeals to multiple elements of our senses. Those were days when Yemenis knew that their country was poor in economics but rich in cultural momentum, that it needed very little motivation to never cease the continuous flow of genius, well documented in hand written manuscripts, now being traded by the elements of the wild that have come to take over and destroy everything that is good, pleasant and appealing to the taste. In a world of lost values, even national heritage becomes the object of sleazy pirates, who reject the notion that any good can come out of maintaining the treasures of our genius forefathers, to inspire the forthcoming generations of Yemenis to continue the flow of creativity and innovation. However, pirates have no mercy when it comes to things of culture. Pirates these days not only ignore cultural enhancement of themselves, they carry on with such rampages against the already existing treasures, robbing the products of past genius only for them to end up being for the enjoyment of curious museum goers in London, Paris or New York, who have no link

with all this productivity that was so hard to come up with, making it even more enriched and saturated with genius being as it is the product of hard times.

Our dear Mohammed S. is a phenomenal genius. That goes without saying, but what is even more tragic is that the handful that really know him and recognize his immense talent are themselves powerless to find the avenues where such genius can be exploited to the full potential that may be reached. Instead they take pleasure in being among those lucky in the society to still be able to hear his fabulous narrative of his own poetry and the hundreds of verses he can quote from memory of all the great poets of the Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance and the enlightened era of Haroun Al-Rashid, and the other enlightened Abbasid Caliphs, as ruthless as they were at times, where the State became the patron of the arts, literature and creativity in just about any field in which one wished to release the inner genius that freedom alone can launch to produce the remarkable feats of cultural enhancement crossing all the aspects of life and giving life that sense of appreciation for beauty in all its forms.

But alas, we are not living in the Court of Baghdad or amidst the splendid beauty of Andalusia, where millions each year are able to witness the hundreds of cultural implantments inspired by Islamic rulers who competed with each other for attracting the greatest amount of genius to their courts and where creativity was not only rewarded by generous prices for the output of genius, but where institutional development of cultural productivity was the rule of the day, as schools for handicrafts as well as the liberal arts and scholastic thoughts were able to influence many a genius that was to come from Europe to create the nucleus for the modern development of Europe after having gone through so many centuries of slumber, encouraged by a reactionary church that saw widespread knowledge as anathema to religion and of course dangerous to its rigid concept of theocracy and spiritual blindness.

Coming back to Yemen and, for that matter, to many of the other Arab and Moslem coun-

tries, we are really in a sorry state when it comes to cultural enhancement. In fact, it seems that any effort to reach out for creativity among the constituencies that make up the fragmented societies that have been enclosed by tight restrictions on cultural development and creative thought, is bound to encounter severe repressive measures to ensure that cultural creativity does not lead to the creation of the ugly reflection that repression is bound to create in the human genius that sees freedom as the only outlet for self-expression in the most beautiful form. Autocratic regimes, with little cultural output to claim for themselves can never be expected to think of nurturing cultural drive and creativity. In fact, they regard the thought of culture growth as *dangerous to their tight hold on their people*. In fact, the likes of Mohammed S., as humble as they would appear to the normal eye, are seen as the worst enemy to the kind of regimes these autocracies have imposed upon their destitute constituencies.

Mohammed S. it seems, will remain for the enjoyment of the few friends that know him and give their untiring ears and eyes to the serenity his voice inspires, as he rattles off story after story from the past, the present and the bleak future. Only the imagination, as well as the foresight, of genius, can reproduce in such splendidly beautiful terms, rendering the only chance for opening our mouths in amazement and awe at the inspiring magic of human genius, so rare in a social order that literally has killed genius and rendered it inactive as a dynamic mover of the people towards further strides to overcoming the challenges of social decay and fragmentation. Meanwhile, the wild and the heartless of the land create a society that is void of not only rich culture, but has closed the doors of relief from all the subtle, but obviously poisonous venom that has crept into society, killing genius wherever it is to be found and turning any and all hopes for cultural enlightenment in the future into unthinkable wishful thinking. What will happen to Mohammed S's friends when the most culturally inspiring person in their midst disappears as all those friends of theirs they remember also had their potential genius hemmed in so severely that it has turned everything – including culture – into an enterprising sleazy social order fitting only for the wild and the pirates of the land. As for the geniuses of the land, they are to busy making ends meet, where there is just no end to the number of ends that must meet, except the end of genius.

DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

By Sharif Akram

The Candidature of a Jew and The Yemeni Challenge for Democracy

As we read in the news the candidature of Azar Ibrahim Isaac has been refused by the SEC on the grounds of him not fulfilling the conditions pertaining to candidates. The reason, as mentioned in the General Elections Law, is that the candidate should be adherent to the Islamic rituals. He was a candidate of GPC, but he was a Jew so he cannot be a candidate in the elections.

Well, let's see how valid this decision is according to the laws that they claim to stem from.

For the cancellation of the candidature, the law referred to is General Elections Law No. 27/1996 article 51 which says: "Every eligible voter shall have the right to apply for candidacy to the parliament within the electoral district of the candidate's electoral domicile subject to the following conditions:

1. Be a Yemeni national
2. have attained 25 years of age
3. be capable of reading and writing
4. Be a practicing Muslim with good character and conduct.

Candidates should not have been convicted in court for a crime related to dishonorable conduct unless they have been duly rehabilitated."

Here we see that the candidates should be "practicing Muslims". Well, reconsidering the issue, I would just like to refer to other articles in the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen:

Article No.6, "The Republic of Yemen confirms its adherence to the UN Charter; the International Declaration of Human Rights..." Right here on this spot, I would like to point out that the International Declaration of Human Rights clearly underlines that the state should not make a distinction among its citizens regarding race, ethnicity and religion. So this law conflicts with the constitution without any doubt, but there is more to come...

Article No.40, "Citizens are all equal in rights and duties" I do not think that any further explanation is needed for this article...

Article No. 42, "The citizen has the right to elect and nominate himself as a candidate in an election, as well as the right to demonstrate his opinion in a referendum. The law shall regulate the provisions regarding the practice of this right." Well, if we consider this article, the Jews of Yemen - in whatever numbers they remain in the country - actually cannot be citizens of this country because they do not have the right to be candidates.

Interestingly enough, Article 63 of the same constitution also talks about the candidacy, but contradicting the law. It says in paragraph 2 point d: "A candidate must be of good character and conduct, fulfill his religious duties and..." Am I mistaken or does it read as religious?? Well, as far as I know, there is not only one religion in the world, and Isaac might fulfill his Jewish religious duties, so what happens now?

Next is even more interesting, let's go to Article 9 of the Local Elections Law: "All the people, within their administrative units shall have the right to nominate and elect the members of their particular local councils in accordance with the provisions herein stipulated and the Law for General Elections." Does it really say, "all the people"? Are not Jews people? If not, could somebody explain to me what they are?

Last but not least is one of the basic principles of the Yemeni Constitution: Chapter I article no. 3, "Islamic Shari'ah is the source of all legislation"...What this means is that all Yemeni laws should be according to the Holy Qur'an, Hadith and Fiqh, etc. So let us forget for one moment about Isaac's candidature and go back to being a "practicing Muslim". Who is going to decide who is a practicing Muslim? Or let us put the question this way, according to our religion, does any human being have the right to judge what kind of a Muslim the other is? The basic application and the rule of our religion is that Islam is between the human being and God. No one has the right to judge the other's religious level. Only he and only God will know what is in the heart of the people!

Take the Qur'an as reference; a few examples that come to mind first, the Ayets of Bakara 256 and Saf 2-3, the hadith saying, "God will not look to your appearance or faces. He will see inside your heart".

Can anybody explain to me that the people who made our constitution can actually evaluate our sevab and haram? If so why wait till the Judgement Day? Just come to Yemen, where all our leaders are "practicing Muslims" and have the power and authority to judge how good Muslims we are!

**والموت اصل للحياة ومنتمى
بالوفاة من الدنيا
بقول بلوغ الحزن والاسى تلقينا وفاد المغفور له
السيد العلامة محمد بن يحيى الكبسى
امام الجامع الكبير
نقدم بخالص التعازي الى الاخوين
محمد بن محمد الكبسى و ابراهيم بن محمد الكبسى.
نقد الله الفقيد بواسع رحمته واليه الله ونويه الصبر والسلوان
(إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون)
المعزون:
الوالد محمد حسن الحيفي، حسن محمد الحيفي،
محمد حسن الحيفي، محمد ابراهيم الحيفي**

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I read with great admiration your response to those yahoos with half brains who had the audacity and gall to intervene and requested you to abandoned your duty as a true professional journalist and to mislead your readers, your public and indeed your country because you are reporting facts, true stories, and events as they happen in Yemen.

The reason I read the Yemen Times or any paper in any event, is to hope and expect, that what I will read is true, honest and undiluted. I appreciate the fact that you and your staff at the Yemen Times are doing your very best in providing your public and the public abroad with honest and unbiased journalism, and for that I raise my hat to you.

Nageeb Ali Aziz.
aziz.nageeb@home.com
Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.
British Columbia, CANADA.

Dear Editor,

It is a pleasure to email you from abroad. I would like to thank you very much for providing us with the update news about our motherland, Yemen. The Yemen Times has really proven to be the window through which most non-Arabic speakers get exposed to the seemingly unknown country. Moreover, it is the only newspaper to which one can easily get access. Therefore I hope that you devote some specific pages to serve as 'A WINDOW ON YEMEN'. This hopefully will help a great deal to let people in other parts of the world know more about Yemen and its culture.

Hameed Yahya Al-Zubeiry
hameedyahya@yahoo.com

Dear Hameed,

We will be studying this possibility. Thank you for your valuable feedback.. —Editor

Hope is on the Local Council Elections

I remember that in the period shortly before the unification in 1990, people were hoping that the future would be bright under the unified flag. But unification was followed by a dark period of instability and political turmoil, which they hoped, would end with the

general election of 1993. But again the Yemeni people were disappointed when the secessionist war broke out in the summer of 1994. A war in as much as it left the economy exhausted, it showed the greatness of this people when they stood as an irremovable rock against any attempt to divide them again. After the war the gap between the social classes kept on increasing with the rich getting richer at the expense of the poor. This hardy people kept on hoping that the situation would improve after the 1997 election. But the government brought to power by that election did little to improve the condition of the poor class, which constitute the majority of the population. The presidential election revived the hope of the people as they saw the determination of the president to fight corruption and introduce new reforms to the political structure of the country. People thought that if the government translated this willingness on the part of the president into action things would get better. Some progress was achieved but it did not rise to the level of the people's expectations. Now again the Yemeni people are preparing themselves to participate in the forthcoming local elections hoping that it may set the foundation for a better future. Let us hope that this election will be another democratic achievement for this great nation and that things will get better.

Abulrahman al-Huthaifi
arahmanhezam@yahoo.com
Delhi, India

Dear Editor,

I just could not go on reading the Yemen Times and not thank you all for providing such a valuable and merit worthy service.

We Yemeni expatriates can log-on to get the latest goings on in our country. I sincerely hope and pray no restrictions and bureaucracy impede the ability of the Yemen Times to report news as, when and why it happens.

Ishra Al-Aidroos
Ishi_alaidroos@yahoo.com
London, UK

Dear Editor,

I am a constant reader of the Yemen times newspaper. I now live in Canada so it's the

easiest manner in which I may read about the happenings in Yemen.

Having been a former resident of Yemen, I am very disturbed by the idea and views the Yemeni public holds towards HIV or AIDS. HIV is now being viewed with greater concern in Yemen. However, the battle and research angle taken by those concerned with HIV, is outrageous. The Yemeni people it seems, still view the spread of HIV in Yemen as being the fault of the Africans immigrating to Yemen in search of a better life and better job opportunities.

The most disappointing issue, brought to my attention, is how the Yemen Times, a widely read newspaper is encouraging these views rather than presenting a new outlook on HIV, such as how HIV can be prevented, by taking into consideration the secret and unspoken rise of prostitution, unsafe sex and poor living conditions in Yemen which can present and encourage other STDs.

In my opinion, as Yemen Times continues to gain support and interests, it must be aware of the messages it sends out to those reading its contents, especially concerning controversial issues like HIV. Not only are the Africans being accused, but also they are victims of such stereotypes and by allowing and encouraging the Yemeni people to believe that they are guilty of such accusations, will only increase the chances of innocent immigrants getting wrongly accused and disliked for the wrong reasons. So if the Yemen Times holds factual data and collects information concerning HIV and the cause of its spread in Yemen, I hope that it will in future not make accusations such as "However, the flow of people to Yemen, especially from the Horn of Africa, considered to be one of the most infected areas, should be taken on board." I make this comment because there are many reasons why HIV can be spread and the Yemeni people only seem to focus on one reason, and that being that "Africans spread AIDS."

So I ask that the Yemen Times would please consider my comments because rather than stereotype, Yemen Times must inform and educate its readers with new facts rather than spread stories told by those coming from the wrong sources.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Gamila Borges

Dear Gamila,

We used available factual statistics and data in preparing the report, and intended to accuse none of our African brothers and sister. However, we still are happy that you are following up news through our newspaper, and will surely consider your comments.

—Editor

Who's Ready to take the Challenge?

There's just no point in arguments on whether united or divided we stand or fall.

The great challenge ahead is:

- To improve the life of the ordinary Yemeni in the streets of Aden and Sana'a, let every citizen get a chance to be employed or to work in his own business (every person has a right to the basic necessities of life).

- To provide education (quality education) to the children and youth of Yemen whether in the East or West.

- To give the people of this country the freedom to choose the system of government and the leaders. The issue is not whether the citizens of Yemen realize the benefit of the vote or not (if they don't learn today, they will learn tomorrow).

- To convince all those thousands of Yemeni millionaires and billionaires to invest at home for the benefit of the economy of this country.

- To bring once and for good, true peace in all parts of Yemen. Congo is becoming more secure than Yemeni these days. What a SHAME!

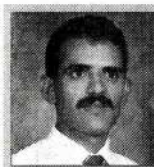
Who's ready to take up the challenge? We all are. Unfortunately, we all lack the resolve to serve the cause of prosperity. Take your chances and make a resolve to do your best to make Yemen a better place. After all it is the only place where we can truly be at peace. This is the land of our forefathers, may Allah have mercy on their souls and reward them for the sacrifices they made for such a wayward generation that we are today!

SALEM SAID
sale007k@hotmail.com

More letters on page 14

SPECIAL ISLAMIC MOVEMENTS IN A SERIES: PART II

Ikhwan Al-Muslimoon in Yemen

Hassan Al-Zaidi
Yemen Times**Background:**

The theoretical roots of Islamic movements in Yemen relate to the Islah (Reform) movement which emerged as a counter to creed-bias in the past centuries. In the 20th century the movement adopted more organized agendas in some part of the country in the 1920s and 1930s. In the 1940's, during the reign of Yahia, one of the Imamite rulers of Yemen before the revolution, opposition movements of a religious dimension came to being against the Imamite. The background of these movement depended on two ideologies: the call to rebel against the tyrant ruler and the call to adopt the reform principles of the Arab Renaissance Movement based on the teachings of Mohammed Abdu, Al-Aphghani and Al-Kawakibi, some of the great Islamic scholars of the 20th century.

In 1939, Mohammed Moahmoud Al-Zobeiry, who received his studies in Egypt, established the Preaching for Good and Condemning Evil society. Members of the society were already those of Al-Hikmah magazine of Ikhwan thought. The society did not last long for after a year its founder was sent to prison. The society's program and principles showed how much the founder was connected with Al-Banna, founder of the Ikhwan movement in Egypt.

In this context, many eyebrows might arise about the relations between the opposition movement and the Ikhwan movement in Egypt. There is some proof that the Yemeni opposition benefited from the Egyptian movement of Ikhwan, especially with Al-Fadhl Al-Wirtalani, an Algerian national, who visited Yemen twice. The first visit was to mediate with the Imamite to

free figures connected with the Ikhwan movement and to persuade the British of the Revolutionary Movement's right to defend their people. In the second visit, in 1947, Al-Wirtalani was able to unite the opposition around one constitution which was called the Holy Charter, and to found the bases of an Islamic Rule to replace the current rule of Yahia and his sons. Upon arrival in Sana'a, Al-Wirtalani made contact with the then politically and socially powerful Al-Wazir family to push them to rebel against the Imamite. Relations of Al-Wazir with the revolutionaries resulted in the break-out of the 1948 revolutionary.

The Al-Wirtalani's relations with the Yemeni revolutionaries did not lead to the establishment of a political organization for the Ikhwan in Yemen. In 1965 Al-Zubeiry established the Allah Party in the district of Barat but he was murdered in the same year.

Ikhwan in the South

The Islamic Reform Clubs which spread in Crater, Attowahi and Al-Sheikh Othman in Aden, and those headed and directed by Ahmad Saeed Al-Asnag were the spark of a more organized Islamic movement in the southern part of the country. Studies indicate that the work of such organizations was more obvious following the visit of the Tunisian Islamic Leader, Abdulaziz Al-Thaalibi in 1924. But following World War II, the British imposed house arrest on Al-Asnag for being affiliated with the Germans against the English. This caused a kind of setback to most of the clubs.

All in all, the 1940s was characterized by a spread of Islamic reform principles in the northern and southern parts of Yemen. The first semi-political organization was set up in 1949 in Aden bearing the name of the Islamic Society. This included a number of Islamic scholars and intellectuals and was chaired by Sheikh Mohammed

Ben Abdullah, a Pakistani Muslim lawyer. Activities of this society were more of a cultural, educational and missionary nature and it failed to establish itself as an organized Islamic movement like the one in Egypt. Soon some of its members, like Mohammed Ali Al-Jafri and Assafi moved to another organization called 'Sons of the South League', which emerged as the strongest political party in 1951. Some scholars mention that the Egyptian teachers belonging to the Ikhwan movement in Egypt in the south during the 1940s were in contact with many Yemeni students, specially those studying in Egypt. However, following independence and power coming to the hands of the National Front and the Socialist Party, activities of Ikhwan were cracked down upon and the movement was abolished.

As mentioned above, the Islamic movement represented by the 'Ikhwan' existed in Yemen before the revolution. Despite its limited activities and lack of a comprehensive structure, it appeared from time to time to highlight a lot of social and political issues. Their activities were more obvious as a counter movement to the ruling systems in both the north and south of Yemen.

In 1979, the Islamic Front was formed and among its main elements were the 'Ikhwan'. Besides, there were tribesmen and military men joining hands against the National Front composed of a number of left-wingers and nationalists.

The same year marked the beginning of a kind of alliance between the state and the Ikhwan. The State exploited the Islamic movement to get rid of its political enemies and to face the socialist winds blowing from the south.

The Ikhwan also seemed to benefit from their good relations with the rulers and worked on consolidating an educational base for them and their followers by establishing a number of institutes and educational centers

totally managed by them, although licensed by the Ministry of Education and enjoying a share of the general budget.

It is important to note here that within this peaceful period between the two parties other Islamic movements, such as those of Sheikh Moqbel Al-Wadei and Attaleegh movement were prospering as well.

Coming back to Al-Ikhwan which was active in political and social life through participation in the cooperative societies which emerged in the 1980s in the north, they took part in the formation of the National Charter which was later on endorsed by the National Dialogue Committee, formed by a republican decision in 1980.

Islah & Power

After declarations of unity and adoption of pluralism, several meetings of Ikhwan leaders and other personalities who showed interest in the Ikhwan movement were held on different occasions. On September 13, 1990, the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) was officially declared. Among its members were important religious scholars and intellectuals. In its first political article, the party emphasized itself as a public, political organization working for the reform of all walks of life according to the Islamic teachings. The article adds that the party adopted all legal means to achieve its objectives, describing itself as an extension of the Reform movement. The article also put a great emphasis on preserving the Yemeni Islamic identity.

Relations with the state

The Islah has been able to strengthen and deepen its relations with the PGC in order to face other parties of the socialist ideologies. Apart from this, it played an important role in political life, building a strong ground for itself in the political domain. This enabled it to be No. 2 in the first parliamentary elections on April 27 1993 by scoring 62 seats out of 301.

Through this, a good number of important and outstanding Islamic leaders entered parliament, and the most important Islamic leader, Abdulmajeed Al-Zindani, was placed in the Presidency Council. Furthermore, the party got 6 Ministries along with presidency of the parliament.

Political analysts and observers see that the Islah party took advantage of the alliance and the disagreements between the PGC and the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) which led to the Summer War of 1994. Being the only strategic ally with the ruling PGC, it has been able to spread its thought over the republic.

During this short period the party established about 600 institutes and educational centers controlled by Ikhwan leaders. In addition, they secured a large number of jobs in the ministries they won, established many charitable societies and academic universities such as Al-Eyman, founded and managed by Sheikh Al-Zindani. Such good relations between the PGC and Islah did not prosper and it was after the 1997 elections that relations started to deteriorate.

Ikhwan wings in Yemen

The Ikhwan Moslimoon movement is the strongest Islamic competitor for power. In Yemen, the movement benefited from the shortcomings of similar movements in the Arab countries. So, it tended to establish a strong base at all social levels. The social relations, traditions and economic and political circumstances of the Yemeni society determine wings of the Ikhwan:

Tribal Wing

The Ikhwan strove to attract tribal leaders to their camp. Today, tribes can be considered the military wing of the Ikhwan if we take into consideration the amount of weapons tribes possess.

The most important tribal leader is Sheikh Abdullah Ben Hssein Al-Ahmar, leader of Hashed.

Merchants and Businessmen

These form the main financial support to their charitable and missionary activities.

Extremists

This wing is led by Islamic scholars (Olama'a) who are the reference of the other wings. Most activities of the party are controlled and managed by this wing. It concentrates on students and young generation.

Relation crisis with the PGC after 1997 elections

The Islah party ran for elections in 1997 as the only competitor with the PGC after the YSP announced its boycott of the elections. The Islah was dreaming of more seats than it won in 1993. But its calculations were out. It won only 53 while 223 went to the PGC.

In the 1997 elections, many Islamic scholars were dropped. The tribal wing of Islah was more lucky. This made the Islah party reconsider its calculations and confrontations with the PGC started to come to the surface. Politicians think that the crisis was expected between the only two allies. Many issues such as unifying education, etc. showed that they lacked a sense of harmony.

Observers predict that the gap between the past allies is to widen further. The Ikhwan are aware of this, and despite the attempts to block many of their missionary centers, such as Al-Eyman University, they seem to be moving forward towards a strong religious ground.

In conclusion, one question remains unanswered; What is the future of the relations between Ikhwan and the state, especially after the former identified itself with the opposition, and will it face the same fate that the Ikhwan of Egypt faced. Let's see what is in store for them.

Resources:

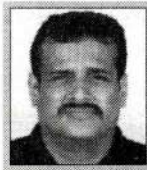
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It will all be clear on 14/2/2001

Prof. Ziad Rafiq Beydoun

How a Lebanese Could do a lot for Yemen



Mohammed Darsi Abdulrahman Changchun
University of Science and Technology, China

This article is about one of the most famous geologists, who gave his time and life to studying the geology of Yemen, the country in which he spent much of his early career, as a geologist in its southern part and maintained a life-long interest in it. In my opinion Ziad Rafiq Beydoun, is one of the most famous of all eastern geologists, who played a great role in the geological research history of the Republic of Yemen. So I regard him as the third stage of the geological research history work of Yemen. (See Yemen Times, Issue 2-January 10th through January 16 2000, Vol. IX, Culture Page, Issue 10 - March 6 through March 12 2000, Vol. X, Culture Page and Issue 15 - April 10 through April 16 2000, Vol. X, Culture Page). We (Yemeni Geologists) are highly appreciative of him as a brilliant mind who wrote many books about Yemen, and rendered distinguished services to geological exploration and research. He was not only the major scientific figure in the Middle East during the second part of the 20th-century Yemen, but also held a leading position internationally.

Beydoun's life story

Ziad Rafiq Beydoun was born in Beirut in 1924 and grew up in Haifa, Palestine, where he went to school. He took his first-class degree at the American University of Beirut (AUB) in political science and history and studied geology to doctorate level at St Peter's College, Oxford. Beydoun joined the Iraqi Petroleum Company in 1948 and actively spent the next 15 years in surface and subsurface geology across the Middle East - mainly in the deserts of Arabia and Yemen. He earned his Oxford doctorate - awarded in 1961 for his thesis on the geology of Yemen - on the basis of his practical findings. He played a key role in the discovery of oil in Oman. In 1963 he returned to Lebanon, and held the posts

of assistant professor at AUB- American University of Beirut and that of geological advisor in the ministry of national economy. In 1966 he moved to London to take charge of Marathon Oil's Middle East and North African evaluation studies. When he returned to AUB in 1970 as professor of geology, he continued to advise Marathon, spending summers in its London office, frequently visiting its research centre in Colorado. He married in 1983, and lived mainly in London between 1985 and 1993. He became a scientific director of a World Bank/UNDP project on hydrocarbons in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in 1987, and was made professor emeritus in 1992. His academic contacts were on a large scale, especially when he held consultancies for oil companies including ARCO, Bow Valley, Aran and Hunt Oil. He participated in over 40 leading international and regional congresses, and was an editorial board member of the Journal of Petroleum Geology. He received the William Smith medal from the Geological Society of London in 1994 and was awarded the Order of the Cedars in 1995. On March 7, 1998, ZIAD RAFIQ BEYDOUN died in Beirut, at the age of seventy-three.

What his colleagues and friends said about him

"Almost any paper on the geology of the Middle East refers to his books. He constructed a framework of regional geology that others will be building upon for the next hundred years," says his AUB colleague, Chris Walley. "His knowledge was encyclopedic," says Walley. "You could bring up any part of the region, and he would remember that someone had drilled down to 3,000 meters and what they'd found. Ziad was a fast, accurate writer who set the stan-

dard in the region for writing science in English."

"He was a softly spoken, straightforward, honest man," says longtime friend, Nabeel Ashkar.

"I was always impressed and touched by his gentlemanly behavior," says Pierre Azoury, AUB professor of mechanical engineering.

"Despite pain and exhaustion, he continued to write and produce. At his hospital bed, he was surrounded by books and new articles," says his widow, Muntaha Sagheeh.

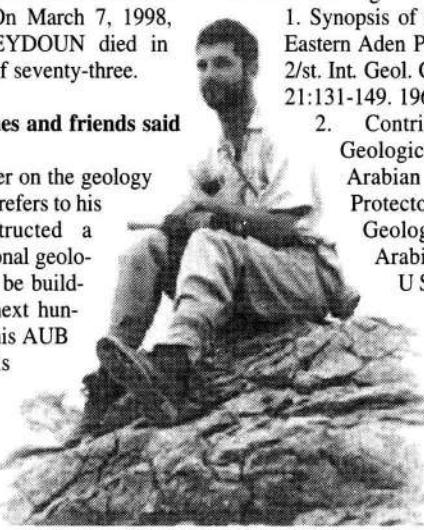
"After all," noted Helga Seeden, "we stand on geology. Archaeology and all the rest are man-made extras."

"I personally met him at the first congress of the Yemeni Geological Society and spoke with him for a short time. Really, Prof. Ziad Rafiq Beydoun was a revolution in the science of geology with his studies on the Middle East and mainly on the Geology of Yemen. It is known that many people today write more and more about less and less."

His most famous publication on the geology of Yemen

Beydoun had a huge output of published work, including six books and over 40 papers in international journals. His most famous works and publications on Yemen are the following:

1. Synopsis of the geology of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Report 2/st. Int. Geol. Cong. Copenhagen, 21:131-149, 1960.
2. Contribution to the Geological Map of the Arabian Peninsula, Aden Protectorate. In: Geological Map of the Arabian Peninsula, U.S.G.S - A.R.A.M.C.O., Miscell. Geol. Invest. Map 1-270a, U.S.G.S. 1:2,000,000 scale, 1963.
3. Geological map of Eastern Aden Protectorate. Tolworth, England: British Directorate of Overseas Surveys. 1:1,000,000. (D.O.S. (Geol.) 1148). 1963.
4. The Stratigraphy and Structure of the



What is power Horse ?

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5. Eastern Aden Protectorate and part of Dhufar, In: Geology of the Arabian Peninsula, U.S.G.S. Profess. Paper 560H, 49 p. Washington D.C. 1966.

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7. Note on the age of Hadhrat Arch. Overseas Geology and mineral Resources, 10 (3): 236-240. 1969.

8. Southern Arabia and Northern Somalia: comparative geology. Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, A 267: 267-292. 1970.

9. Geology of Socotra Island, Gulf of Aden. Quarterly Journal Geol. Soc. London, 125: 413-446. (done with Bichan, H.R.,) 1970.

10. The Gulf of Aden and North West Arabian Sea. In: Ocean Basins and Margins, 6. The Indian Ocean, (eds) A.E.M. Narin and F.G.Stehli. Ch. 6: 253-313, PlenumPub. Corp., New York. 1982.

11. The Petroleum Resources Of The Middle East: A Review. Journal of Petroleum Geology, 9: 5-28. 1986.

12. The Middle East: Regional Geology and Petroleum Resource. Scientific Press, Beaconsfield U.K., 292 p. 1988.

13. Hydrocarbon prospects of the Red Sea-Gulf of Aden: a review. J. Petrol. Geol., 12: 125-144. 1989a.

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20. Geological evolution and hydrocarbon potential of the deep formations in The Middle East Arab countries. Proceeding to the Second Seminar on hydrocarbon potential of the Deep Formations in the Arab Countries. OAPC, Cairo, Oct. 1994. 52p. 1994.

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23. Rift sedimentation and tectonics in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region. Journal of Petroleum Geology, 19: 235-245. 1996.

24. Introduction to the revised Mesozoic stratigraphy and nomenclature for Yemen. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 14, special Issue on Yemen. 1997.

As a conclusion, I would like to say that Ziad Rafiq Beydoun, is one of those individuals whose diverse activities defy neat categorization.

He was as much a geologist as a stratigrapher, an educator as well as an administrator, and a popular writer on the Middle East and Yemeni geological topics as well as the author of about 50 publications.

In this respect, I would like to invite all people, who are interested in Beydoun Z.R.'s life and works not just to write about him often, but also to introduce his work and life in the Middle East and mainly in Yemen to others in a scientific documentary film. I am sure, this step is going to help others to understand, what kind of works and activities had been done during the main part of the third stage of the geological research history work of the Republic of Yemen or Beydoun Z.R. Stage. As a result of this work the future petroleum exploration activities is going to be boosted up attracting many foreign exploration investment agencies to work in Yemen.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (24)

Your Eyes and Computers (VDUs) - Part 2



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Development of the eye

As we grow, our eyes should develop so that we can see clearly at a variety of distances. If your eyes stop growing before reaching their correct size, you are long sighted. This may cause difficulties focusing on things close to and often makes reading a problem. In about 30% of people, their eyes become too long. This is short sighted. This means that near things can be seen clearly, but the distance is blurred. Short sightedness tends to increase rapidly during adolescence, but can also develop later. Regular eye examinations measure the rate at which the eyes are changing.

Young people with normal sight have a wide range of clear vision at all distances. This is due to the powerful focusing system of the eyes. Gradually, however, the nearest point on which we can focus moves further away and close work difficulties often start to occur around the age of forty.

The older user may be able to read a computer (VDU) screen easily at a distance of 60 - 70 cms yet have difficulty reading documents closer to the eye. By the age of fifty, discomfort may be experienced in reading both VDU screen and documents without suitable glasses.

Eyes cannot focus on close work for long periods without tiredness, and this gets worse as we get older. Surveys indicate, especially amongst non-glass wearers, that a considerable period may elapse between noticing a reduction in performance and seeking professional help. An eye examination at least every two years is advisable.

ASTIGMATISM

Astigmatism means that the front of your eye tends to be slightly egg shaped instead of round. This can cause problems with detailed work for VDU users but can be corrected with glasses or contact lenses.

COLOUR BLINDNESS

Normally, this should not stop you from working with VDUs, since the screen characters invariably contrast with the display background. Poor colour recognition affects about one in eight men and fewer than one in two hundred and fifty women. Users with colour problems can, to some extent, distinguish between different brightness levels rather than difference in colour shades. With multicolor displays, a practical check on the colors will help spot problems in advance.

EYE EXAMINATION CHECK LIST FOR VDU USERS

When consulting your optician, it is helpful to provide as much of the following information as possible:

1. Date of last eye examination.
2. How long working with VDUs.
3. Number of hours on VDU per day (minimum and maximum).
4. Size of letters or numbers.
5. Their colour.
6. Position of screen (above or below eye level).
7. Distance of screen/keyboard/documents from your eyes when working normally.
8. Position of documents.
9. Document details (printed, typed or hand written, and colors).
10. Colour and type of background behind the VDU.
11. Room lighting.
12. Symptoms associated with VDU work.

VISION SCREENING

An eye examination for VDU users takes about 15 minutes. Vision screening records certain useful information in a fraction of that time. It is not, however, a substitute for a full eye examination. Diseases can go undetected; there is little or no opportunity for checking on past and present problems and it is impossible to give thorough advice.

THE WORK ENVIRONMENT

Ventilation, temperature and humidity are important, especially as you blink more slowly when you concentrate. Draughts, excess heat or lack of moisture in the air can cause discomfort, tiredness, and "dry" eyes, particularly if you wear contact lenses.

LIGHTING

Many of the problems associated with VDU work are a result of glare caused by reflections on the screen, or by excessive contrasts between the text, screen and surroundings. Users should not have unshielded windows in front or behind them. Any other window reflected in the screen face should be fitted with curtains or vertical louvred blinds with a matt finish. Desk surfaces should be non-reflective and in a medium colour finish, and walls should not reflect bright spots.

Office lighting should be set at a level which helps both documents and characters on the screen to be read easily. Desk lamps can be used if additional lighting is needed, but care should be taken to prevent reflections from them on the screen of the user and other operators.

TINTS AND FILTERS

There are a wide variety of filters and tinted VDU glasses on the market which are said to reduce glare and reflection. These may help in specific individual cases. The necessary filters will have been incorporated into the screen, if the VDU is well designed. Any additions may ease one problem but create another.

DOCUMENT HOLDERS

It is advisable to have an easily movable document holder which is adjustable for height and able to hold its contents securely in any position from horizontal to vertical. Where the document detail is small, the holder may need to be positioned closer than the screen distance.

*Routine eye exam by an eye specialist is very important.
It is your sight and your eyes deserve all the care can get.*

Reference: Eyecare information Service, London.

al-Qasemi & al-Qadhi: “Ambassadors of Yemen on Camels”

It is unquestionable that history is very important for nations. It can be the bridge for these countries to move forward towards the modern age. Yemen is a majestic, historical country with a deeply rooted civilization. This history and civilization have to be presented to the world to be witnessed and appreciated. This is not actually the duty of one single person or one single institution. Rather it is the duty of all the people of the community and of the nation. Sometimes, some courageous, adventurous and patriotic persons take a major role in this and become the messengers of their countries to the outside world. al-Qasemi and al-Qadhi are two such messengers.

They are two Yemeni birds of passage obsessed by a quest for traveling. They have traveled to many Arab countries using camels and horses with a message to convey “Peace and Justice among Nations”. In all the Arab and other foreign countries they have always raised the Yemeni flag up, marking the presence of Yemen and its people. Even in the Sydney Olympic, where there was no representatives from Yemen, these two travelers were there on their camels asserting that Yemen is there. All the obstacles, whether that of nature, climate, man, animal or language, have never refrained them from satiating their thirst and love for traveling. They have obtained many medals and certificates, the most outstanding of which are “Arab Ambassadors on Camels” from Presidents al-Bashir, al-Qadhafi, Mubarak, and the Malaysian President. They also obtained the Malaysian Youths Minister’s medal, a janbiah and sword, considered to be the most expensive medal all over the world. They also received more than 44 cups within Yemen, more than 70 cups in the Arab countries and the south east of Asia, besides the gold, silver, and bronze medals. Ali Mohammed Hunaish met with the two messengers of peace and conducted the following interview:

Q: When and how did your first trip on camels begin?

A: We started the first trip on camels on 1st September 1994 traveling in the Arab world. Our message and motto at the time was “For a Single Arab Homeland”. We had an official farewell from the Ministry of Youth and Sports when we traveled to

Sa’adah and then to Saudi Arabia in an effort to revive the ancient Yemeni trade.

Q: What was the purpose behind these trips?

A: The aim was to convey the message of “Yemeni Unity” to the Arab people and to enhance ties and bonds

of solidarity among the Arabs. Our trips are self-motivated. They came after long consideration lasting for years. The trip received a meagre support amounting to \$5000, hardly enough to cover the basic needs of food and clothes.

Q: What was the route of your first trip?

A: It was through Yemen, Eritrea, Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, and Oman.

Q: How long did the first trip take and what was the distance and outcome?

A: The first trip took 366 days, a whole year. The distance was 16,000km. The first trip was actually a rip-roaring success. We had been greatly welcomed in many Arab countries by kings, presidents, Youth and Sports Ministers and by the secretary general of the Arab League Dr. Esmat Abdul Majeed.

There has also been an overwhelming reception from the Arab media and international organizations and commissions. We are really proud to prepare a book containing all that we experienced. We have taken 4000 pictures during the trip. We are thankful to the president who gave orders to the Moral Guidance Authority to print and distribute the book. However, offi-

cials there gave these orders the cold shoulder and so far the book has not seen light of day.

Q: Why did you choose camels in particular and not any other means of transportation?

A: Camels are considered to be among the best creatures of God on earth. They are the most reliable friends and companions. They are patient, kind and courageous. No wild animal attacks you while you are in the company of camels. Above all, they have extraordinary power to bear thirst and the difficulties of the desert.

Q: What common characteristics brought al-Qasemi and al-Qadhi together in this field?

A: We are actually very close to each other. We first met as athletes. Then, the bond of friendship became stronger and we became very close, intimate friends.

Q: What about your second trip? and what was the distance?

A: It was from 25.11.1999 under the motto of the holy Qura’an “I’ve come to you from Saba (sheba) with true news.”, lasting for ten months. The route of the trip was through the countries of the east of Asia starting from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, Philippines,



Taiwan, China, Korea and Japan. The distance was 36,000 km covered in 800 days, that is, two years and two months.

Q: And why the countries of the east of Asia?

A: It was to achieve friendship and peace among the nations of the world and to be acquainted with the customs and traditions of these nations. We also held seminars and lectures on history, ancient civilization and democracy in Yemen. We should never lose sight of the fact that there is quite a good number of Yemeni communities in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.

Q: What obstacles did you come to face?

A: We came to face numerous obstacles and difficulties either natural or man made. Sometimes, we find difficulties in terms of getting access to countries. Other obstacles are polluted water, perished food, wild animals,

snakes, baking heat of the sun, freezing cold, language, sickness of camels, and the non-existence of representatives for our country in some Asian countries.

Q: How do you assess the support of the Ministry of Youth and Sports?

A: The Minister of Youth and sports has always given us all sorts of promises which he never keeps. The ministry has played second fiddle and did nothing to support us. If it was not for the Yemeni communities abroad, we would have suffered tremendously and probably died, particularly in the south east of Asia.

We are grateful to the President who has always supported us and his worthy son Ahmad Abdullah Saleh.

Q: Any last word you would like to say?

A: We hope to see the President as soon as possible to inform him of our conditions and of our book that has not yet seen the light of day.

Challenge of Preserving Yemen’s Cultural Heritage!



**Mohammed Hatem
Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times**

The question of preserving the cultural heritage of Yemen has invited the interest of all people interested in culture and preservation of history. Yemen is bestowed with a unique culture that could be a very good source of income if it was taken care of properly. Developing public awareness towards the preservation of cultural heritage is of great priority.

The Urban Cultural Heritage Strategy and Management Program (UCHSM) organized a 3-day seminar some time back to kick off its 5-year activities financed by the Government of the Netherlands with \$1.7 million. The program addressed policies that would help Yemen revitalize all its historic cities and how cultural heritage can co-exist with the development of the cities and their adaptation to the requirements of modern life.

Around 16 research papers were presented during the events of the seminar and owing to their significant contribution to tackle the question of cultural heritage in Yemen, we will give a summary of the important papers.

Dr. Abdul Raqib Taher Abdullah focussed in his paper on the importance of a documentation and information system which according to him represents the main components of urban cultural heritage. He said that there is no comprehensive documentation system in terms of mechanisms, system, programs, plans, and strate-

gies that could maintain, preserve and protect Yemen’s cultural heritage. Then, he elaborated what has to be done at the beginning of a documentation and information system.

Dr. Ahmad Ghaleb Al-Shrajabi highlighted the question of cultural heritage conservation planning. He said that this cannot be taken to imply some kind of ban on new development but it basically means recognizing elements of the environment. For him the problem of cultural heritage is that it has not been integrated to the urban planning process, strategies, policies and implementation. The total planning process at both national and local levels has not followed an effective planning framework. Master plans for large cities have theoretically focused everything on the physical aspects, and very little or nothing on the social and economic aspects. He believed that urban conservation or revitalization were unknown concepts and that therefore, they are neglected from urban planning studies. Then, he resolved problems and issues related to cultural heritage like understanding historical events and related developments all over the country, understanding climatic zones and regional varieties of architecture typologies, history and cultural significance, lack of inventories of cities, areas, sites and monuments, lack of knowledge about decay and inappropriate tools for the conservation of buildings and monuments, not sharing recorded information adequately among institutions involved in surveying cultural heritage assets, inappropriate management of updating records of actions undertaken and lack of feedback. Beside these problems, he also says that there are

no laws, regulations or guidance to assist surveying in designated conservation areas as well as a lack of local community awareness to initiate control over historic areas.

Dr. Aref Al-Sabahi said that the institutions concerned with urban cultural heritage remain modest and limited to the repair of some houses in the old cities and organizing meetings and seminars. He adds that the loss of control over the various transitions Yemen has been going through has negatively affected urban and cultural heritage and that there is a lack of public awareness and education about preserving cultural heritage, as people assume that this heritage is symbol of ignorance and injustice experienced by Yemeni people in the past and so they scoff at it. He also says that the efforts made by the state were concentrated during the first stages of its development program on new neighborhoods situated on the outskirts of old cities thus ignoring the improvement of the living conditions of the people inside the old cities. This has resulted in an accelerated exodus of rich or middle class people to the new neighborhoods causing noticeable deterioration within the old quarters. Then, he suggested some solution like the presence of a unified organizational hierarchy with the institutions concerned with cultural heritage objectives which would increase production and promote their role. He says that many of those working in these cultural institutions are not familiar with many of the objectives, regulations and bylaws dealing with their workplace. This has a negative impact on the type and quantity of work they produce. The loss of the mechanism and the methodology that increases the performance of personnel working in organizations concerned with cultural heritage is the reason for further retrogression in their active roles. He also says that organizational conflicts within one institution, or even within other related cultural institutions, are a predominant phenomenon of conduct amongst working staff. He concluded that the adoption of a consolidating and capacity building strategy for concerned institutions dealing with cultural heritage becomes an important one and a crucial step that cannot be ignored if we take into consideration that the Yemeni workforce, if trained and qualified well, will become one of the most important economic resources in the country.



Mr. Ali Oshaish said that there was no national policy, strategy and planning framework for the preservation of old cities in Yemen until 1979. He seemed to agree with his colleagues that the absence of laws and regulations, public awareness, technical capacities and financial resources is the main obstacles to preserving cultural heritage in Yemen besides other problems. Then, he talked about the mechanisms of keeping old cities alive and active and the problems of Sana’a old city, Zabid and Shibam.

Mr. Fathi Abdul-Fattah Azzam pointed out the legal aspect of the problem. He says that committees and NGOs have been set up to assist government agencies in the preservation of national cultural heritage. However, the con-

cern of the government agencies came out as an isolated effort- each agency acting according to its standpoint and outlook without common perception. Thus, the legislations were numerous, responsibilities conflicting and the institutions contentious with each other. Then, he sought in his paper to elucidate the inconsistencies in the existing laws and regulations and said that what is required for the preservation of cultural heritage is to pass a law that identifies specifically what cultural heritage is.

Miss Suhair Atef said that the Yemeni people are not fully aware of the concept of “value” and “significance” of heritage which is the most important aspect of conservation policy and planning. She also focussed on the

lack of awareness both at the educational and community levels, as well as the socio-economic status of the historic city inhabitants which seems to be the main cause of deterioration and the lack of economic capacity to ensure maintenance and preservation of existing building and infrastructure. She also talked about the role of women and NGOs in this regard.

Thus, we can conclude that these research papers have hit the nail on the head in terms of identifying the pitfalls of preserving cultural heritage in Yemen. However, what is more important right now is that the recommendations of these papers should see the light of day and be put into practice. This is the real challenge of cultural heritage preservation.

Apology



Dates in the last week article about “Queen Bilqees” on this very page were mistakenly mentioned as AD instead of BC due to a technical automatic replacement error. Our apologies.

**Yemen Times would like to apologize to the
CONSULTING ENGINEERING
SERVICES (INDIA) LIMITED, SANA’A,
for mistakenly omitting the first two
letters of the name of the company in the
company’s congratulatory message on the
occasion of the 51st anniversary on issue
number 4/2001.
Our apologies to them and to our readers.**

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Buying books

[Two friends meet in a bookshop]

Hameed: Hello, Yasser. How are things?

Yasser: Hello Hameed. Everything is alright. Thanks. What about you?

Hameed: I'm fine. Thanks. Have you come to buy some magazines?

Yasser: Yes. First thing I do every week regularly is to buy my copy of 'Yemen Times'. That apart, today I have come to buy some novels in Arabic and in English.

Hameed: Do you buy these novels regularly? I mean, can you afford it?

Yasser: Yes, I buy reading materials including journals, story books and novels quite regularly. Regarding the money spent on this score, I consider it worth it. It's an investment for my future.

Hameed: Well, after you finish reading, what do you do with them?

Yasser: I put them in my personal library. I consider my library a real asset, a valuable wealth. Books are my best and most trusted friends.

Hameed: I would love to see your personal library.

Yasser: You are more than welcome. You know, I spend my spare time among my most intimate friends. Guess who? My books.

Hameed: I'm really impressed. I feel convinced about buying books and building a library of my own like you have done.

Yasser: I'm glad to hear that. You know, readers are the real leaders. We can stay intellectually alert and alive by reading books. Reading also puts us in contact with the great thinkers of our own country and those around the world.

Hameed: That's very true. Which Arabic novel are you going to buy?

Yasser: Dr. Aide's latest novel. It would be interesting reading, I'm sure. In fact I have read all his novels.

Hameed: I'd also have my copy.

II. How to say it?

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:

1. No other country but Yemen has the most ancient civilization.
2. He behaves as if he is mad.
3. I have neither seen him nor his brother
4. Do you know that where he lives?
5. He did not speak loudly and clearly.

Answers to last week's questions:

1. Scarcely **had** he entered the room when I recognized

him.

2. He is more intelligent **than** but not so hardworking as his brother.

3. **Unless** you pay attention to what I say, you will not succeed.

Note: The word 'unless' contains a negative sense. So 'do not' cannot be used with it.

4. The teacher asked Mohammad **why** he was late.

Note: In reported speech 'that' cannot be used before a Wh- word.

5. It is not certain **that** he will come. OR

It is not certain **if** he will come.

Note: 'that' is not used before a clause beginning with 'If'.

III. How to express it in one word

1. Science of the chemical and physical conditions of the stars.
2. Place where mad people are cared for.
3. Persons trained for competing in outdoor games running, jumping, boxing, etc.
4. Book of maps.
5. Mixture of gases surrounding the earth.

Answer to last week's questions

1. Kill an important politician treacherously for political reasons: **assassinate**
2. Public hall in which a meeting of law makers takes place: **assembly**
3. Science of observing the position of stars and predicting how they influence human affairs: **astrology**
4. Traveller through outer space in a rocket: **astronaut**
5. Science of sun, moon, stars and planets: **astronomy**

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense

1. The bell (ring) when I (reach) the college.
2. The letter (come) after he (leave) for the office.
3. He (lend) me the book after he (finish) reading it.
4. When he (leave) service, he (not save) enough money.
5. I (just start) eating supper when the phone (ring).

Answers to last week's questions:

1. I prefer classical music to pop music
2. He had a body guard to protect him against enemies.
3. He provided all the information I needed.
4. This morning I spent YR1000 for buying a pair of shoes.
5. Adel reminded Ahmad about his (Ahmad's) appointment with the doctor.

V. Word of Wisdom

"Our character is the result of our conduct"

—Aristotle

A Story That Should Be

Sivadasan,
Department of English,
Ibb University-Ibb

The *Summer of the Beautiful White Horse* is a powerful story that reveals Saroyan's fiction. The very commonplace incidents in the story confirm the writer's unique skill to make the narrator the master of the narrative situation. The text theorizes its own impact by means of 'being' what it means, as Archibald Macleish wants poetry to be. The words in the first sentence of the story, "...when I was nine and the world was full of every imaginable kind of magnificence, and life was still a delightful and mysterious dream,..." show the romantic spirit and that spirit is the power of the fiction. It is the spirit and power of Saroyan, the writer.

The readability derives from the narrative embeddings – Mourad's coming with the horse; Aram's hesitation to question the honesty of his cousin; riding the horse and hiding it; meeting John Byro, the owner of the horse; uncle Khosrov's irritating character; Mourad's repairing the wings of a young robin; and returning the horse. It gives rise to situations for successful fiction.

The reader finds himself elevated to the level of the narrator of the story. In other words, there is equality between the narrator and the narratee. The truth, which only Mourad had access to, was like a delightful, mysterious dream to Aram. Their well-known family background and their mythical honesty reduce Aram's ability to distinguish truth from outward appearance of a situation and produce a duplicitous confusion in him at first. The fame and honesty of the Garoghlanian family might be equated to a state of mythical entity. In no time he reads the mystery in the eyes of Mourad and the horse, and reconciles with it as he too had the imaginable kind of magnificence ingrained in him. Mourad and Aram are of the same texture though Mourad is the personification of assumed authority. Only an authentic character can deal with critical situations in an adventurous feat. Mourad's self-possession takes mastery of his means – resourcefulness – in all the later events in the story. He manages to keep the owner of the horse in the dark and cash in on the credibility of the family to have the horse for themselves as much as they want. He has a way with everybody and everything – farmers, horses, dogs, and so on. In Mourad's replies to the nine-year old Aram on many occasions, the reader finds what romantic ideas are, not what they mean.

The representation of fictional power in the story is a model in itself. The name, 'My Heart', given in response instantly by Mourad when John Byro asked them for the name of the horse makes Mourad's activity as fictionalist a figure of text itself. The quick-acting Mourad and his disciple-like-cousin Aram encounter obstacles with ardent romantic spirits. The romantic exploits leading them to steal the horse are just for the thrill of experiencing the imaginable kind of magnificence, not for any material benefit. The narrator of the story doesn't seek to produce in the narratee anything like John Byro's 'suspicion' and ignore it as the mythical fame of their family makes him do so; nor does he keep the narratee in the dark (about stealing the horse) as poor John Byro remains in the dark for ever. The reader is informed, not deluded by the witty lies of Mourad, of his juvenile character. A white lie adds colour to it. However, the essentials of suspense are kept from the narratee as to what will happen to the mythical fame and popularity of the family. The ill-tempered uncle Khosrov rouses the curiosity of the reader to make him guess what will happen to the adventurous happy-go-lucky kids from the renowned family. But nothing happens to them at the end.

So that is the claim of the text as it should be seen in the incidents and narration of the story. The claim is dis-

tinctly self-effacing: the text of the story seems to say, 'Do not give me more importance than I deserve; I am not great literature, just a trivial passing fancy.' And like Mourad's lie, a momentary expression just to get out of the corner.

In view of the quick-witty nature of a teenager, *The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse* resembles Saki's *The Open Window*. Saki talks about Vera, a naughty girl of fifteen who cooks up stories to tease others and amuse herself. She troubles Framton, a stranger who came to her aunt to take rest in the peaceful countryside to get over his nervous trouble. Mourad's stealing the horse and hiding it for pleasure-riding can be as romantic and thrilling as Vera's false story about the death of Mr. Sappleton, his brothers-in-law and their dog. Saki uses a metanarrative comment, "Romance at short notice was her speciality", at the end of the story to reveal the character of Vera. Saroyan, on the other hand, doesn't

need to explain it in his story as the story telling is plain, 'being' the romance itself. He doesn't illustrate what it means: he just shows what it is. If Saki's story is a well-painted picture, Saroyan's is the model by itself for such a picture. Vera's romancing is the power of the story but it lies in its being recognized by the reader to treat it as a fiction, whereas in *The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse*, the reader doesn't have to strain himself to perceive the fiction.

Saroyan's involvement in the story is so much so that he doesn't need to interpret it to convey the idea implied. It is so obvious that he is both in the storyteller and his cousin. There is no need of any explanation for his giving the name 'Aram', his own son's name, to the storyteller in *The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse*. Childhood experience and adolescent exploits are naturally blended to show how the story is to theorize, justifying Archibald Macleish's norm of poetry.

Mobil

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YOUTH FORUM

Clear the Decks; guys!



The mice started to run
In the magnificent field.
Into the depths under the
sun,
A myriad evils mice
spread.

Threatening to eat
The giants' pious feet.
And swearing to have everything
done.
Yet, we think it is a mere fun.

The enemies are in;
Harboring an evil claim.
Flooding every now and then;
To have their own target aim,
By destroying or to win.

Under our feet, they engrave;
To make us faintly fall.
Is it our home that we saved?
No, we must never bow at all.

Wake up, guys! offer the necks,
Think not, sleep not anymore.
And for the home, clear the decks;
Lest you should be late forever.

Abdul Mareh Al-Shara'bi
Level III, Eng. Dept.
Faculty of Education
Taiz University

Improving English Language Teaching in Yemen

English is a very important language

in the world. How can we improve
English language teaching in
Yemen? There are many ways to do
that:

1. The Education Ministry should introduce English curriculum from the first level in the government schools.
2. Text books should be improved to help students practice English language in a correct way:
 - a) Text books should include the four language skills.
 - b) They should focus on language practice more.
 - c) Text material should be addressed to students' needs.
3. Schools should be equipped with language labs and libraries in English language to further improve the state of English language teaching.

Amal Sofan, Nina Adhaban,
College of Education,
English Dept. Level II
The University of Science and
Technology, Sana'a.

Cleanliness

In this short essay, I'd like to draw attention to one of the fundamental features of civilization because this task is thrown on the shoulders of everyone if we want to elevate our society. The secret of beauty and magnificence of any society is signaled by the attention given to the protection of its environment. And

the golden key to this splendid and beautiful environment is held by cleanliness.

Environment is indeed, the mirror of the society. If the environment is clean, the society, of course, must be clean and civilized. On the contrary, if it does not take into account virtues of cleanliness, the society is bound to be underdeveloped. So the first and foremost duty of everyone in the society is to contribute to the maintenance of cleanliness.

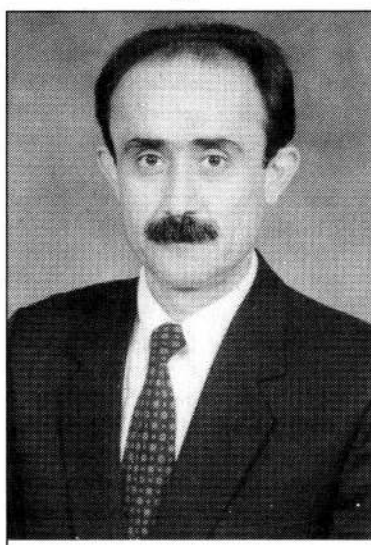
However, it's a pity that we have so far turned a blind to this vital aspect out of sheer carelessness and neglect. Words stand mute to express our feelings that when we go everyday to college, instead of breathing fresh air, we are forced to breathe foul air. Turning now to the point of view of Islam on this theme, our religion urges us to keep our society clean. Also our Prophet Mohammed (Grace and Peace Upon Him) said "Cleanliness is next to Godliness". Islam emphasizes cleanliness to be one of the basic characteristics of godliness and glory of civilization. I want to conclude by saying again that cleanliness is very important for the health of our civilization. Cleanliness must not be neglected. Keeping our society clean means keeping ourselves healthy.

Faiz Ahmad Solh Al-Joubacy
Faculty of Education, Mahweet

UNHCR Representative in Yemen to YT:

"The refugee problem at the global level is becoming more complex and larger in scale. The population movement from the poor to rich countries is on the rise."

Mr. Anoushiravan Daneshvar is the Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees office in Yemen. Mr. Daneshvar is a national of Iran, who has been with UNHCR close to 16 years and served in Iran, Sudan, Pakistan, Afghanistan and now in Yemen. On the 50th anniversary of the Refugee Convention's coming into effect, Mohamed bin Sallam of the Yemen Times met with Mr. Daneshvar to discuss the UNHCR's objectives and activities undertaken on their behalf, and filed the following interview.



Q: When did the UNHCR begin its work in Yemen and from which countries do the refugees come? **What are the objectives and activities of your organization in Yemen?**

A: UNHCR's operations in Yemen started in early 1992, following the overthrow of the Siad Bare government in Somalia and the civil strife there, resulting in an influx of Somali refugees into Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. In response to a government request, we set up an office in Aden, as the majority of the Somali new arrivals were in the south of the country. The office in Sana'a dates back to 1987 and it dealt at that time

with individual asylum seekers and refugees from Africa and some of the Arab countries. The Somali refugees constitute the largest group, numbering 51,623 registered persons with perhaps another 100,000 still unregistered. The next group is Eritrean refugees (2650 persons) most of whom came to Yemen in the 1980s during the war of independence, and who were followed by Ethiopians (760 persons) who arrived in Yemen after the overthrow of Mengistu regime. Lastly, there are small number of Sudanese and Iraqi

refugees, 87 and 74 persons, respectively.

We are pursuing several objectives in coordination with the government. One, protection of asylum seekers and refugees arriving in Yemen from Somalia and some of the Arab countries. Two, providing food, shelter, medical care and education and income generation assistance to some 13,000 destitute Somali refugees living in the camps. Three, manage health, education and counseling facilities for urban refugees in Sana'a and in Aden. Four, promote solutions to refugee problems by means of assisting them to return voluntarily to their countries of origin and arrange for resettlement in western countries. Five, building the capacity of government organizations dealing with refugees through training workshops on principles of international refugee law and provision of equipment. Let me give some concrete examples and figures related to our assistance to refugees: some 25,000 refugees in Sana'a and Aden benefit from medical care in two health centers operated by international and national NGOs; over 3,300 refugee children receive primary education in both Somali and Arabic curricula in the camps as well as in Aden and Sana'a; 33 refugee students are provided with scholarships to pursue university education in Aden; community centers and social counseling services in these two cities find jobs, arrange for vocational and language training, represent refugees in the courts and give financial and food assistance to a limited number of needy urban refugees; and finally we provided emergency assistance to over 800 Eritrean refugees and Ethiopian nationals who arrived in Yemen from the port of Assab last May as the result of fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Obviously the needs are far greater than the available resources, that is why it is important to concentrate on meeting basic needs such as health care and education for refugee children. Our program in Yemen is implemented by four national and four international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Some of these NGOs are able to bring additional resources to complement the UNHCR's budget for assisting refugees. We put a great deal of emphasis on our collaboration with NGOs. They are our partners in the entire range of activities: protection, assistance and finding solutions. Last year the budget for operational activities was about US\$3.2 million. Additionally, some of our implementing partners contributed or raised funds amounting to US\$300,000 for the program in the same year. Currently we have four camps or facilities in Yemen assisting refugees: Al Gahin camp for Somali refugees in Abyan, Maifa Transit Center in Shabwa for helping new arrivals from Somalia, a small temporary camp in Al Mokha in Taiz, and the newly completed camp in Al Kharaz, Lahj governorate. The camp in Abyan will be closed shortly and refugees will be relocated to Al Kharaz's while the facility in Al Mokha will also be closed once the Eritrean refugees have been repatriated.

Authority and the offices of the Governors of Abyan, Aden, Lahj, and Taiz. Due to the economic situation of Yemen, the government is not involved in direct assistance to refugees. However, the government bears a significant portion of the social cost associated with the presence of refugees in Yemen.

"The Somali refugees constitute the largest group, numbering 51,623 registered persons with perhaps another 100,000 still unregistered."

Q: How do you deal with the incidence of HIV cases among the refugees from the Horn of Africa?

A: Yemen is situated very close to the Horn of Africa and there is a continuous human traffic from that region to this country. Not all those who arrive here, legally or otherwise, can be considered as refugees. Genuine asylum seekers fleeing persecution and war are mixed with economic migrants, and many of them use Yemen as a transit point for moving to other countries in the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf. Last year, there were about 20 positive HIV refugee cases, and all of them upon learning of the results and with proper counseling decided to return home with our assistance. In the absence of national data, it would be unfair to say that refugees are the source of this problem in Yemen.

Q: What are your plans and priorities for this year?

A: The first task to complete is the relocation of Somali refugees to the newly constructed camp in Al Kharaz in accordance with the government decision. Another equally important priority is to start the operation related to the registration and documentation of Somali refugees in Yemen who do not yet have any identification document. The technical details of this exercise have been worked out with our government counterpart, and UNHCR will provide both technical and financial assistance for the implementation of this very important program. We also plan to become more active in the area of repatriation to safe areas of Somalia. The recent political develop-

ments there could create opportunities for refugees to go home. This is the best solution for a refugee, to return to his country in safety and dignity, and UNHCR stands ready to facilitate and promote this process. Here one should recognize the useful and critical support the government of Yemen continues to provide to the newly established government in Mogadishu. Without political stability in Somalia, we cannot expect to solve the protracted refugee problem in the region. This year is the 50th anniversary of the coming into effect of the refugee Convention, now signed by more than 140 countries including the Republic of Yemen. UNHCR globally has begun a campaign to promote accession to the Convention as it constitutes the foundation of the international protection regime for asylum seekers and refugees throughout the world, and provides a framework for governments for adoption of national policies and legislation. The refugee problem at the global level is becoming more complex and larger in scale. The population movement from poor to rich countries is on the rise, leading many governments to adopt restrictive admission measures which often have the result of making it more difficult and dangerous for genuine asylum seekers to find protection and safety from persecution. Last December marked the 50th year of the establishment of UNHCR. The organization started in December 1950 with a staff of 33 people and a budget of US\$300,000 to resettle one million post-World War II refugees. Fifty years later, the agency employs 5000 staff in 120 countries and cares for 22.3 million refugees with a budget of US\$900 million. UNHCR relies on voluntary contributions from governments to finance its budget, although efforts are being made to tap into the resources of the private sector. The US, Japan, EC, Nordic and several western European countries give over 95% of the budget.

"The agency employs 5000 staff in 120 countries and cares for 22.3 million refugees and others of concern with a budget of US\$900 million."

Q: There was a letter from a refugee in the last issue of Yemen Times making complaints against UNHCR. What are your comment on this matter?

A: Let me first deal with the valid points raised in that letter. It is correct that we suspended in early December the reception facility for refugees in our office in Sana'a. This was due to numerous acts of violence against the

staff and office by asylum seekers. The principal demand from their side was issuance of ID cards for Somali refugees which could not be accommodated by our office. As I mentioned earlier, this operation will start soon and by the competent authorities. We have now been able, with the help of authorities, to establish adequate security outside the office premises and we will resume services very soon. I should mention that during this period we continued to see refugees by appointment and interviews did continue. The other valid point is the increase in the waiting period for a refugee to be interviewed or be given a decision about his/her status. Normally, the whole process from the time of making an asylum claim by an applicant to the first decision on the case should not exceed six months and this was our standard for previous years. However, last year we faced a steep rise in the number of asylum claims, which led to an increase in this period. Then there is an appeal process. If the decision for refugee status is negative, then that also adds to the time needed to arrive at the final outcome for a particular case. We are now increasing our capacity to reduce this time. It is important to note that in many countries where the governments examine asylum claims, the waiting period exceeds one year. I should like now to address allegations made in that letter against the office. First the issue of resettlement. This option is entirely a protection solution to a refugee problem and is not intended to improve his/her socio-economic well being. It basically facilitates resettlement of a refugee in a western country and is available to refugees who fulfill the criteria established by UNHCR in consultation with resettlement countries. Briefly, these criteria are security cases, women at risk and life-saving medical cases. It is incumbent upon the office to apply these criteria strictly, fairly and in a transparent manner. Last year, UNHCR resettled 169 refugees to western countries, based on the above considerations. We intend to continue this program, but cannot yield to expectations of refugees who do not meet the criteria. Finally, there are allegations of corruption among the staff. I have not come across any credible evidence to prove even a single incident. I have a great respect for the staff. They work under extremely demanding conditions, and it is entirely unfair to make such accusations. The UN system has well established regulations to deal with proven cases of corruption provided credible and reasonable evidence is at hand.

Q: Any final comments?

A: Let me finish by making a general point about refugees. They are human beings with needs, hopes and aspirations like the rest of us. We should have respect for them, for their contributions and potentials and for their rights. Thank you.

In a First Move of Its Kind

Conservative Seyun Province Embraces Family Planning

Karen Dabrowska

When Marie Stopes opened a family planning clinic in Seyun some of the locals reacted with dismay. The gate on the logo, which features the blue door of the head office in London, resembled a cross and there was the feeling that the clinic was somehow connected to the spread of Christianity. But that was in the early days, over a year ago, when Marie Stopes was new in Seyun, recalls the clinic's doctor and manager, Nahid Ahmed. She began an education campaign 'in any place where women come together' and made several broadcasts on Seyun radio. The local imam spent some time at the clinic talking to Dr Ahmed and her patients and in the end invited her to lecture in a building beside the mosque. The Quran states that a mother must feed her child for two years, implying the need to space pregnancies. "We feel the people accept us now and the number of clients is increasing," Dr Ahmed said, emphasizing that Marie Stopes is not just about family planning but also concentrates

on women's health by providing antenatal care, vaccinations for children and ultra sound scanning. The clinic has a labor room and a small laboratory and is open in the morning and evening Saturday to Wednesday. There are nine staff members: Dr Ahmed, the receptionist, two midwives, a lab technician, a pharmacist, two guards and a cleaner. It is the only clinic in the area which provides the contraceptive injection and the services are much cheaper than in private clinics where an ultra sound scan costs more than Marie Stopes' charges. Dr Ahmed sees several patients a day and notes that when the clinic first opened no one used IUD's. Now between six to eight women a month are choosing this form of contraception. The work of Marie Stopes International, which also has a clinic in Sana'a, centers on the right of individuals to plan their families freely and responsibly, while enjoying the best reproductive health effectively with the right to choose. The organization is active in countries including Albania, Bolivia, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Romania, Uganda, the UK, the USA, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

The United Nations Population Fund has pointed out that although many countries are witnessing reductions in fertility rates and improvements in maternal health, still more than five hundred thousand women in developing countries die each year, and at least seven million women suffer infection or injury as a result of pregnancy; seventy thousand women die from unsafe abortions. There are over three hundred and thirty million cases of treatable sexually transmitted diseases annually. Up to half of the nearly million pregnancies each year are unwanted or ill-timed. In Yemen rapid population growth represents one of the major challenges to development: The population has increased by three point seven percent according to the census and the country has one of the highest rates of population growth in the world. According to the United Nations Development Program UNDP, if current trends persist, population projections indicate a doubling of the population in nineteen years. By the year 2031 Yemen is expected to have fifty million inhabitants. Even if efforts to reduce fertility succeed, the transition from rapid population growth to population stability will not be reached until two thousand and sixty to two thousand and seventy. At that time the UNDP expects the population to have reached one hundred and thirteen million.

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tanks, Pipes, etc.)



Aptech Joins Hands with Al-Jabal Infotech to Expand Further in Yemen

APTECH
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encouraging to see initiatives like this one to familiarize the youth to the new and emerging technologies of the New World economy and I am happy to be here to inaugurate the Aptech Center."

In a glittering ceremony, Aptech International, the Training & Education division of Aptech Limited and Al-Jabal Infotech joined hands to inaugurate the newest Aptech center in Sana'a. The ceremony was held under the patronage of The Prime Minister, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Eryani and was inaugurated on his behalf by His Excellency Eng. Ahmed Al-Ansi, The Minister of Communications.

Chief Guest His Excellency Ahmed Al-Ansi, the Minister of Communications said "Yemen is one of the countries which is moving fast in the computer field due to H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh's efforts under whose leadership Yemen has been able to achieve vast development and prosperity. Everyday more and more young people are stepping out to excel in the new millennium. And it is

During the Inaugural ceremony His Excellency M. S. Suman, Indian Ambassador and Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, Rector, Sana'a University were also present as the Guest of Honor.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. K Ramesh, Head of International Retail Education Business in Asia, Aptech Limited, said, "Yemen is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. Our alliance with Al-Jabal Infotech, is an endeavor to bring to the students of Yemen quality training programs. Aptech already has three operational centers in Yemen, equipped with the latest infrastructure and computers to allow students to work on a one machine per student ratio. Also each center is equipped with a library which contains an excellent collection of reference material. All these facilities will provide world class education support services and state of the art IT training that will prove beneficial to students to take up the new challenges of the modern world."

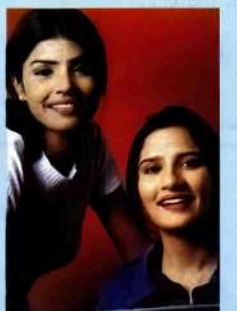
Added Mr. Khalil G. Al-Jabal of al-Jabal Infotech, "Since the Yemen Government is encouraging the vocational training as per the recommendation and guidelines by our beloved

President, it's our duty to offer high quality computer education to our people which will enhance their capabilities and equip them to better face the tough challenges of life. To achieve our objective, we are delighted to be partners with Aptech, who has many world class training & education programs to offer. Aptech presents a solution to the young people of Yemen who are the real wealth of Yemen and on whom the future and prosperity of the country lies."

Aptech in partnership with Al-Jabal Infotech has already set up computer centers in Sana'a, Aden and Taiz and soon in Mukalla. Each center is fully equipped with state of the art infrastructure both in hardware and software. Classrooms are provided with modern delivery tools like OHP and Multimedia Projector. The labs have enough computers to allocate to each student with enough resources in terms of licensed software, disk space & RAM. All computers are networked and connected to the Internet. The centers are managed by teams of specially trained faculty to provide highly adequate programs of teaching and training people in every aspect of Information Technology.

About Aptech Worldwide Training Division

Aptech Limited is a global Information Technology company that has emerged as one of the world's largest Training Providers with a network of 1800 centers in over 40 countries. Aptech has a dominant presence in many Asian countries with successful forays into USA, Europe and Africa. Aptech's success has been through successful validation of its Education Programs by national and International Universities. Today has built a reputation for high quality computers education in software engineering addressing the needs of discerning students worldwide. All Aptech courseware is designed around the unique multi modal training methodology, which incorporates significant on-line and Internet based learning



APTECH Center Inaugurated

Last Tuesday 30 January 2001, a celebration ceremony took place in Sanaa marking the official inauguration of the APTECH Center, which is a specialized in computer training and programming center. The inaugurated Sanaa branch of the APTECH Center, which is represented in Yemen Al-Jabal for Information Technology, is part of the worldwide renown international APTECH Company.

During the ceremony, speeches given by a number of prominent figures focused on the

fact that Yemen is among the most rapidly growing countries in the world, particularly in Information Technology (IT), which has become a major issue in today's world. The inauguration of training centers such as the APTECH Center paves the way for students to train on equipment and machines that are essential to overcome the challenges of the present era. The government's encouragement and support in vocational training is another factor in helping the current generation cope with the new global challenges.

APTECH Center in Yemen will have branches in Sanaa, Aden, and Taiz, all with complete classrooms equipped with computers and edu-

cational instruments and means to achieve the highest level of IT training and education.

The Ceremony was attended by Minister of Communications, Minister of Supply and Trade, Rector of Sanaa University Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, Ambassador of the Republic of India to Yemen, along with several businessmen from many companies and banks operating in Yemen.

In the press conference held in Taj Sheba Hotel on the same night of the inauguration date, Mr. Khaleel Al-Jabal, Chairman of Al-Jabal for IT, along with K. Ramesh, Head of the Education Department of APTECH Limited in Asia, stated that the center will be training students in the fields of IT, currently used programming languages, Internet usage, and E-Commerce, all in an effort to reduce unemployment.

They said that APTECH today has more than 1,800 centers in more than 40 countries and that APTECH will participate in the developmental process in Yemen as a response to the government's intentions in expanding vocational and training institutes in the country. They stressed that APTECH will also be open-

ing new branches all over the Republic of Yemen and that it will provide scholarships to outstanding student enrolled in Aptech.

APTECH will rely on the International curriculum of APTECH International as the center's certificates will be recognized worldwide because APTECH International is the largest educational and training establishment in the Asia continent, with an ISO 9002 International quality certificate in the field of education supporting services.

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Press Scanner

Newspapers focused last week on two major issues. These are the trial of the hijacker of the Yemenia plane, and the local elections to take place within two weeks from now. Most newspapers provided new and updated information about the preparations for local council elections to be held on February 20, in which they described the different viewpoints of the different parties regarding the elections in general. Some also brought to attention the candidature of a Yemeni Jew, which was later rejected. Many newspapers published a front-page news item related to the recent sentence of closure for the Al-Shumou' newspaper. Some newspapers covered the recent developments in the investigations in the USS Cole case, including the decision to postpone the trial of the suspects in this incident. Here we provide brief excerpts from the main headlines of some of last week's local newspapers.

AL-SHUMOU'
3 February 2001,
Weekly, Independent

The YSP boycott of elections in Hadhramout and Shabwa and alliance with Islah result from NDI Recent Activities

Political analysts stated to Shumou' that during the last three months, the US Government, through many of its agencies in Yemen and abroad, has started new activities to limit Yemen's regional role and its influence in the area and to diminish its internal strength, including the democratic process.

The analysts claim that local and regional signs indicate that many political scenarios are being played out so as to achieve the US government's intentions. The NDI, through its vigor-

ous activities, is currently playing a major role in implementing the USA's strategy. The NDI's representatives' meetings with Islah and YSP and its attempts to encourage an alliance between them is considered a step in that direction, and one which has been mentioned in Shumou' in its earlier issue. This, analysts say, resulted in the decision of YSP in Hadhramout and Shabwa to boycott the elections, while saying "NO" to constitutional amendments, which in turn will put these two governorates in an exceptional position among all other states, marking a successful start in implementing the US government's plans.

The analysts have also commented on the statements of the US Ambassador to Yemen, Ms. Barbara Bodine to some national newspapers, in which she recommended postponing local

council elections and expressed her dissatisfaction with the preparations of the SEC for the elections. Analysts see this as a direct interference of the USA into the internal affairs of the Republic of Yemen.

Today (Saturday) Plane Hijacker's Trial amid speculation over his intentions and associates

It is planned that a verdict will be reached in today's open court session in the trial of the Boeing 727 hijacker Jaber Yahya Ali Satir, hence closing the file of this case with one of the fastest verdicts ever witnessed in Yemen's history. This may be because the government wants to stop speculations and predictions as to the intentions of the hijacker and who his partners are.

The failed efforts of the hijacking attempt came at the time of another hijacking of an Emirates airplane by an Iraqi for the same reasons and in similar circumstances.

Analysts claim that the similarity in conditions and intentions of both events suggest that they may be linked, especially given that both hijackers demanded that the planes be flown to Baghdad. Observers also linked the two attempts with the hijacking of a Saudi Airline plane a few months ago and its arrival in Baghdad.

Al-Shumou' Will not be closed and will continue to circulate

Sanaa's Western Court issued a verdict on Tuesday (30 January 2001) against Al-Shumou' newspaper in the lawsuit filed by the Press Attorney accusing it of insulting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The verdict ordered the closure of Al-Shumou' newspaper for one month and fined it an amount of YR 10,000, as well as enforcing the editor to sign a document pledging to abide by the executive laws of the Press Attorney. Al-Shumou' has indicated that it has submitted an appeal request to the court and that it will not close down or suspend its activities, unlike some other newspapers that have vigorously tried to put an end to the Shumou's struggle to reveal corruption. The newspaper emphasized that it will use all its rights in appealing the verdict

and will not be stopped until a final and decisive supreme court decision issues a verdict in this respect.

AL-RAI AL-AAM
30 January 2001,
Weekly, Independent

Disputes between PGC, Islah and Opposition Turns to Military Confrontations

In a time that the PGC and Islah are working on establishing an alliance similar to the ones made in the previously held parliamentary elections and the 1999 presidential elections, the Opposition Supreme Coordination Council is also planning to take part in the elections with a common list of candidates. However, all the efforts of the above have resulted in internal conflicts and disputes, which in turn resulted in dismay among the public and have also the potential to develop regrettable consequences.

Al-Rai Al-Aam sources emphasized that competition among parties entering the local council elections to get votes of electors has reached a dangerous and critical level. PGC affiliates in the Sa'fan province in the Sanaa governorate claim that Islah party affiliates have gathered weapons, bombs, and started firing live ammunition in some villages in an effort to disrupt the electoral process and cause disorder and panic in the province.

In Muqabana province in Taiz governorate, on the other hand, an election committee member limited all PGC related participation in the province by replacing all staff members from PGC with others from Islah.

There were also tens of violent confrontations between PGC, Islah and opposition in several provinces in the country. The confrontations and disputes have projected themselves in the written press as well, particularly between PGC's mouthpiece (Al-Mithaq), and Islah's mouthpiece (Al-Sahwa) in quite a visible manner.

26 SEPTEMBER
1 February 2001,
Mouthpiece of the
Military Forces, Weekly

Preparations for the USS Cole



by Mohamed Kadri

Crystals

Naughty Souls

In 1983, I was in Jeddah and had decided to fly to Jizan in Saudi Arabia. I remember that while I was sleeping the night before my flight, I dreamt of Jizan. I saw streets, various distinguished buildings and car parks.

To say the least, I did not have the slightest idea of how Jizan looked. I never heard descriptions, never saw pictures, and was never exposed to any sort of literature on Jizan.

When I arrived in Jizan and while leaving its airport, I was haunted by the fact that reflections of the dream were all there, surrounding me. Every feature I was looking at, I had been shown in my dream! Is this some sort of coincidence? Deep and thorough thinking about what had happened led to no result whatsoever for the last seventeen years!

Just a few days ago, I found myself acquainted to Sheikh Omar, a Sudanese spiritual scientist. Telling him of my story, I came to understand that my soul had preceded the flight of my body while sleeping that night! Continuing our discussion on souls, Sheikh Omar taught me that souls, in all of us, leave our bodies for a few seconds and become universal. Souls, while they are outside of bodies, even meet dead people's souls, react and have conversations!

How can we understand or rather know that souls really meet dead people's souls? Sheikh Omar said that it happens to us when we dream of being with some relatives we used to know but had passed away, for instance, and through the dream, they tell us of some news, desires or information about our fate such as when we will die! According to him, such un-conscious behavior is nothing but reflections of the real meetings of souls!

Surprised enough, I received a telephone call last Saturday, informing me of the death of a close friend of mine. He died on the day of his birthday, which my late friend had been specifying to us on many occasions as the appointment for his death according to what his dead father had told him in a dream!

Attack took 3 years

26 September learned that investigations into the USS Cole bombing incident are about to be completed. Reliable sources report that the Yemeni Security Forces have all the details related to the preparations for the USS Cole attack, which reveal that the preparations lasted more than 3 years, particularly since 1997. In that year, one of the attack planners, Hassan Saeed Awadh Al-Khameri obtained a fake ID, which may have been used to confuse security forces. The sources also revealed that one of the main suspects in preparing for the attack, known as Mohamed Omar Al-

Harazi, is thought to be Abdurrahman Hussein Mohammed Al-Sa'fani with passport number 00414187. He left Yemen one month before the attack against USS Cole Destroyer after giving instructions to the actual attackers to proceed in the attack.

On another level, American investigators gathered a lot of information from evidence and witness accounts related to the attack with the cooperation of the Yemeni investigation units. The obtained information will be used in future judicial hearings and sessions of suspects not in the country, but who will be identified and caught by US investigators and police teams.

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VACANCY



The office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Yemen invites applications for the post of

Admin/Finance Clerk

(two positions—one in Sana'a and one in Aden)

Yemeni national only

(priority will be given to qualified female candidates)

DUTIES OF RESPONSIBILITIES:-

- 1) Supervise and coordinate the work of several drivers and guards in Admin. Section.
- 2) Assist in settlement of overtime of local staff.
- 3) Prepare and process personnel-related documents and routine personnel and administration matters in accordance with the UN rules and regulations.
- 4) Make travel arrangements for the local and regional travels and assist in settlement of travel claims.
- 5) Make arrangement for shipments and receipt of the office equipment project supplies, and personal effects.
- 6) Maintain contact with local bank to clarify questions pertaining to the office accounts.
- 7) Maintain and update the inventory records of non-expendable property in ASSET TRACK procedures.
- 8) Ensure proper maintenance of office premises.
- 9) Control transport, issue fuel, manage repairs of vehicles.
- 10) Maintain attendance record of staff.
- 11) Process customs clearance for import and export of office equipment and personal effects.
- 12) Obtain entry visas and residence visas for UNHCR staff.
- 13) Assist Admin Assistant in preparation of Payment Vouchers.
- 14) Perform other duties as required.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

Knowledge and skills:

Completion of secondary education, proven typing ability, thorough knowledge of modern office procedure, skills to operate word-processing equipment (computer). Knowledge of Administrative matters.

Experience:

Three years Admin/Finance experience.

Applicants in line with the above requirements should send by mail their applications along with CVs to the following address, latest by 15 February, 2001. UNHCR, P.O. Box 12093

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I think there was a typographical error on the story about queen Sheba. AD, which is now, called Common Era or the year of lord. The queen of Sheba stories should be in BC or before Christ or before the Common Era as people prefer.

Regarding the legend of Bilquis, I read in a Saudi magazine by a renowned Saudi scholar that the land in the story of Solomon in the Quran is not Yemen but north Arabia. He refute all notions of Saba (Sheba) to be in Yemen because the Quran mentions that the people of 'Saba' worship the sun, while the Yemenis used to worship the moon. Secondly I believe the legend of Makeda of Ethiopia was fabricated by the church in Ethiopia after the people converted to Christianity. The artifacts in Axum the ancient Abyssinian town which was around 400 bc tells that the ruler of that land always claimed they are the ruler of 'himyar saba nad dhu raydan'. Which clearly link the 'abyssinian' to the ruler of Yemen.

Ayoub Hassan
hutumlo@yahoo.com

Dear Ayoub,

As for the "AD" typographical error, you are correct. We unfortunately had a technical error that replaced every BC to AD, and we have placed an apology on this week's issue. Regarding the other point, in fact this is the objective of the whole article: to debate, discuss and come out with different approaches and opinions.

—Editor

Dear Editor,

I am Yemeni and live in the UK and to my disappointment I've been trying to surf the net and find job opportunities in Yemen, which in my point of view is the light at the end of the tunnel. For Yemenis such as my self have lived abroad and have the skills required to help our country grow. To many Yemenis whom I've spoken to I say, "Yemen is our birthplace. Yemen is our resting-place. Yemen is where we belong." So I think we should have job opportunities, as an incentive to inviting those how wish to stand strong to help in the growth of our motherland.

Walid Mukbel
United Kingdom

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- Valve overhaul, Ball & Gate valves.
- Reciprocating or Rotary screw compressors.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Technical education (mechanical trades) and 6-8 years of related experience.
- Experience with providing on-the-job training to others.
- Good knowledge of Technical English.
- Able to understand parts and repair manuals.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

If you have the above requirements, please send your CV to the following address not later than **February 26, 2001**.

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

Human Resources

P. O. Box 15137

Sana'a Republic of Yemen

Fax No. 01-269899

Attention: Senior Supervisor, Human Resources

- Please provide a direct contact No. where you can be reached.
- We will contact you if you are chosen for the test and interview.

**ACROSS
THE LINES**

ACROSS THE LINES, an exhibition by George Gittoes, an Australian artist, will be organized by the French Cultural Center in collaboration with DIA organization and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (aka ICBL).

The exhibition of paintings, drawings and photos will be held in the French Cultural Center from the 10th until the 28th of February 2001 (five days a week from 9 am to 1 pm and from 4 pm to 8 pm.)

The opening ceremony will be under the auspices of Mr. Mutahhar A. Al-Saidi, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs at 7 pm in the Arthur Rimbaud Hall (2nd floor). The opening will include a slide show followed by a commentary from George Gittoes himself.

Gittoes and Across the Lines Exhibition

Gittoes goes alone, across the lines of race, religion, and political ideology – Africa, China, Tibet, the Middle East, Cambodia, Bosnia, Northern Ireland, East Timor, Pakistan, Afghanistan. He is a painter of the human story, giving us insightful portraits of individuals caught up in the currents of history, and keynote images of our changing world.

Australian artist George Gittoes, works in temporary studios and from portable drawing satchels, as he travels the globe, probing places and issues known to most of us only from the safe distance of the nightly news broadcasts.

Gittoes uses both camera and drawing pencil in the field, creating high quality photo portraits, and personalized drawings, on which he hand writes diary-like notes, about the subject, their circumstances, and his reaction to both. Gittoes paintings are strongly colored works which have the power to leap across the room at you. He deals out images which simply cannot be dismissed – they demand interaction and attention.

Gittoes is an artist who applies art where journalism usually treads; he crosses the lines of what is expected of an artist, as well as those drawn by politics and culture, taking viewers around the world into the zones of conflict and its human cost – on both sides of the lines.

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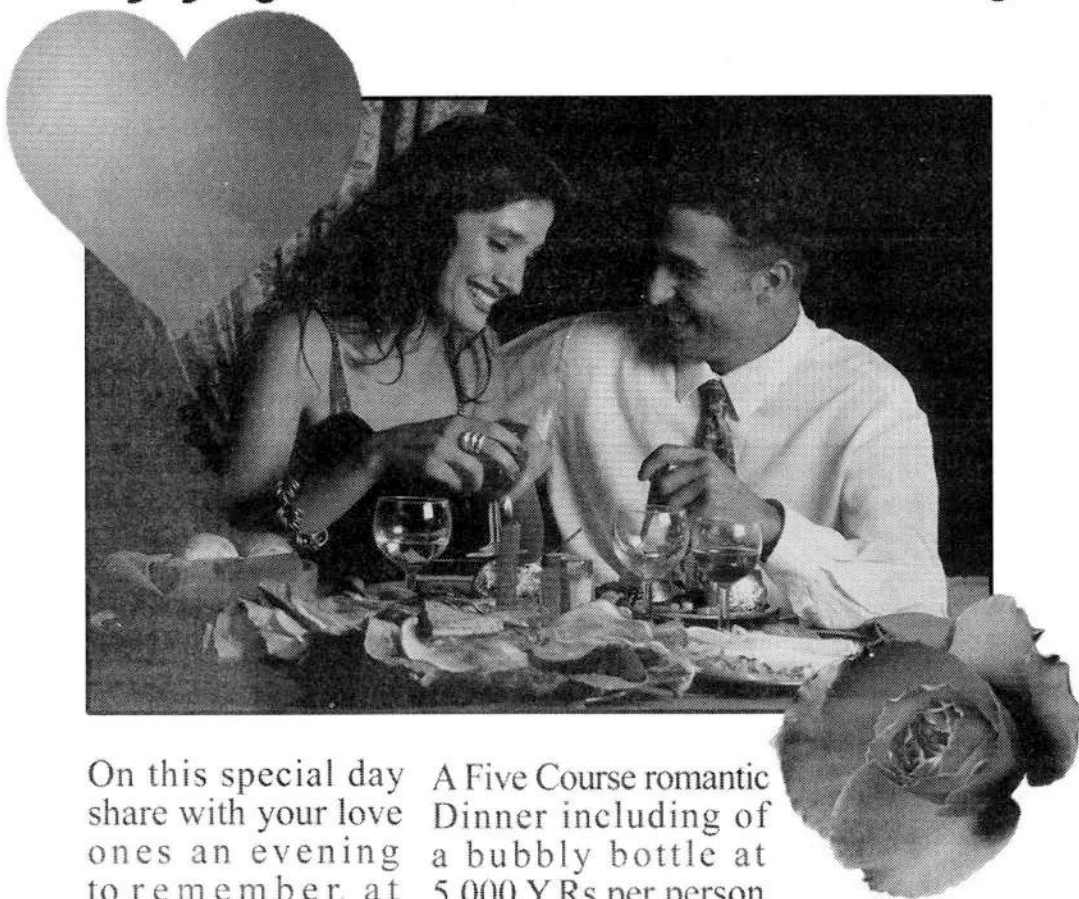
Salary will be commensurate with experience. Qualified candidates should forward a resume to:

Human Resources Manager

P.O.Box 481, Sana'a

Or Fax; 01-416898

Republic of Yemen

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APPEAL

The Indian nationals and People of Indian Origin (PIOs) in the Republic of Yemen have formed a Steering Committee of Indian nationals and PIOs to collect funds for the victims of the recent devastating earthquake in Gujarat, as under:

- 1- Prof. D. Thakur (01-234324)
- 2- Mr. Biji R. Pillai (01-217399/209498/7900553)
- 3- Mr. Mohanakrishnan (01-330080/420642)
- 4- Mr. Nagesh (01-272372)
- 5- Mr. Salman Rashid/Mr. Zuzer Yousuf (01-410700/418820/7916475)
- 6- Dr. Jairam Singh (02-244598/242837)
- 7- Mr. Arif Ali (04-214352/214353/7928600)
- 8- Dr. M.N.K.Bose (03-213595)

The Steering Committee fervently appeals to all to generously donate to the 'Prime Minister's National Relief Fund', for the victims of the earthquake. The donations can be made in Yemeni Rials or any foreign currency either in cash or through cheques. Any person who wants to pay his/her donations through cheque may kindly contact any of the above members of the Steering Committee. (Donations in Indian Rupees through cheques of the Indian banks can also be given specifically in favour of 'Prime Minister's National Relief Fund'.)

Together we can help overcome this adversity.

STEERING COMMITTEE

DAY	FLIGHT No.	DESTINATION	DEPT.	ARRV
Saturday	Y 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Sunday	Y 742	Sanaa/London	1230	1930
Monday	Y 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725
Tuesday	Y 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Wednesday	Y 742	Sanaa/London	1230	1930
Thursday	Y 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Friday	Y 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725

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History Ruined, While We Watch

The old city of Taiz has been famous through history for its invincible fortresses, such as Al-Qahira fortress, it's ancient schools and many historic landmarks. From this city, and from Al-Janad mosque in particular, Islam was spread throughout Yemen by the arrival of the Prophet's messenger Moadh ben Djabal.

There are more than 32 ancient schools in the old city of Taiz some of which are still a silent witness to the different eras the city has gone through.

According to historical sources, the city was built by Shams Addawlah Nuran Shah, brother of Salahaddin Al-Ayobi in 1173. The construction was then completed by Taghtakeen, Nuran's brother. Al-Moez, son of the latter established the first schools in the city.

The city was expanded further during the rule of the Rasolians in 1229. At this time Taiz was the capital of the Rasolians headed by Yosef Rasoul Al-Modhaffar.

Attractive Gateways

To ensure the safety of the city at night, many gates were built such as Al-Bab Al-Kabeer and Bab Al-Madajer. Bab Mossa was one of the main entrances of the city and these were shut at night. The historic wall was built during the reign of Al-Mutahar ben Al-Imam Sharafaddin in 1535. It was built by the ruler of Sadah, Al-Faqih Yahia Ibrahim Al-Nuseiry. It took him 7 years and three months to build the whole wall of bricks, stones, etc.

Bab Mossa

This gate with its vault has survived centuries and still preserves its old shape and style. When the wall was built, Bab Mossa was narrow. It was then widened by the Ottoman ruler Mahmoud Basha in about 1548 to enable movement of people. Today, people, cars, carriages, etc. can pass through the gate.



Bab Mossa - Taiz

The Gate leads to different directions such as Al-Musalla and Al-Makha road to the north and west of Taiz city.

Engravings

On the two sides of the gate are engraved some verses from the Holy Quran, to which the name of the gate, and recently the name of a police station have been added. On the gate there are a number of look-outs which were built to control opening and closing hours. These are similar to those on Bab Al-Yemen which have been converted into a tourist information center while Bab Mossa is today a police station.

The largest parts of the wall have been ruined and the remaining parts are in dire need of renovation. As for Bab

Mossa, it is sad to say that the general authority to preserve historic cities has not tried to preserve the style of this ancient gate.

Generally speaking, the ancient sites, schools and gates of Taiz need more attention so that they do not suffer the same fate as the wall. Qubat Al-Husseiniyah, for example, is surrounded by garbage and trees have grown on its wall. Nearby is Qubat Abdulhadi, Al-Ashrafiah school, remains of King Al-Mwaid's rest house and a small cupola which is believed to be the grave of Al-Shabzi. All cry for more attention.

Such sites and places must be preserved and protected, especially Bab Mossa which can be converted into a small museum for pictures of and information on Taiz.

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The City of IBB: Gnawing at Nature

Ibb, or as people like to call it, the Green Governorate, is situated in the southern part of B'adan Mountains. It is surrounded by fertile plains planted with various kinds of grains, vegetables, fruits and sugarcane. As part of the Central Upper Heights, Ibb receives seasonal rainfall at an average of 1000 mm every year.

Geographically, Ibb includes the historic city of Djibla, the capital of Queen Arwa's state. Besides, there are other historic sites such as the Queen Mosque, Assaltanah Palace and Assouk Al-Qadeem (old market) that along with its green nature, give a boost to Ibb and it's tourist potential. The governorate also includes Al-Udein, an ever-green district 40 km away which is famous for growing coffee.

For many people, Ibb is a fine resort, especially during summer. The green land makes you feel as if you were in a bounded garden.

Apart from enjoying the serene beauty and moderate climate during the city summer, it's the desire for recovery that leads many others to this governorate, the biggest and most important source of mineral and sulfuric water in the Republic.

But alas! Has it become an inescapable



fate that natural endowments gradually fade? Fertile and green land has been converted into arid land with pieces of stone scattered randomly, destroying everything beautiful in the city. Recently, there has been a wave of unplanned building inside the city with

no serious attempt by the state to organize construction.

The green pieces of land add a charming touch to the city. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the city's civic authority to preserve the city's alluring heritage and natural landscape.

Dancing or Fighting?



A butcher is helpless in front of the goat he wants to slaughter for his clients. The moment she realizes her inescapable fate at his hands, she defends herself using her little horns and legs. She tries to frighten the amazed butcher by jumping hysterically. Even though the poor goat wasn't able to escape its fate as a feast for the clients, her persistence and insistence to survive reminds us of the fact that defending oneself against onslaughts is a natural instinct, even in animals, and even in the least expected circumstances!
(Photo by Hassan Al-Zaidi)

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٢٧٥٥٥٨٢/٢٧٥٥٥٨٣، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٣/٢٧٥٥٥٨٤، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٤/٢٧٥٥٥٨٥، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٥/٢٧٥٥٥٨٦، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٦/٢٧٥٥٥٨٧، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٧/٢٧٥٥٥٨٨، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٨/٢٧٥٥٥٨٩، ٢٧٥٥٥٨٩/٢٧٥٥٥٩٠، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٠/٢٧٥٥٥٩١، ٢٧٥٥٥٩١/٢٧٥٥٥٩٢، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٢/٢٧٥٥٥٩٣، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٣/٢٧٥٥٥٩٤، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٤/٢٧٥٥٥٩٥، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٥/٢٧٥٥٥٩٦، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٦/٢٧٥٥٥٩٧، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٧/٢٧٥٥٥٩٨، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٨/٢٧٥٥٥٩٩، ٢٧٥٥٥٩٩/٢٧٥٥٥١٠، ٢٧٥٥٥١٠/٢٧٥٥٥١١، ٢٧٥٥٥١١/٢٧٥٥٥١٢، ٢٧٥٥٥١٢/٢٧٥٥٥١٣، ٢٧٥٥٥١٣/٢٧٥٥٥١٤، ٢٧٥٥٥١٤/٢٧٥٥٥١٥، ٢٧٥٥٥١٥/٢٧٥٥٥١٦، ٢٧٥٥٥١٦/٢٧٥٥٥١٧، ٢٧٥٥٥١٧/٢٧٥٥٥١٨، ٢٧٥٥٥١٨/٢٧٥٥٥١٩، ٢٧٥٥٥١٩/٢٧٥٥٥٢٠، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٠/٢٧٥٥٥٢١، ٢٧٥٥٥٢١/٢٧٥٥٥٢٢، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٢/٢٧٥٥٥٢٣، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٣/٢٧٥٥٥٢٤، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٤/٢٧٥٥٥٢٥، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٥/٢٧٥٥٥٢٦، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٦/٢٧٥٥٥٢٧، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٧/٢٧٥٥٥٢٨، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٨/٢٧٥٥٥٢٩، ٢٧٥٥٥٢٩/٢٧٥٥٥٣٠، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٠/٢٧٥٥٥٣١، ٢٧٥٥٥٣١/٢٧٥٥٥٣٢، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٢/٢٧٥٥٥٣٣، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٣/٢٧٥٥٥٣٤، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٤/٢٧٥٥٥٣٥، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٥/٢٧٥٥٥٣٦، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٦/٢٧٥٥٥٣٧، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٧/٢٧٥٥٥٣٨، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٨/٢٧٥٥٥٣٩، ٢٧٥٥٥٣٩/٢٧٥٥٥٤٠، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٠/٢٧٥٥٥٤١، ٢٧٥٥٥٤١/٢٧٥٥٥٤٢، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٢/٢٧٥٥٥٤٣، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٣/٢٧٥٥٥٤٤، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٤/٢٧٥٥٥٤٥، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٥/٢٧٥٥٥٤٦، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٦/٢٧٥٥٥٤٧، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٧/٢٧٥٥٥٤٨، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٨/٢٧٥٥٥٤٩، ٢٧٥٥٥٤٩/٢٧٥٥٥٥٠، 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26- Three players (4)

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10- Wall recess (5)
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عياص الجبري: ت. ٢٤٣٩٠٠

يعلن نيويورك سنتر للترجمة والطباعة، عن حاجته الى مدير انتاج، مدير فني، خبيرة لا تقل عن سبع سنوات في مجال البلاستيك. ت. ١٠٥٧٥ ص. ب. ١٨٣٦١

تعلن صحيفة آدم وحواء عن حاجتها لكل من: مندوبات إعلانات - مندوبي إعلانات وتسويق - محررين اقتصاديين. على ان تكون لديهم خبرة كافية في هذا المجال. تلفاكس: ٢١٤٤٨١

مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية كتابةً ونطقاً، وتجهيز استخدام الكمبيوتر طباعة (عربي/انجليزي) وإتال مؤهل علمي ثانوية عامة ناجحاً. ت. ٢١٦٩٩٢

تعلن تكنولوجيا الاتصالات عن حاجتها الى مديرسويق ومبيعات - شهادة جامعية نفس التخصص خبرة لا تقل عن ٢ سنوات - التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - اإجابة تامة للغة الانجليزية - راتب مقر وحوافز. ت. ٤١٨٨٠٠، المدينة السكنية - حدة - شارع رقم (٥).

مطلوب: مسوق إعلانات صحفية، براتب تنسيب مع الإعلانات راند. بيجر: ٥٨٥٨١٤/٩٩

يعلن فندق دريم لاند عن حاجته الى موظفة استقبال تجيد اللغة الانجليزية، محاسب لديه خبرة في العمل الفندقي، مشرف عمال، عامل نظافة، صنعاء شارع الحرية (بئر الشمايف) جوار وزارة التخطيط: ٢٥٥٥١١

مكتب معال للسباحة يرغب سكرتيره تجيد الانجليزية: ت. ٢٤٤٤٢

مطلوب: مسوق إعلانات للعمل في قسم الخدمات الاعلانية للاستفسار: ت. ٢٦٨١٦١ - فيكتوري من الساعة ٨، حتى ١٠ صباحاً فقط

مطلوب مدير او مديرة مكتب، ويشترط في المتقدم ان تكون لديه خبرة سابقة في ادارةالمكتب، وأن يجيد اللغة الانجليزية والكمبيوتر. ترسل الطلبات عبر الفاكس رقم: ٢٠٩٥٦٦ - سلمى ضيف الله

تعلن مستشفى الام التخصصي الرائد في الام والاول في اليمن عن حاجته لأخصائي (متخصص) جراحة عامة حاصلة على الماجستير فما فوق من الدرجات العلمية. ت. ٢٦٨١٦٢

تعلن وكالة السفينة للسفريات وتاجير السيارات عن حاجتها لموظفين وموظفات في المجالات التالية:

(علاقات عامة- قطع مذاكر- سكرتارية) على ان تتوفر فيهم الشروط التالية: (خبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات- يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر). ت. ١٠٩٨٢ شارع تغزحي شميلة

يعلن فندق السفينة السياحي عن حاجته لموظفين وموظفات في المجالات التالية: سكرتارية (جيد الإنجليزية والتعامل مع الكمبيوتر) - محاسبون - اداريون - عمال نظافة - حارس

على ان تكون لديهم خبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات في مجالاتهم: ت. ١١٦٩٧١ - ١٠٩٨٢

مطلوب: موظفة للعمل لدى معمل تصوير لقسم المجلات بيجر: ٥٨٥٥٨٠

تعلن إحدى الشركات الأمنية عن حاجتها الى موظفين بشرط فهم: ان يكون لائقاً بندياً - ان يكون حاصل على الثانوية العامة

اعلانات تميز

مطلوب: سيارة حدة ربيع نظيفة بسعر ٧٠٠ الف ريال. ت. ٢٢٨٣٦١

للبيع: سيارة دايهايتسو ٩٢، التحريك: حدة، بسعر ٢٠٤٤٦٦ الف ريال. ت. ٢٠٤٤٦٦

مفقودات

فقدت استمارة ثالث ثانوية لسنة ٩٦-٩٧ من يجمعها عليه الاتصال ب. ابي سعيد المالك. ت. ٢٢٨٧٧٤

فقدت حقيبة بداخلها ملابس واوراق مهمة متنوعة وبمبالغ نفيدة، فمن عثر عليها يرجى من الاتصال بشكراً بالأخ سالم عبد الله با هادي. ت. ٧٩٠٣٧١ وله مكانة مالية مغرية

فقدت اوراق كاملة لسيارة كراون برقم (١٨٤٢٢) موبيل ٢٥٧٩٠٠. ت. ٢٢٥٧٩٠

أعمال تجارية

ساح عبد الرحمن يدوم تجارة (إدارة أعمال) دورات متكاملة في الكمبيوتر شهادة خبرة في مجال السكرتارية ثلاث سنوات، الانترنت، طباعة (عربي/انجليزي)، مستوى متوسط في اللغة الانجليزية: ت. ٢٠٣٦٠٠

مختار احمد فايد سعيد: بكالوريوس تكنولوجيا كيميائية: ٤ دورات كمبيوتر، لغة روسية، صنعاء. ت. ١٠٥٠٥٠٢، ت. ٢٠٣٦٠٠

بيع خسارة منزلية نوع دايو جيو للاستفسار: ت. ٢٥٦٣٧٧

للبيع: منحة دراسية لسنة ٢٠٠١ في إحدى الجامعات الاعلية بمحافظة حضرموت في مجال برمجة الحاسوب، المنحة لمدة اربع سنوات مع السكن والتغذية، يشترط في المشتري الاتي: ثانوية قسم علمي معدل لا يقل عن ٨٠/٨٠، وبيع السادة: ت. ٢١٠٧٩٤ - ٢٠٤٢٠٠

مطلوب: بيجر مع الخطنوع موزولا بسعر مناسب، وايد احمد الشريحي: ت. ٢١٠٢٨٤

عقارات

مطلوب: استئجار بيت مكون من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ في حوض الاشراف، محدود ٧٠٠٠ ريال، فائز علي قاسم: ت. ٢١١٣٧٧

مطلوب: شراء منزل متوسط من نور واحد في اى منطقة بتغز، بسعر مناسب، خالد: ت. ٢٢٥٧٩٠

للإيجار: شقق ومنزل بمواصفات مختلفة بسعر مناسب، تلفون: ٢٥٧٩٠٠

مطلوب: شقة تتكون من غرفتين وصالة مع الحراسة بسعر لا يتجاوز ٨٠٠٠ ريال، هاني عباس عبد الله الصلي، خلف صيدلية فلسطين، بقالة ملتقى الشباب

شراء عقارات

مطلوب: منزل من دورين مكون من ٨ غرف، حوض، حوش، على ان يكون في احدى المناطق التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الزراعة، الرباط الدائري، او حدة ام محمد. ت. ٢٢٥٢٠٧ الاتصال صباحاً

ارضية حر في القطيع-عن لمساحة بيت وحوش على شارع واسع، بمبلغ ٢٠٠٠٠٠ ريال، حسين: ت. ٠١/٤١٣٥٢

الرجاء الاتصال من ٨-٣ عصرًا فقط

استئجار عقارات

مطلوب: منزل من دورين مكون من ٨ غرف، حوض، حوش، على ان يكون في احدى المناطق التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الزراعة، الرباط الدائري، او حدة ام محمد. ت. ٢٢٥٢٠٧ الاتصال صباحاً

ارضية حر في القطيع-عن لمساحة بيت وحوش على شارع واسع، بمبلغ ٢٠٠٠٠٠ ريال، حسين: ت. ٠١/٤١٣٥٢

الرجاء الاتصال من ٨-٣ عصرًا فقط

سيارات تبيع

للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس موبيل ٨٢-٨٤ سعر ٢٠٠٠٠٠ دولار + ٦١ بوصة تلفزيون، المشوي. ت. ٢٤٠١٥٨

مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس بحالة جيدة بمبلغ مائتي ألف ريال، يحيى الثلاثيا، ت. ٢٨٢٢٥٢/٤ (٩ صباحاً - ٩ ظهراً)

شراء/بيع أثاث منزلي وتجهيزات مكتبية

للبيع أو الإيجار: معدات بوفية حديثة، تجهيز، في شارع هائل يمكن نقله أو استخدامه بنفس المكان. ت. ٧٩١٤١٦٦

مطلوب: بيجر موزولا بحدود ١٠ الف ريال، يمني، مرقم جاهز للاستخدام، مختار خففة. ت. ٦١٥٢٠٩

للإيجار: ديكور بقالة متكاملة منظمة بطريقة حديثة وخشبية يمكن نقله كما توجد مكان تصوير مستندات نوع MITA للكاتب، وأخرى نوع CANON كبيرة الحجم، تصلح لكل الأغراض، للبيع أو للإيجار: ت. ٧٩١٤١٦٦

للبيع: غرفة نوم ايطالية دولا ٦٠٠٠٠ وكها مريزا، سيرر اكمنيدو، مسجل، راديو، وسرير، بسعر ١٥٠٠٠٠ ريال، كما توجد للبيتا غرفة نوم مسلة ٤ غرف، سيرر، اثنين كمنيدو، وسرير، بمبلغ ٥٠٠٠٠٠، كما يوجد فيديو مستخدم شروط صير من عدد من الاشرطة، بسعر ٥٠٠٠٠، ان الأسعار قابلة للتفاوض، ناصر علوي سكران. ت. ٤١٧٥٤٥

للبيع: هاتف سيار نوكتا رينجو ب- ١٠٠٠٠ ريال، ونقل الملكية على المشتري، خالد مهدي: ت. ٢٠٣٥٠٠-٢٠٣٨٩٩

للبيع: أثاث بيت (تلفزيون ١٨ بوصة، غسالة تاشيتال، ثلاثية الفريز. ت. ٦١٨٧٦١

للبيع: تلفون نقال نوكتا مع سماعة اذن وكذلك بطاريات شحن وجهاز الانترنت وغلاف الجهاز والاريل، محمد وفواز الحضان: ٢٢٨٤٦٦

للبيع: تلفون نقال SENAO، بحالة ممتازة وجميع توابه، وليد ابراهيم جعفر، ت. ٢٠٤٩٤٤-٥٨١٤٥١٤

للبيع: أثاث (بوفية) طوله ٢٠٩٠ متر، مكون من ستة ابواب، والعديد من الادراج وثلاث قطع من الزجاج، بقيمة ٥٠٠ \$ قابل للتفاوض، حسين يحيى مصلح حسين. ت. ٦١٦٤١٩

بيع عقارات

للبيع: عمارة ثلاثة اناوار ويدوم مساحة الارض ٩٠٠٠٠، في كل دور شقتين كل شقة ٤ غرف وثلاث حمامات وصالتين، ومطبخ وحوش دائري، محمد الربيعاني، ت. ٢١٥٥٨٩

للبيع أو للإيجار: فيلا جديدة مكونة من طابقين مع حوش فسيح وجميع الخدمات مطلة على البحر في العرش خور مكر عن. ماهر محمد. ت. ٢٥٥٢٦٩

للبيع: عمارة في باجل على الشارع العام على مدخل واحد الأولى دورين ٤ شقق ومجلات تجارية، والثانية مستودع للضيافة تصلح كمستشفى او مؤسسة، بسعر ٢٠ مليون ريال، قابل للتفاوض للاستفسار. محمد الحارزي: ت. ٦٢٠٥١٧٧

للبيع: عمارة في الحديدة في الحي التجاري جوار مخبز السلام سابقاً، مكونة من ثلاث طابق وست شقق، كل شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف ومطبخ وحمام وصالة كبيرة من بينها شقتين تتكونان من ٤ غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وصالتين، بمبلغ ٢٠ مليون ريال، قابل للتفاوض، بيت الزياتي، ت. ١٠٢٥٩٥١

دور ارضي مع حوش خاص، ٤ غرف كبيرة، حمامين، صالة، مطبخ كبير، خط تلفون بالحديدة على شارع رئيسي، عبد الله احمد محمد عباد، ت. ٤٠١٤٢٣ تحويله ٤٩

فيلا دورين جديدة، مفروشة اثاث جديد + تلفزيون ٦١ بوصة، تصميم خارجي واسع الصالات والفرفر. ١٥٠٠-٢٠٠٠ دولار، لطيفة عيفان. ت. ٦٧١٥٩٥ ١-٥ مسادا

شراء سيارات

للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس موبيل ٨٢-٨٤ سعر ٢٠٠٠٠٠ دولار + ٦١ بوصة تلفزيون، المشوي. ت. ٢٤٠١٥٨

مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس بحالة جيدة بمبلغ مائتي ألف ريال، يحيى الثلاثيا، ت. ٢٨٢٢٥٢/٤ (٩ صباحاً - ٩ ظهراً)

شراء/بيع أثاث منزلي وتجهيزات مكتبية

للبيع أو الإيجار: معدات بوفية حديثة، تجهيز، في شارع هائل يمكن نقله أو استخدامه بنفس المكان. ت. ٧٩١٤١٦٦

مطلوب: بيجر موزولا بحدود ١٠ الف ريال، يمني، مرقم جاهز للاستخدام، مختار خففة. ت. ٦١٥٢٠٩

للإيجار: ديكور بقالة متكاملة منظمة بطريقة حديثة وخشبية يمكن نقله كما توجد مكان تصوير مستندات نوع MITA للكاتب، وأخرى نوع CANON كبيرة الحجم، تصلح لكل الأغراض، للبيع أو للإيجار: ت. ٧٩١٤١٦٦

للبيع: غرفة نوم ايطالية دولا ٦٠٠٠٠ وكها مريزا، سيرر اكمنيدو، مسجل، راديو، وسرير، بسعر ١٥٠٠٠٠ ريال، كما توجد للبيتا غرفة نوم مسلة ٤ غرف، سيرر، اثنين كمنيدو، وسرير، بمبلغ ٥٠٠٠٠٠، كما يوجد فيديو مستخدم شروط صير من عدد من الاشرطة، بسعر ٥٠٠٠٠، ان الأسعار قابلة للتفاوض، ناصر علوي سكران. ت. ٤١٧٥٤٥

للبيع: هاتف سيار نوكتا رينجو ب- ١٠٠٠٠ ريال، ونقل الملكية على المشتري، خالد مهدي: ت. ٢٠٣٥٠٠-٢٠٣٨٩٩

للبيع: أثاث بيت (تلفزيون ١٨ بوصة، غسالة تاشيتال، ثلاثية الفريز. ت. ٦١٨٧٦١

للبيع: تلفون نقال نوكتا مع سماعة اذن وكذلك بطاريات شحن وجهاز الانترنت وغلاف الجهاز والاريل، محمد وفواز الحضان: ٢٢٨٤٦٦

للبيع: تلفون نقال SENAO، بحالة ممتازة وجميع توابه، وليد ابراهيم جعفر، ت. ٢٠٤٩٤٤-٥٨١٤٥١٤

للبيع: أثاث (بوفية) طوله ٢٠٩٠ متر، مكون من ستة ابواب، والعديد من الادراج وثلاث قطع من الزجاج، بقيمة ٥٠٠ \$ قابل للتفاوض، حسين يحيى مصلح حسين. ت. ٦١٦٤١٩

شراء سيارات

للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس موبيل ٨٢-٨٤ سعر ٢٠٠٠٠٠ دولار + ٦١ بوصة تلفزيون، المشوي. ت. ٢٤٠١٥٨

مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس بحالة جيدة بمبلغ مائتي ألف ريال، يحيى الثلاثيا، ت. ٢٨٢٢٥٢/٤ (٩ صباحاً - ٩ ظهراً)

شراء/بيع أثاث منزلي وتجهيزات مكتبية

للبيع أو الإيجار: معدات بوفية حديثة، تجهيز، في شارع هائل يمكن نقله أو استخدامه بنفس المكان. ت. ٧٩١٤١٦٦

مطلوب: بيجر موزولا بحدود ١٠ الف ريال، يمني، مرقم جاهز للاستخدام، مختار خففة. ت. ٦١٥٢٠٩

للإيجار: ديكور بقالة متكاملة منظمة بطريقة حديثة وخشبية يمكن نقله كما توجد مكان تصوير مستندات نوع MITA للكاتب، وأخرى نوع CANON كبيرة الحجم، تصلح لكل الأغراض، للبيع أو للإيجار: ت. ٧٩١٤١٦٦

للبيع: غرفة نوم ايطالية دولا ٦٠٠٠٠ وكها مريزا، سيرر اكمنيدو، مسجل، راديو، وسرير، بسعر ١٥٠٠٠٠ ريال، كما توجد للبيتا غرفة نوم مسلة ٤ غرف، سيرر، اثنين كمنيدو، وسرير، بمبلغ ٥٠٠٠٠٠، كما يوجد فيديو مستخدم شروط صير من عدد من الاشرطة، بسعر ٥٠٠٠٠، ان الأسعار قابلة للتفاوض، ناصر علوي سكران. ت. ٤١٧٥٤٥

للبيع: هاتف سيار نوكتا رينجو ب- ١٠٠٠٠ ريال، ونقل الملكية على المشتري، خالد مهدي: ت. ٢٠٣٥٠٠-٢٠٣٨٩٩

للبيع: أثاث بيت (تلفزيون ١٨ بوصة، غسالة تاشيتال، ثلاثية الفريز. ت. ٦١٨٧٦١

للبيع: تلفون نقال نوكتا مع سماعة اذن وكذلك بطاريات شحن وجهاز الانترنت وغلاف الجهاز والاريل، محمد وفواز الحضان: ٢٢٨٤٦٦

للبيع: تلفون نقال SENAO، بحالة ممتازة وجميع توابه، وليد ابراهيم جعفر، ت. ٢٠٤٩٤٤-٥٨١٤٥١٤

للبيع: أثاث (بوفية) طوله ٢٠٩٠ متر، مكون من ستة ابواب، والعديد من الادراج وثلاث قطع من الزجاج، بقيمة ٥٠٠ \$ قابل للتفاوض، حسين يحيى مصلح حسين. ت. ٦١٦٤١٩

بيع عقارات

للبيع: عمارة ثلاثة اناوار ويدوم مساحة الارض ٩٠٠٠٠، في كل دور شقتين كل شقة ٤ غرف وثلاث حمامات وصالتين، ومطبخ وحوش دائري، محمد الربيعاني، ت. ٢١٥٥٨٩

للبيع أو للإيجار: فيلا جديدة مكونة من طابقين مع حوش فسيح وجميع الخدمات مطلة على البحر في العرش خور مكر عن. ماهر محمد. ت. ٢٥٥٢٦٩

للبيع: عمارة في باجل على الشارع العام على مدخل واحد الأولى دورين ٤ شقق ومجلات تجارية، والثانية مستودع للضيافة تصلح كمستشفى او مؤسسة، بسعر ٢٠ مليون ريال، قابل للتفاوض للاستفسار. محمد الحارزي: ت. ٦٢٠٥١٧٧

للبيع: عمارة في الحديدة في الحي التجاري جوار مخبز السلام سابقاً، مكونة من ثلاث طابق وست شقق، كل شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف ومطبخ وحمام وصالة كبيرة من بينها شقتين تتكونان من ٤ غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وصالتين، بمبلغ ٢٠ مليون ريال، قابل للتفاوض، بيت الزياتي، ت. ١٠٢٥٩٥١

دور ارضي مع حوش خاص، ٤ غرف كبيرة، حمامين، صالة، مطبخ كبير، خط تلفون بالحديدة على شارع رئيسي، عبد الله احمد محمد عباد، ت. ٤٠١٤٢٣ تحويله ٤٩

فيلا دورين جديدة، مفروشة اثاث جديد + تلفزيون ٦١ بوصة، تصميم خارجي واسع الصالات والفرفر. ١٥٠٠-٢٠٠٠ دولار، لطيفة عيفان. ت. ٦٧١٥٩٥ ١-٥ مسادا

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