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KIDNAPPERS DENY REPORTS OF ASKING FOR AMNESTY

The kidnapers of the Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy, Rainer Berns, 55, denied through one of their associates last Wednesday reports that they demanded their amnesty in return of the release of the kidnapped diplomat.

The two brothers and kidnapers, Ahmed Ali Ali Al-Zaidi and Mohammed Ali Ali Al-Zaidi who belong to Islamic Jihad, re-affirmed their demand of ransom in addition to other demands not yet revealed. Those demands may include a guarantee to flee the country, as they will probably face a severe punishment that could reach a death sentence. They confessed

however that they made concessions by reducing drastically the requested amount. According to the kidnapers, the ransom demand could be reduced to around USD 100,000.

Tribal sources close to the kidnapers had also revealed internal disputes among the kidnapers regarding the need to ask for amnesty as well as the ransom amount. "Once they get the money they will find tens of ways to escape the scene and possibly leave the country to Afghanistan," a tribal figure hinted. This comes as massive security forces are still surrounding the Serwah area of Jahm tribe, to which the kidnapers belong and where

Berns is probably held captive. The security measures are at their maximum as any movement in or out of the region is strictly prohibited. As we were going to press, no tribal mediations had started between the kidnapers and the government because the sheikhs willing to mediate on behalf of the government were unable to locate the kidnapers. Mediations were further hindered by the fact that the Jahm tribe abandoned the kidnapers considering them outlaws who should not be supported and who are considered a disgrace to the tribe, especially that their demands were unfair, unlike previous kidnappings in which demands ranged

from educational projects to compensations. "We are ashamed that the kidnapers belong to our tribe," a prominent sheikh of Jahm said. To express the tribe's position of abandoning the kidnapers, Jahm tribe voluntarily presented the Governor of Mareb, Brigadier General Naji Al-Soufi with 18 tribesmen as hostages. Among those hostages, are the immediate relatives of the kidnapers who disappeared from the region two weeks ago leaving no traces whatsoever and leaving the security forces helpless except in surrounding the Serwah village.

Continued on Page 2

President Saleh to Al-Jazeera TV

"USS Cole Incident Investigations are Completed"

President Ali Abdulla Saleh strongly denied that American investigators of the USS Cole suicide bombing last October requested the interrogation of Yemeni high-ranked military officials and Islamic leaders. He told Al-Jazeera Satellite Channel last Wednesday that Americans do not have the right



to interrogate Yemeni people whoever they are as this is basically impossible. Besides, the president called upon Arab countries to support Palestine Intifadah which is fighting against the Israeli aggression. He also called for setting up the Arab Defense Treaty as well as boycotting companies dealing with Israel.

Detailed Report on P4

Taking Advantage of Amnesty Military Personalities Back Home

Yemeni official sources said that a number of military dignitaries belonging to the Yemeni Socialist Party and who left the country after the 1994 civil war are coming back to Yemen from Syria. The sources added the military officials have decided to return home to benefit from the general amnesty communiqué that President Ali Abdullah Saleh issued after the end of the Civil War in 1994. The sources added that this amnesty concerned a number of high military officials who have been living in Syria since July 1994, who would be welcomed back by the authorities.

In addition, independent sources made known that around 15 leaders of the Socialist Party have already come back to Aden. It is said that these leaders decided to return home as they had not received for six months the financial help they used to get from neighboring countries. This pushed them back to their country. A number of journalists who sided with the socialists during the Civil War and left the country after the victory of the PGC came back to Yemen last May, the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate being instrumental in facilitating their return.

By-elections to Be Held on 14 October

The Supreme Elections Committee (SEC) announced last week that preparations are underway to hold on October 14 of this year by-elections for local councils in roughly 80 election centers nationwide. Some of the mishaps took place during the previous election where some candidates' names and symbols were omitted which caused lots of problems in different parts of the Republic. On the other hand, the meeting of the Political Committee for Dialogue held last Saturday at the Permanent Committee of the PGC came to a dead end as there still are many disagreements between the government and the opposition parties over certain articles related to the new draft law on elections. Yemen Times learned that the principal disputed articles discussed at the meeting pertain to the election centers, participation of the army in elections, as well as neutrality and independence of the Elections Supreme Committee (ESC) and the official media. In the same context, the Islah Party insisted on

correcting the electorate registration lists and removing all duplicated names in order to ensure fair and transparent elections. The current controversy over the election draft law aims to avoid the irregularities occurred during the previous elections which resulted in severe disagreements between the ruling party, the PGC, and the opposition parties. Moreover, some opposition parties along with the Islah Party accused the Election Supreme Committee of being biased with regard to the elections held on April 20 of this year and decided to sue the ESC accused of failing to properly manage the election.

The disputed new election law entitles the President of the Republic to form the Supreme Election Committee through appointments. The opposition parties firmly stand against the proposed amendments which they see as limiting Yemen's democratic experience. The Yemeni Socialist Party issued last Thursday a statement condemning the exclusion of the opposition parties in the formation of the election supervising committees set up for the forthcoming by-elections, saying that the by-elections will be held in centers where the opposition parties won the election resulting in screening of the results by the authorities.

Electricity Dilemma Continues

An increasing number of complaints were filed in the last couple of weeks concerning the weakening and alternating electricity power. Most neighborhoods in the capital have suffered from unstable electrical currents that resulted in damaging electrical equipment and machines. Despite the increase in electricity prices leading to unaffordable electricity bills for many families, electricity services continue to deteriorate. When asked about the reason behind this inefficient service, an engineer at the Ministry of Electricity replied, "There is simply not enough power generators."

Technical Reasons behind Delay in Launching New ISPs

Following last week's debate on Internet service in Yemen, broadcasted on national TV in the successful "Face to Face" program, it was concluded that the to-be-licensed ISPs have not been yet launched due to incomplete infrastructure. Internet monopoly was terminated months ago but the ministry could not give licenses without the completion of data network and gateway projects. Data network is indeed the medium of transporting internet data while the gateway is the gate to world internet resources. The statements made by the officials during the debate brought hope that new ISPs may be operational soon.



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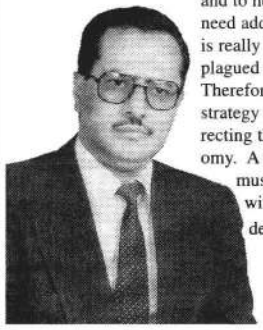
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Words of Wisdom



The new government would do good to focus on better management of the resources available to it and to help society do the same. The country does need additional resources, but the crux of the matter is really how to overcome the distortions that have plagued the Yemeni economy. Therefore, it is my advice that a big part of the strategy of the new government must focus on correcting the deformities that have grown in the economy. A major aspect of this corrective approach must be allowing able individuals to get on with the work rather than allowing friends to destroy our institutions and corporations.

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



Our Opinion

Government and the Press Should Be One Team

Eleven years have passed since Yemen started adopting democracy and freedom of press. Those eleven years included various ups and downs. There were many obstacles hindering the progress of Yemen's democratization process, and there were a lot of flaws and shortcomings in our country's democratic experience.

As we look back in time, we realize that we did accomplish something. Newspapers continue to express their opinions and publish reports and news items critical of the government. At the same time, the government is tolerant and understanding of the fact that any environment where the freedom of press is granted would have such articles.

However, there seems to be a mishandling of the relations between the government and opposition and independent newspapers. The government continues to think that many of those newspapers aim at embarrassing the government and focusing on its wrongdoing. Some governmental officials take it even further by thinking that those newspapers are their enemies and should be dealt like enemies.

Let me clear one thing at this point. There may be some newspapers that bluntly and unjustly attack certain figures without strong basis. I do not support those newspapers, and even condemn them as they are turning the honorable task of delivering the truth to the evil task of insulting others.

However, one can also not deny that most newspapers are constructive in their criticism and do show a sense of responsibility. I believe that those newspapers deserve respect and cooperation.

I am asking through this column all governmental officials to put aside any hatred or envy towards those newspapers and try to make good use of their articles. Ministers could potentially benefit largely from articles that reveal mishandling of affairs relating to their ministries. For example, the Minister of Health benefited a lot from Yemen Times when we revealed the corruption that was eating away one of the public hospitals in Aden. He acted swiftly and expressed his appreciation to the newspaper's stance.

This responsible action of the newspaper should have even a more responsible response from the government. The authorities should read those articles and act to correct what is wrong within their domain.

I think that opposition and independent newspapers are definitely more beneficial for our officials than governmental newspapers because they point out the problems so the ministers could fix them. Governmental newspapers usually praise the government and ignore criticizing it. By this, they are not benefiting the government, but rather putting it in an illusion that has nothing to do with what is on the ground. In brief, the government and the press should be one team and cooperate to have the country develop rather than become enemies.

We should work together for the sake of the country and never against each other.

British Embassy Bombers' Trial Postponed

The West Sana'a Court has postponed the trial of the suspects accused in connection with the British Embassy blast, occurred in October 2000 as a consequence of the appointment of judge Abdullah Tharwan head of the court as chairman of the Central Organization for Control and Auditing (COCA). The sessions of the court were scheduled to be held on

Saturdays but, due to certain changes taking place at the judiciary system, the court has postponed its sessions.

At the same time Syrah Court will hold its sessions next Wednesday to interrogate the suspects accused of the bombings carried out during New Year's Eve in the City of Aden.

Seminar on Insurance & Reinsurance Launched

The seminar on insurance and reinsurance will conclude its activities tomorrow at the Sheraton Hotel in Sana'a. A number of people concerned with insurance presented working papers highlighting the situation of insurance in the Republic of Yemen. The activities of the seminar started last Saturday when the Yemeni Federation for Insurance presented a working paper on the same issue. More details in the next issue of Yemen Times.

Yemen Times Organizes a Workshop on Female Journalism

Yemen Times Weekly is organizing a workshop from September 10 to 13 at its premises in Sana'a on the issue female journalism in Yemen. The workshop which will be inaugurated by Mr. Mohammed Shahr, Deputy Minister of Information, will focus on the challenges facing female journalism in Yemen and methods to promote female journalism.

The program coordinator of the event, Ms. Nadia Al-Saqqaf, stressed that the workshop must generate tangible results that could potentially open the way for female journalists wishing to be involved deeper in the field of professional journalists. "The workshop is considered a pioneer step by Yemen Times to promote female journalists and pinpoint the challenges and problems they go through. We also hope that it will be useful in familiarizing the Yemeni community to female journalists," she said.

Training Workshop for Local NGOs Launched

The activities of the training workshop for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) kicked off on September 8 under the title "Management and the Means of Communication". The training course was organized by the Society for Developing Women and Children and included a series of courses aimed at developing the skills and abilities of non-governmental organizations with the view of empowering them to play a pivotal role in the development process. The number of beneficiaries from this course are five local NGOs sending each four participants.

Investment between Arab Nations Reached USD 22.77 Million

According to the Arab Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural General Union, the rate of accumulated customs reductions reached 40% since the implementation of the Free Trade policies.

A report issued by the General Secretariat of the Union, presented during its 91st session in Sana'a, highlighted that the current situation in Arab markets do not provide an appropriate framework that could enable the private sector to concentrate its business towards high quality production. The report also indicated that the level of joint investment between the Arab states shrank to USD 2.3 billion while Arab investment abroad is sharply increasing. Moreover, it mentioned that joint investment between Arab private sectors do not exceed the USD 2,277 million.

First Ophthalmic Seminar

The National Program for the Prevention of Blindness at the Ministry of Health in co-operation with Al-Nibras Charity Organization for the prevention of blindness held the first ophthalmic seminar in Sana'a on Thursday 30 August.

The seminar was given by Professor Abdulmajeed Masood and was about "Yag Laser in treating secondary cataract". A number of eye doctors attended the seminar which is going to be on a monthly basis. The next seminar will be held on Thursday 20 September and is going to be on "Diabetic Retinopathy and Laser treatment".

This is part of Continuous Medical Education offered to the eye doctors in Sana'a and the seminar was supported by Allergan Pharmaceutical Company.

Customs Revenues of Sana'a Airport Increase

Incomes of the Customs Office at Sana'a International Airport for the month of August reached USD 97.950 million a 30% increase compared to the previous month.

Official sources at the airport indicated that incomes from the customs office have been witnessing continuous expansion in the past few months.

More than USD 28 Bio of Fish Exports

The Yemeni fish exports totaled USD 29 billion in the first half of 2001. In this context, more than 21 million Kilo of fishes have been exported while the total income from fish exported last year totalled USD 40 million. The Yemeni government encourages private sector companies to invest in the fishery sector by providing incentives, soft loans and by establishing quality test labs in Sana'a, Mukalla and

Hodaidah. Moreover, qualified staff has been made available for the General Department for Quality Control at the different exporting ports in the Republic. Hence, the Ministry of Fisheries must pay more attention to building the infrastructures necessary for the fisheries sector, such as sea anchors, snow plants and labs, which all contribute to developing fish exports.

Yemen Introduces Free Emergency Dial

For the first time, an emergency dial service has been introduced in Yemen as the Ministry of Interior has completed the technical and administrative arrangements related to making the free emergency dial accessible to all citizens in the republic through the toll-free number 199. The ministry noted that the toll-free number 199 will be directly connected with the police operation rooms in the capital Sana'a and the other governorates of the republic. With the use of the emergency dial system, any person would be able to call the police and ask for assistance or report any crimes. Moreover, Republic of Yemen intends to upgrade the capacity of the telephone network to 1 million telephone

lines by the end of 2005, at an average annual growth rate of 16.7 %. Thus, the distribution of telephone lines will reach the rate of 4 telephone lines per each 100 inhabitants. The telephone capacity of the Republic of Yemen has also been upgraded from 242,000 telephone lines in 1995 to 460,000 telephone lines in 2000 at a growth rate of 14.1%. However, the size of investment has not exceeded YR 29.3 billion of which 83% is financed locally. The telecommunication projects included upgrading the rural telecommunication at 157 residential areas with the capacity of 31,000 telephone lines costing USD 37.4 million.

Handicapped Child Activities Concluded

The Yemeni non-governmental organization Coordination Committee for Child Rights organized the first summer activities aimed at involving children in different projects. Several societies based in Sana'a like the Physically Handicapped Society, al-Iman Society for Blind, Orphans Care House, the Challenge Care Society, the Deaf and Dump Society, Rabe'ah School, al-Khansa School, etc. took part in the project activities.

The two-month project is unique in its kind as the different groups of handicapped children had the chance to gather in one single place. The con-

cluding ceremony was held on September 6 on the grounds of al-Qalam School under the supervision of the Coordination Committee and several societies involved in rendering care to handicapped children.

It is worth mentioning that this event came to highlight child rights in Yemen, which is one of the signatories of the Child Rights Convention, and the participation of different NGOs represented by the Coordination Committee and the support of the Swedish Child Care Organization.

Deliberation meeting on Environment

Al-Tamkeen Center for Training and Development headed by Sami Mohammed Al-Washali participated last Saturday in the consultative meeting held in Bahrain's capital Manama. The meeting, sponsored by the UN Environment Program, aimed at paving the way for the Earth Summit to be held in Johannesburg in South Africa in April 2002.

USD 874.745 Mio of Incomes from Oil Exports

Total income of Yemeni oil exports during the first half of 2001 reached a total of USD 874.745,000, while last year during the same period oil income equalled USD 914.866 million. Reports of the General Department of Credits at the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) also indicate that amount of oil exported during the first half of 2001 reached 35.470 million barrels mainly coming from Almasaylah, East Shabwah, Genah, and Alhouailim.



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Mohammed Alraba'ee to Yemen Times:

"We are struggling to achieve the goals of the revolution."

Mohammed Abdullrahman Alraba'ee, 71 years old, lived through the Imam's regime and the revolution. His views about the 1962 revolution and its goals differ from what has been said by historians.

He believes that the six goals of the revolution did not translate aspirations of the Yemeni people but were declared in imitation to other regimes and systems which were imposed on the Yemeni revolution. According to him, the six goals cannot become a reality in Yemen, because the continuous changes on the regional and international arenas have a direct effect on the country.

During an interview, Yemen Times correspondent Mohammed Bin Salam asked Alraba'ee the following questions:

Q: After a stark opposition, you failed to prevent the latest constitutional amendments from being implemented and you did not score any success on other subjects related to the Yemeni arrears. How do you respond to that?

A: How rough to describe us as being unsuccessful. I do not know on what bases you have judged us this way. We are satisfied with the results. Those who do not know the hidden facts realize that the opposing political forces did not fail as you may believe.

Our people are usually very discreet. When they come to contemplate the end results, even if they are twisted, they accept them in silence although they consider them unfair. So, the new procedures and amendments became legal with the population remaining silent and therefore accepting it. This is the kind of legality that the last constitutional amendments do enjoy.

Q: The opposition forces withdrew their pre-stated conditions during negotiations with the government on the latest constitutional amendments which guarantee fair elections and the end of perpetual financial contributions imposed on the helpless population. What was the price of this withdrawal?

A: The opposition forces did not withdraw. They all agreed to suspend negotiations with the government at that time because its latest decision, which is not the first one and will not be the last, caught everyone by surprise in a very inappropriate time. Through negotiations, the government tried to impose its financial decree without any prior announcement. The opposition forces decided therefore to halt the negotiations in order to express their refusal of the new governmental policies. An question arose during the negotiations with the government, that is whether Prime Minister Bajammal was representing the government or the PGC. We respect Mr. Abdulljader Bajammal, our prime minister, but his presence at the negotiation table as only a representative of the ruling party was somewhat irrational. Because of that, there were no equality between the party. I do understand things as a politician. "If you are a politician you are a negotiator and if you are a negotiator you are a politician." Negotiations are something natural in politics. You should conduct negotiations with your colleagues at the party, your partners at work, and your friends in a drive to come up with the right solutions to any problem.

Q: News is spreading that disagreements appeared within the opposition movement, especially on the elections law. What is your comment on these allegations?

A: There is no misunderstanding nor disagreement between the opposition parties. There is no mistakes in the texts of the

election law. The most important thing is how we apply them. Our constitution presents very strict texts and articles but, unfortunately, they are to be found in books only. Among them, Article Nr. 5 states, "The political system is based on pluralism and partisanship that guarantee the peaceful transfer of power. Another one says, "No one owns the right to use the national budget or a governmental position in order to serve a particular party or any specific political entity."

If we ask ourselves whether the government applies such strict laws properly, the answer is no. The failure in the past elections did not result from the texts themselves but from their misuse.

Article no. 39 states, "The military and security forces are the possessions of the citizens, no one owns the right to use them in serving his own interests or those of a particular party." During electoral time, we can observe that these two institutions are the instrument of one person or party.

Q: No country among the developing world was successful in adapting democracy as a political system. It may be due to the social and cultural heritage of these countries or it may come from something else. How do you evaluate Yemen's democracy as described by our politicians? Could they succeed in transforming it to a real democracy?

A: Some voices demand to reduce pluralism and partisanship in the country and to limit the political landscape to two or three parties at the most. They claim that it would create a democracy adapted to the unique atmosphere of the country, as our system does not resemble to democracies in the Western Countries.

Q: Is this related to democracy? How do you evaluate such desires and policies?

A: I do not think that there are unique societies presenting exceptions in dealing with various political issues and systems. There is no partial democracy (25%, 50% or 60%). It is either full democracy or another system. That is why I vehemently objected to the so-called 'emerging democracy' that lately emerged in our national political arena by saying, "Does the title implies dictatorship wearing the coat of democracy?" Democracy cannot be softened or separated. We should either be strong enough and self confident to embrace it as a whole or apologize and withdraw. It is irrational to use weak excuses in order to claim the necessity of adapting an imperfect form of democracy. Some these excuses are the following: inflation of illiteracy rates in the country, inability of the society to adapt itself and conduct a team work, ignorance of majority of the citizens on this issue, and other illogical pretenses. Only imperialistic states repeat such excuses. It is better for the government to apologize and confess its incapacity to grant the population complete freedom and self-determination rights. Furthermore, our national government should not imitate the imperialists.

Q: How do you judge the democratic atmosphere in the country?

A: I really disagree with those people who accuse the ruling party and other parties members the coalition of imposing imperfect democracy on our society. This is not only their own fault but also all political parties' responsibility. They have all contributed to limit democracy, as the opposition forces remained silent instead of using the available democratic resources granted by the government.

Q: The Yemeni politicians, intellectuals and religious men are pessimistic about the future of the country. What visions do you have about our future taking into consideration the regional and



international changes, such as the world moving towards Globalization, open markets, and other evolutions?

A: I possess publications written 25 years ago. Most of them present evaluations of civil societies throughout the centuries. The wheel of civil society's evaluation is driving us towards more comfortable partnership between world nations to be achieved through world Globalization. I believe that the nations could become of the globalized world after being qualified to participate actively in different fields, such as culture, economy and social issues. To be an active partner, you must be qualified and able to conduct and respond to demands made by this partnership.

Q: What solutions do you predict to end all mishaps and crises in the country? Do you think that after the social, economical, and political crises, which are endangering the future of the Yemeni people, they would enjoy a life presenting security and progress, or is there any major disaster awaiting them?

A: Pessimists predict the latter because many alarming factors are present in our country: a widening gap between social classes, a sharp rise in poverty, an increase in illiteracy rates, the lack of medical security, the frequent crimes, and the economic crisis. Above all, the population feelings to live in a world of discrimination, injustice, insecurity, corruption, incompetent administration, and so on, feeds on the idea of a bleak future. I agree with your analysis, especially if things will move into this direction. The only solution I can suggest is to activate the role the political forces are supposed to play, that is cooperating together to correct all the wrong doings made so far in the country.

This could be a test on their expected role and their ability to adapt to new challenges. If the political performance would continue to be as poor as it is right now, we shall loose any hope to be successful in the future. As a conclusion, I can say that to be globalized has become a must, as globalization is sometimes imposed on all who refuse it.

Nowadays, developed nations are worried about globalization. As for our nation, it is not only less developed but also deeply asleep. We need a balance between the social and governmental roles to achieve progress in Yemen. Such cooperation between all parts of our society will help us to be more competent in dealing with this new state of emergency.

Q: But, you did not answer my question up to now!

A: All indications force us not to have high aspirations but not to be extremely pessimists in the same time. High expectations go against the practical and effective policies. I swear my God that our natural resources are wasted and the economic crises our country faces are fixed only with rusty "scissors". The government not only confiscates the natural resources but also increases the burdens on the population. Most of the grants and loans offered by the World Bank and other donors are directly diverted by some senior officials. If rusty scissors can be used to perform successfully a surgical operation, the robbers could be able to solve our economic quagmire. No wonder that we find pessimists as a majority among the population.

Q: On September 26, 1962, the Yemeni revolution erupted in the northern part of Yemen and was based on six goals. Today, 40 years after this event, revolution was accomplished while achieving these six goals has become a dream. What has pushed them so far from reality?

A: I think that the problem already existed before revolution. Among many people, I was greatly worried about the hasty preparations to provoke the uprising, which may have concluded with the change of the ruler only but not the situation and the ruling system. The Imam's regime collapsed because of internal weaknesses, as everyone was complain-

ing about a situation unfit for a comfortable life. Change became necessary as, before revolution, there was no army, qualified cadres, nor educated citizens, and only a handful of university graduates could be found. people were present in all fields.

Three months had passed since the beginning of the revolution when I tried to correct some procedures and insisted that the path we were walking on would lead us to be imprisoned another 30 years. My brothers said, "You are pessimistic."

All these problems occurred because preparation of the revolution was too hastened to guarantee perennial success in its utilization by the coming generations as desired.

We might still achieve the goals of the revolution, but not throughout the redaction of good texts and sentences which remain in a theoretical level.

Before the revolution, I said that we needed only two things to make a real change: - A strong eagerness among the public to provoke change;

- A modification of the current regime. During the four decades elapsed since the eruption of the revolution, we have been fighting and we will continue, despite our age, our fight to amend the September revolution.

Yemen might have a strong army but it is not serving the nation, rather it is used to protect the interests of a minority of people.

Continued on page 15

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President Saleh to Al-Jazeera:

"Americans are Denied Interrogating any Yemeni and Cole File is Referred to Prosecution"

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times

President Ali Abdullah Saleh denied information that American investigators of USS Cole incident requested from Yemen to interrogate high-ranked Islamic personalities and military officials as well. Last Wednesday, he gave Al-Jazeera Satellite TV Channels an extensive interview and said, "such allegations are repeatedly made by the Yemeni opposition. Americans did not request this and they are denied the right to interrogate any Yemeni national whatever his position or rank is. Americans can submit their inquiries to the Yemeni security services and they will get their answers." He fully denied the involvement of any Yemeni Islamic or non-Islamic leaders in the Cole suicide bombing incident which killed 17 American sailors and injured 39 other last October. He also confirmed that the case investigation is has been completed and can be submitted to prosecution. However, he did not set a date for these proceedings. With regard to his visit to Washington, President Saleh confirmed that this visit was not postponed because of the bombing attack on the USS Cole but because of other arrangements on the part of both Yemen and United States. He added that, in principle, the visit has been scheduled to take place by the end of the October or the beginning of November.

The President described the bombing attack on the American destroyer as a terrorist act aimed to tarnish and cripple the Yemeni-US relations and to show the country to be a safe haven for terrorist acts. However, he said the incident made Yemen able to have a better grasp on the US administration and to learn on how to deal with it. He stated, "Our position on the attack was strong and responsible. The US administration respected it. In respect the Americans as they respect people who respect themselves," said Saleh. He confirmed that there were pressures on Yemen but he said if Yemen had sur-

rendered to this pressure, the Americans would here asked more and more facilities. "We denied them access to Yemen with forces, planes, and ships. We put them under direct monitor by our security forces. They respected our position and surrendered to what we did." He claimed the investigation into the incident has been completed but he said that Americans requested the postponement of the tribunal of the six suspects so that they can prop into the missing link in the case. Asked whether a republican amnesty can unique on secessionists will be issued with the 39th anniversary of 26th September Revolution, the President, denied such information. He said the 26 persons who were involved in the secessionist act during the civil war of 1994 including his former president Ali Salem Al-Baidh have been tried the justice and that if an amnesty on them is released, that would justify their criminal acts against the country and wash their hands of the responsi-



bility of the 11,000 killed and injured in the war. He said the defendants can come to the country or appoint advocates to appeal the verdict against them, denying any sort of contacts with them.

However, he said the Yemeni political leadership was very liberal and lenient with people involved in the separation act as it restricted the responsibility of this crime to 16 people, four of them have been sentenced to death while the



12 other have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment but with suspension. He also underscored that both the Central Committee for Yemen Socialist Party and the representatives of the south in the parliament were found guilty of triggering the separatist movement.

With respect to the kidnapping incident of the German diplomat Rainer Berns, the President said that this case is considered to be the longest kidnapping in Yemen history and would be settled in the coming days with all possible means to ensure his peaceful release. He said kidnappers were now alone and they did not receive any support from tribes or clans. Ironically, he added, "This is not the first case of kidnapping and it seems to have become fashionable to perpetrate them."

With regard to the current controversy between the government and the opposition over draft amendments of Election Law, President Saleh said he was optimistic that both sides would reach a mutual satisfactory agreement. He added the PGC has been very open-minded as it invited all political parties to discuss the proposed amendments on Elections Law. He stated that he was ready to endorse any suggestion from the opposition on ways to run elections in the

country, but insisted that this was not possible everywhere as candidates always choose their own members to monitor the voting process while vote screening is conducted by Ministry of Interior. He mentioned that a committee was set up to handle the electoral process. Asked about preparation of Saleh's son Ahmad to become the next president of Yemen, the President did not give a clear answer and told the interviewer, "You are always

asking about the sons of Saleh, Qadafi, Mubarak, Saddam Hussein. You want to say republics are now becoming monarchies. That is not a problem if there is democracy."

Concerning the on-going conflict in the Palestinian territories, President Saleh called upon all Arab countries to support the Palestinian Intifadah as the only way out to settle the war with Israel. He underlined that peace was not possible as long as Israeli Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon, was challenging all international agreements on the Arab-Israeli conflict. He stressed out that talking about peace is without any sense as peace can only be achieved through the use of force. "Peace can not be given on a golden plate", he observed. President Saleh added Israeli arrogance should be attacked by force so that Sharon would have no other choice but to ask for peace. He even called for a mobilization of Arab forces to face the enemy because Sharon is a very unpredictable character and could act stupidly against the Arabs as he did in the 1980s. He also praised Saudi Arabia for its significant financial support to Intifadah, adding that Saudi leadership are very enthusiastic about its new idea to bring Palestinian and American leaderships together at the table. He said that last Wednesday Prince Bander bin Sultan delivered him a personal message from Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz exposing this new idea.

However, Saleh insisted on the significance of setting up the Arab Defense Treaty as well as organizing a meeting

with the Arab Foreign and Defense Ministers before holding the next Arab Summit. He said that all kinds of relationship with Israel should be stopped and that goods of companies dealing with Israel should be boycotted. The President stated, "Once our position and decisions are strong and well defined, we will press on the United States and the European Union to be adopt a more fair attitude towards the Palestinian issue. When we have a powerful and a unified stance among Arabs, our voice can be heard more clearly by others." In his point of view, the Arabs have not so far used their relationship and common interests with the United States in favor of the Palestinian issue which is the cause shared by all Arab and Muslim countries. However, he expressed surprise at the US decision to withdraw from Durban International Racism Conference as it decided to side with Israel. He said, "We have not expected such bias from the sponsor of New World Order."

Concerning the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute on the Kuwaiti still held captive in Iraq, Saleh said that Kuwaiti leadership asked him to intercede in its favor in order to have the prisoners released. Yet, the Vice President of Iraq, Taha

tigation of this matter on Iraqi soil by the committee of the Arab Red Crescent.

The Yemeni president said that economic sanctions on Iraq should be lifted and that differences should be smoothed out as Iraq is member of the Arab Nation.

Regarding Yemen's position during the second Gulf War, Saleh insisted that the country stance was misunderstood as did not side with any of the belligerents. He stressed out that Yemen condemned the invasion of Kuwait but refused in the same time any foreign interference in the problem. He said that Arab leaders could have been able to convince Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait but those leaders were forced to take other decisions at the fateful summit in Cairo.

Concerning the Yemeni-Kuwaiti relations, the president described them as normal and improving.

The president denied any silent conflict with Eritrea as the dispute over Hunaish Island has been settled. He added that the disagreements on the areas of traditional fishing will be solved by law experts from both countries, indicating that the Eritrean Foreign Minister will visit Yemen soon in this objective.

Saleh depicted the relations with Saudi Arabia as at their best, especially after the signature of the Jeddah Border Treaty. He also mentioned that the German company, Hans Luft Bild, chosen to conduct demarcation, is now carrying out field surveys in cooperation with Yemen and Saudi technical teams. On the issue of Yemeni expatriates in Saudi Arabia, President Saleh stressed that the situation was now different as Saudi

Arabia has to give priority to its own people in getting jobs to meet the demand of a growing population. However, he ended saying that "We should give priorities to other people not because the treaties say so but because we are neighbors."



Yaseen Ramadhan, confirmed to President Saleh that there were no Kuwaiti prisoners remaining in Iraq and that Iraq had transmitted a letter to the Arab League concerning this issue. Ramadhan also mentioned to Saleh that Iraq was ready to accept an inves-

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Arab Globalization vs. International Globalization



Mohammed Khidhr

A few years ago, many European countries held a conference to study and discuss means and ways for staving off problems and conflicts in Europe. The attendees discussed plans on how to spot areas of potential tensions and how to try to trace their causes and offer solutions to avoid these conflicts. The Europeans seem to have developed a mechanism aimed at prevention a problem from degenerating into a conflict instead of waiting for its emergence and then trying to solve it. This mechanism can without any doubt of save time, efforts and many other things. There is no need to go any further in the European lengthy and successful efforts to realize the European unity. I still remember that the conference came out with a multilateral strategy to implement this project which could be a practical application of the proverb, "Prevention is better than cure." What the European leaders and experts had done at that conference was only part of a multidimensional plan to achieve the European unity. As Arab countries, we belong to one family sharing a common nationality and history. We are in great need of political, economic, cultural, and social unity. We possess all the required elements to realize this goal. What we really need is an investment in these fields and the willingness to act concretely. In fact, I remembered this European conference while attending a series of meetings at the Intellectual

Symposium on Future of Yemeni-Gulf Relations which I reckon being a big step forward in the reconciliation and cementing of Arab-Arab relations.

The Intellectual Symposium on "Future of Yemeni-Gulf Relations" was held in Sana'a on 7-8 August 2001. It could prompt many Arab writers and intellectuals to tackle this vital issue. It is indeed a question of essential interest for all Arab intellectuals and thinkers specialized in Arab social, political and economic affairs. Although the symposium's title seems to be regional in its scope, its jurisdiction in reality goes beyond and include the entire Arab nation and all Arab countries. It can be argued that tackling and drawing the boundaries of Yemeni-Gulf relations can be taken as an example of inter-Arab relations which can introduce a more comprehensive picture covering Arab-Arab relations as a whole. Over two days, the symposium offered discussions on various working papers dealing with Arab relations and workshops laying down proposals and recommendations. I do not want to go into the details of the symposium but I thought to concentrate on one of the visions that the symposium had come out with: "Considering unity of the Arab peninsula and the Gulf and the unity of its issues as a launch pad for continuous actions, for further meetings and dialogues, as well as an impetus for joint cultural cooperation."

A long time ago, world nations adopted the conclusion that being part of various political, economic and social groups is primordial. Although many nations were aware of this necessity decades ago, the world of the third millennium has made them realize that their inclusion into groups and blocks should be sped up in order to keep pace with rapid developments, more especially in technology which plays an important role in our daily lives.

A closer look into Arab reality would lead us to dreadful conclusions. As one nation, we are divided into more than 22 politically separate entities with a variety of political and economic sys-

tems. The more time passes the more seeds of division are growing within our large Arab entity. Our ruling regimes are greatly responsible of our nation's division instead of trying to unify her ranks. On the other hand, they try hard to strengthen their individual ties with other world regions without even bothering to give priority to inter-Arab relations. The equation is thus turned upside down making national policies run against the unification trend that is supposed to be the priority.

We can find some weak and incomplete Arab associations, such as the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and the Maghreb States grouping. However, they are in such condition that they do not play a real and effective role in unifying the Arab people and they fall short of their goals to create such groups in order to meet supposedly Arab people aspirations.

The Arab League was established more than half a century ago. It has achieved so far very little and has not raised to the level of its declared objectives. It has not achieved the Arab unity nor Arab economic unity. It has not even been really successful in solving disputes or disagreements occurring among the Arab states, nor it has drawn up a practical mechanism to do that. The Arab League is thus far behind its stated objectives. The League's failure is obvious in political, economic and military issues, as it has never been able to settle successfully Arab-Arab disputes. The most recent example is the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait that led in 1990 to a devastating war which has made the Iraqi people suffer from its consequences. The Arab League played a negative role that paved the way for foreign intervention and consequently the occupation of the Gulf region under the pretext of protecting



the area against the so-called Iraqi threats. In fact, it is aimed at protecting the US and British imperialist interests, particularly in maintaining flow of Arab oil to continue their hostile war machine against the Arab nation. The Arab League is in practice an enhancement of Arab division into more than 22 political entities having a similar number of different orientations.

As I mentioned earlier, other Arab regional groups are present but have not met so far the aspirations of the Arab people.

In the beginning of the 80s in the 20th century, the GCC was created and six Arab Gulf states were its members: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Kuwait. Iraq, though a Gulf state, was excluded for various reasons and most probably because of various foreign interventions. This situation also applies to Yemen. After more than twenty years since its establishment, the GCC has not achieved much, neither internally nor regionally. Population of the six states are Arabs, still it needs visas and passports to travel from one member state to another and duration of their stays are limited. No educational, political, economic, military and monetary unity has so far been achieved within the GCC. Disputes among the GCC member states, such as those related to border demarcation or territorial sovereignty, are not and could not be solved by the leadership of the association. An stark illustration of this inability is the continuous dispute between Qatar and Bahrain over some islands was solved after both countries resorted to arbitration at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Is not that shameful?

The ball is now in hands of the Arab people to urgently change the Arab miserable reality. They depend on political parties, organizations and a multitude of civil society groups to

activate this important role. They should work out an Arab version of globalization tailored-made to the Arab nation in all fields. By this, they will be capable of adapting their daily life and to deal with and establish a relationship with the "global" globalization.

On the political level, all Arab political parties and movements should unify their political attitudes by putting down political barriers which separate them. First, they must unify and coordinate their policies within the boundaries of their own countries and come out with one stand towards Arab issues. Then, they should hold a political conference with an agenda covering all Arab issues with proposed realistic solutions and recommendations. They, as a political popular front, would refer them to their countries' leaders by calling a summit conference. This would place their leaders on the touchstone to rescue the nation from the deteriorating situation and averting the tragedy from happening. The most alarming crisis, which has been an invincible obstacle for more than a decade, is the situation between Kuwait and Iraq. Arab political parties and movements must promptly take some initiatives to find a peaceful settlement to this tragic crisis affecting not only the Arab people in both Iraq and Kuwait but also the entire Arab nation. Solving this crisis would make the nation devote all its efforts to backing the Arab people of Palestine in their heroic resistance against the Zionist usurpatory entity and the spearhead of US imperialism in the region. The economic situation within the Arab states is calamitous. Huge amounts of Arab capital are invested abroad and not in the Arab countries themselves except for limited amounts. There is not really an effective economic cooperation and integration among the Arab states and the so-called Arab economic unity is just an entity dreamed of. Arab countries, especially the Gulf states, hire millions of foreign

labor instead of Arab manpower. The latter is not less capable or efficient than foreign labor, but for mainly political or other undeclared reasons, Arab labor is excluded. In my point of view, foreign labor should not be hired if it is at the expense of Arab labor. Arab governments, unfortunately, deal with Arab citizens from other Arab countries in accordance with criteria and policies subject to the nature of relations between the ruling regimes. On many occasions, Arab employees are expelled or deported by some governments because a dispute or a restrained relationship arose with the employees' country of origin. Political disputes between Arab regimes always lead to severance of economic agreements and contracts, heedless of their respective peoples' interests. 7

Hence, it is the duty of Arab businessmen and commercial corporations to establish inter-Arab trade and economic transactions, i.e. in a manner leading to create an Arab economic integration. Their major investments must be first in Arab countries, as their attitude would enhance and activate an integrated Arab economy by the creation of thousands of jobs and a common interest. It would be the Arabic version of economic globalization within the boundary of the Arab world. This would thus form a solid and broad economic base capable of trade transactions with other world economic associations in the West and the East. All these proposals and ideas need to be urgently planned and rapidly implemented. This fight will be of benefit for the entire Arab nation because time is running away and developments in the political, economic, technological and scientific fields are so fast. Let us move swiftly before it is too late! The future generations would not pardon us if we fail to do so, especially if they would find themselves lagging behind other nations.

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PAD to Host BAZAAR 2001

The Refugee Community Center of the Partners for Development (PAD) NGO will be hosting its annual Bazaar during 13-14 September. The bazaar is expected to have more than 1,000 people attending from the local Yemeni, expatriate and refugee communities. A children's corner has been created and will offer games and traditional storytelling. There will be handicrafts for sale, henna painting, hair braiding, and an art exhibit showcasing talented artists within the Sanaa refugee community. Traditional food from the Horn of Africa will be available throughout the two-day festivity. The bazaar will also include popular evening performances from the Somali Fan band and the Ethiopian Cultural Dress and Dance show with new acts such as the Ethiopian Children's Choir and the famous Sudanese singer, Osama.

Cindy Issac, the Program Coordinator of PAD told Yemen Times that "The bazaar's goal is to provide an opportunity for refugees in Sanaa to earn supplemental income by selling their handicrafts and other goods. It will also provide information about the

very diverse refugee community living in Yemen."

It is worth mentioning that PAD has been quite active in organizing activities and events that serve the refugee community and introduce their customs and traditions to the Yemeni pub-

lic. PAD's last bazaar hosted in November 2000 and attended by well over 1,000 people, was heralded as an enormous success. PAD is expecting yet more success for this year's bazaar. (Check the Bazaar 2001 advertisement in this week's issue of YT).



Scenes of Bazaar 2000

Significance of Scientific Invention

Dr. Abdulla Aedha Bahashwan
Aden University

Islamic nations counted in their ranks a number of distinguished and famous scientists who played leading roles in various fields of knowledge. Al-Khwarezmi was an expert in algebra, while Bin Seena was a specialist in medicine. Gabber bin Hayyan was a master in chemistry. These scientists devoted themselves for the sake of humanity welfare which was enriched by their astounding inventions. World's history has indeed confirmed the leading role of Arabs in social, scientific, economic, or political aspects. The West used Islamic sciences and civilization and made it applicable to every day life. It is well known that we have been living in the Information Technology era which contributed to important transitions in all aspects of life in the world. We should make use of this scientific revival and make every available potential easily accessible to researchers and scientists.

Boosting the desire of invention and comprehensive development can be achieved by providing a suitable environment for scientific research and economic boom. Thus, invention is a human trait and one of the highest supremacy offered by human intelligence. In 1472, a law was issued in Italy to protect the inventors and their inventions. Laws to protect intellectual rights of the inventors were issued in 1610 in England, in 1760 in the United States, and in 1994 in the Republic of Yemen.

The significance of the scientific invention

According to the famous English aphorism, "Necessity is the mother of invention." In order to respond to new requirements, the inventor changes an abstract idea to a concrete one. Therefore, specialized research centers have to be established to meet the new requirements of scientific research. The industrial sector is considered to be the pillar of any society and the cornerstone of its economic boom. We

should then take care of inventors and their inventions.

The scientific invention from the economic point of view:

Scientific inventions in the industrial field have an active role in increasing production and improving the product quality. The applicable laws confirmed that the rights of the inventor must be ensured. Countries have clearly showed their interest in talented people and inventors of industrial items. Production and invention are closely related to each other. An increase of production thanks to innovation makes the producer more competent. This will pave the way for healthy competition. Accordingly, the increase of individual income will in turn have a positive effect for the family in providing health services, education, means of transportation, and means of entertainment.

In order to keep pace with the developments in advanced countries technology, every developing country must do its best to take care of education and technology, and encourage talented people in a drive to revive scientific research. In this respect, we want to suggest the following avenues:

- Conducting strategic studies to combine sciences and technology for the benefit of society;
- Establishing research centers at a local level;
- Encouraging composition, translation, and publication of scientific articles;
- Providing up-to-date scientific publications;
- Establishing information network among and between universities and research centers.

In conclusion, it is essential to hold an annual scientific exhibition of scientific innovations with a prize (named the President's Prize) for the people who distinguished themselves in their fields. It has also to be mentioned that the Technology and Science Center in Aden University has done a lot in the past few years to follow directives of the International Organization for Intellectual Property.

Yemen & China Towards a Wider Trade Exchange

Yemen and China signed various agreements at the conclusion of the 5th round of meeting of the joint Yemeni-Chinese committee held in Beijing. The agreements aim at enhancing the bilateral relations and developing the horizons of trade, economic, medical and cultural cooperation. The meetings of the 5th round of the Yemen-Chinese joint committee coincided with the 45th anniversary of establishing distinguished and friendly relations between both countries which have undergone development in different fields. Yemen and China strive to increase trade exchange, expand the fields of bilateral investments and provide facilities and regulations that ensure the creation of an investment partnership, particularly at the Aden Free Zone. During the 5th round meetings of the Yemen-Chinese joint committee in Beijing, possibilities of Chinese participation in investing in Aden Free Trade Zone were also discussed. On the other hand, the Peoples' Republic of China

expressed its willingness to upgrade the Textile Factory in Aden in order to meet the demands of the neighboring Arab and African markets. This statement came during the visit paid by the deputy-chairman of the National Council of the Chinese Advisory Congress to Aden Free Trade Zone. Furthermore, Beijing promised to encourage Chinese corporations to invest in the Republic of Yemen, especially in the field of electronics assembling and textile industry as well as providing these plants with the required trained manpower. Yemeni-Chinese relations undoubtedly progressed following the visit paid by President Saleh to China in February, 1998. Since then, many Chinese companies have flown to Yemen for implementing road construction projects and investing in oil exploration. It is also worth mentioning that Yemen and China are bound by bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding for enhancing economic cooperation. In addition, the People's Republic of China grants Yemen 155

scholarships for high school graduates and provide training courses for Yemeni instructors working in the Industrial Vocational Institute in Sana'a as well as three scholarships for the top three graduates of the institute. Similarly, Yemen gives 10 university scholarships to Chinese students. China finds in Yemen a wide market for its different products such as electronics, house appliances, and other equipment. Meanwhile, China signed an agreement with the Republic of Yemen to buy Yemeni oil directly and not through London Market. On the other side, many Yemeni firms opened import offices in China. Subsequently, the Yemeni-Chinese relations will witness further development in the upcoming years. Yemen finds indeed in Chinese moderate foreign policy, its support for the Palestinian cause, and her policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of foreign countries an encouraging factor for enhancing relations between the two friendly nations.

Towards Perpetual Development for Growing Yemeni Coffee

Mahyoub Al-Kamali

The College of Agriculture at Sana'a University will soon witness the first farmers' meeting dealing with the famous Yemeni coffee tree. Academic personalities, experts, and specialists in this field are expected to attend this meeting in order to exchange their experiences with farmers in growing this tree by developing high standards of cultivation and to draw plans for increasing coffee production and its exports to the foreign markets. Reliable sources within the College of Agriculture indicated that coffee samples will be examined scientifically in order to specify the best qualities together with their regional origins in Yemen. Last year, Arab and American Companies made purchasing orders of Yemeni coffee after Yemen's participation in several international fairs, such as Cairo and Dubai, to advertise Yemeni coffee abroad.

up by locales. Among these cooperatives, Al-Kara Cooperative in Abyan governorate was established at the cost of YR 5 million and encompasses around 3 million coffee trees. Another society located in Lahj cost YR 20 million and planted 550,000 coffee trees, while Manakha Society, started at a cost of YR 630,000, comprises around 85,000 trees and produces around 1,900 tons of coffee per year.

Investment Opportunities

Investment opportunities exist in coffee production. The private sector could thus set up factories to condition coffee, establishing coffee storage, or exporting the surpluses to importing



markets. Yemen is currently seeking to restore its reputation in coffee growing. It is therefore vital that the Hereditary Center in the College of Agriculture in Sana'a University must conduct scientific surveys and researches leading to an improvement in the coffee production and offering more appropriate ways in growing coffee.

USD 7,500 per ton of Yemeni Coffee
According to official sources, the purchasing offers of Yemeni coffee reached a price per ton of around USD 7,000 to 7,500.

After a price set at USD 400 per ton a few years ago, coffee was ranked first among all Yemeni products. As a result, two projects to export coffee were established in Haraz and Yafe' regions at a cost of USD 57 million. Two other projects, one in Razeh in Saada'a governorate and in Anes in Dhamar, will be ready soon. It is worth mentioning that these projects were set up close to the coffee farms.

Indications that national budget will benefit from coffee exports

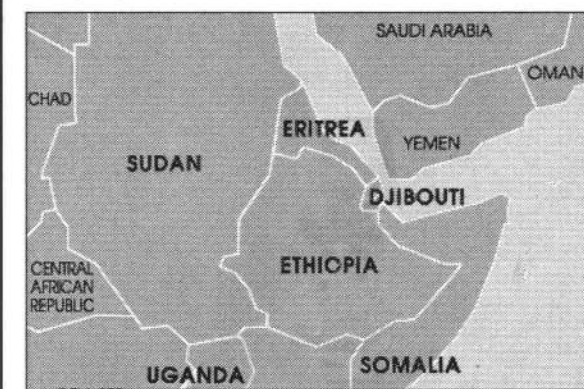
The Ministry of Agriculture points out that the increase in coffee production could impact positively Yemeni exports and Yemen's budget. This can be achieved by the expansion of coffee production in all fertile areas. The fifth year plan for the period 2001-2005 includes the construction of small dams, the utilization of modern techniques of irrigation, encouraging the farmers to establish coffee storage, and the replacement of the old trees with new ones. Moreover, the experts in coffee growing have to instruct the farmers how to produce in proper ways the best qualities of Yemeni coffee. Statistics also indicated that the Ministry of Agriculture established a number of water collection basins and irrigation techniques in all coffee growing areas with the financial help of France. They added that there are currently 18 nurseries scattered all around Yemen and that areas with coffee plants are estimated to have reached 33,443 hectares.

Local efforts to increase coffee production

In absence of investors and capital in Yemen, cooperative societies were set

APOLOGY

Yemen Times apologizes to its readers for mistakenly publishing on this very page in last week's issue an outdated and old map of the African Horn, which does not show Eritrea. The map was outdated and was for the era before the independence of Eritrea. It was placed mistakenly due to a technical error in the selection of the appropriate map. Our apologies...



Correct map

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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

On Missionary Work

Throughout human history, no subject has taken more of man's time and energies on this planet than the effort to satisfy a spiritual mission for his being on Earth and thus leave this short span, during which man has been allowed to finagle with the Earth and its resources, with the satisfaction that there is some reward awaiting him in another expanse of the universe, or perhaps in another universe, that is far out of our mundane reaches. Because of this inking to tie man's destiny with that of an even more overpowering force, the world saw much bloodshed and much turmoil over the ages. Man being what he is and the different environs he settled in being as diversified as they are, the spiritual directions of men took on different manifestations. The obvious phenomenon that was a source of encouraging credence to an obvious tie – up between our existence and the supernatural was that there were those shining beacons of men who obviously saw to instill in their fellow men that indeed there are answers to many of the questions that relate to the *real purpose of our being* and that they have been blessed with the vision and the drive to clarify some of the misconceptions, which evolved about this relationship over the ages and across the Earth. In fact, some went on to insist that they were ordered by the Divine to set mankind on the right path to spiritual awareness and social justice, because the Divine sees these as inseparable and sacrosanct, if life was to ever become meaningful for man, and if man is ever to have continuity in that realm of the unknown that remains

much in the knowledge and possession of the Creator, but where great reward awaits him, for having been a continuation of the ongoing parade of human beings who have dedicated their life to fulfill the Divine requirements of a world in which spiritual awareness and social justice prevail universally. These series of philosophers, prophets and messengers could never be underestimated in terms of the role they had in shaping much of the present social and moral suasions that have taken shape here and there in the world.

As we come closer to our time, we are less prone to find men claim direct guidance and instructions from the Divine, especially as Islam came and produced the creed that entailed a direct relationship between *all worshippers* and the divine and insisted that all the past efforts are part of one and the same religious culture brought down in a series that accommodates to man's perceptive capabilities, which evolved along with the human experience. Its different manifestations (*even within Islam itself*) are no more than corruptions introduced by men that arose out of deviations inspired more out of worldly quest than spiritual drive, and a full comprehension of the simplicity and an appreciation of the true powers of the Divine, Al-Mighty. Because of man's strong desire not to break from the spiritual aura that must be a part of his being, men are bound to attach themselves with any calls to enliven this *spiritual connection* and indeed many people take it upon themselves to ride on the bandwagon of this missionary zeal.

Missionary activity has taken on different forms over the ages, and it was

Islam that insisted that *all worshippers* are missionaries of the faith by, first of all, *living Islam* and then by portraying Islam to others, through convincing dialogue and good deeds – with obvious good intent – and by showing the logic of the creed and the natural link between Islam and life.

Missionary activity for Christianity became more intense after the separation of the state and the church, and the state could no longer be expected to impose Christianity on the subjects on behalf of the Church.

Because of national interests and other worldly aspirations, sometimes missionary activity was tied to political momentum, such as the "White Man's Burden". On the other hand, because of people's attachment to the spiritual could not be easily relinquished, even after the separation of church and state, there were many who saw in this an opportunity to make easy money and achieve glory and power, and went on to solicit support for their "missionary quests". The matter was made easier, because these missionary efforts were seldom subject to transparency or accountability, and the efforts were not under evaluation by any form of public scrutiny.

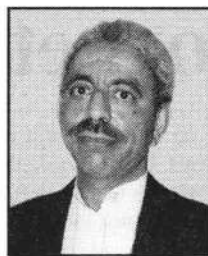
It is worth mentioning that there are around half a million active Christian missionaries throughout the world! While it is true that the exploitation of religious sentiment is a widespread phenomenon, in both Christian and Islamic constituencies, it goes without saying that it is much more institutionalized in the West than in the Islamic East, where until fairly recently, most missionary work was individually undertaken or was the work of genuine

believers, whose humble way of life was clear testimony to their sincerity and truth of purpose, and whose faith provided strong guarantees of the seriousness of their quests and the honesty of their intents, not to mention the wisdom they projected.

Many Moslems have voiced concern at the large scale missionary work undertaken by Christian missionary organizations in their midst, even before the Taliban of Afghanistan have decided to intervene, if we can assume that the Taliban are not doing this to project an overzealous advocacy for Islam, for the sake of public relations.

Whatever the case, we must also take care and guard ourselves against all suspicious missionary work, whether for Christianity or Islam, for there are those Moslem "missionaries" who evoke a very dubious front, as well, projecting a public image of religious piety – but little enlightenment – and when, in fact their methods and their own personal lives reveal them to be far from the class of missionaries, who spread Islam in Africa and Asia by relying on the simplicity of their own lives, their actual good deeds and the power of the message they were delivering in its appeal to common sense. The new breed of organized missionaries in Islam are living extremely well, if not lavishly, and their political aspirations are rigorously pursued as part of their "missionary" work.

Yes, we must do all we can to protect Islam and Moslems from any *foreign efforts* to guide our religious persuasion, whether by people from other faiths or people who wear the cloak of Islam, but to the open – eyed observer are more after their own mundane aspirations and seem to be working diligently to create friction among Moslems, by insisting on their own rigid standards, which they themselves fail to apply, except in exaggerated surface renditions, such as appearance, clothing, etc., and forgetting that Moslems should work together to find unity of purpose and destiny, before the other missionaries find the right climate for propagating other religious persuasions. To defend Islam, we must first *live Islamic, not show Islamic*. To the person(s) who sent me the literature on some of the non-Islamic missionary work in Yemen, I thank you for the literature, which I did find interesting. I would like to share your concern, but I would have liked to see from who (no signature or even name) and from where I was being communicated (no return address).



Jalal Al-Sharaabi

The US Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen in Sana'a, Barbara Bodine, achieved her diplomatic mission in the country.

The time she spent here has been full of excitement as the Yemeni-American bilateral relations reached a climax. Bodine's political skills enabled her to impose the absolute power of America in Sana'a. The American female Ambassador was not a diplomatic figure like any other foreign diplomat. She ignited inquiries of the monitors and, after opening numerous files in Yemen, she was successful in strengthening her relations with the Yemeni political leadership.

The challenges and obstacles occurred during Bodine's era in Yemen were numerous, as American interests witnessed continuous attacks which ended with the latest USS Cole accident. Despite that, she was able to preserve a balanced American policies in Yemen. It is funny to mention that she has been accused of serving the Yemeni government.

The frequent visits of American senior officials in Sana'a, when Bodine was still the US ambassador, drew the attention of all the political monitors who believed she originated the Yemeni offer of military installations to the United States.

The former Commander of the American central forces, Zinin, initiated the visits of the American top officials to Yemen after which projects of bilateral cooperation were signed either in the field of food grants, or

Bye-Bye Bodine!

other kinds of support in the mines removal, or in connection with military cooperation and coordination through training and maneuvers. The American attitude towards the 1994 civil war in Yemen was of great importance because the US gave Yemen the green light to enter Aden and fire leaders of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP). At that time, America was relying upon David Newton as its ambassador to Yemen. With evidence, Bodine was the most skilled professional who has designed the US policies in Yemen. Her unparalleled intelligence and coolness made her achieve unprecedented access for America in the country.

While bidding farewell to Bodine, we are welcoming James Edmond the new US ambassador to Yemen.

Edmond is known as the draftsman of the international terrorism and local aggressions act at the US Department of State.

The Yemeni authorities decorated Bodine with the first rank medal of the Unity. By this mean, the Yemeni government recognized her success which contradicts with the belief of many members of the American congress. The future might reveal some hidden facts related to Bodine's role in Yemen.

The newly-appointed American ambassador may enjoy more levy than Bodine in order to deal with some complex and sensitive issues such as the Islamists, The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the frequent kidnappings, and the suspension of the Food Grants according to the Food Program No. (416).

Reforming Judiciary System is Top Priority



Ismail al-Ghaberi

Many changes and appointments were witnessed during the past month in various governmental institutions. The most spectacular of them occurred in COCA, the Central Organization for Control and Audit, and in the judiciary system. Many judges were retired and 20 other judges were referred to the disciplinary court. Looking with scrutiny, we can see that these changes were not made by the man of the street. All the people are talking now about the low living conditions, the high rate of unemployment, poverty, and so on. People will

never trust these appointments as long as the mafia of corruption is still in control of many governmental institutions. So far, it never happened in Yemen's history that a corrupted official was held accountable for his misdeeds.

In my opinion, I think that if there is a wishful thinking to eradicate corruption, control corrupted officials, implementing laws, and ensure the power of the state on all Yemeni lands, only then satisfaction and content could be felt by the people. Yemen is suffering from many economic problems which culminate in poverty, unemployment, scarcity of water resources, and so on. Reforming the judiciary system should be associated with a strict policy to get rid of corruption and all the corrupted officials who have exploited the national resources.

Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I believe that it is indeed a shame for Arabs and for all Muslims who are watching Palestinians being ruthlessly killed by Zionist army. Why can't Arabs bordering Israel do a thing to save and assist Palestine in their fight against imperialists entity? I feel great shame when seeing what is happening in Palestine and those who matter are doing nothing.

M. MUSTAFA JUNAID
mustafajunaid@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

I would like to respond to your view point article. Your leaders are not the disgrace you believe them to be. In fact they are the few who understand the world in which they live. They do not unilaterally help the Palestinians with disregard to the west because they know what is really important, the welfare of their people. They know that helping the Palestinians brings hardship for their people. This is not because the west will cut off aid. It is because they would cut themselves off from the rest of the world. Egypt, Syria, Iran, etc all want foreign investment. This is the only way they can improve their standards of living (healthcare, education, economy, etc). If they turn their back on the rest of the world they cut off any possible advancement. This is because investors in the west do not trust governments who act in an irrational manner. It scares them away from investing. To make it simple, the Palestinians are not worth the suffering of the rest of the Arab world. Your leaders will continue to spout rhetoric because the people like it and don't know better. Then they will do what needs to be done so that one day the people of Yemen, Syria, and Egypt will have the same wealth as the rest of the world. When you get ready to fight the Zionists, ask your self; is it worth your children's future?

Richard R
rich_r@i.org

Dear Editor,

First I would like to compliment the Yemen Times for its mostly objective reporting. It is the best news source from Yemen and it is great that it is online. I would like to address some statements made in the Yemen Times. First, America does not hate Muslims.

We have more than 6 million Muslims in America. They serve in our military, are doctors, and teach in our universities. While we have Muslim officers in our military, do you have Jewish officers in yours? If people attack our citizen, embassies and boats they are our enemy. Not because they are Muslim, but because they are violent and want to kill us. Second, America does not want its military in Yemen to control the Bab-El-Mandeb. The simple fact is that we can control it with a Carrier Battle Group of the US Navy. If we want to protect shipping America can do it from the sea alone. Yemen, Somalia, and Eritrea would not be able to destroy a Carrier Battle Group if they all joined to fight together. I find it sad that people in Yemen allow themselves to be lied to by people who want nothing more than to control them through fear.

Jay Hines
meyem74@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

I am one of the regular readers of your newspaper Yemen Times, the first and leading English newspaper in Yemen. I wait very eagerly for the arrival of Yemen Times, just as it is the case for a large number of English students and all those who know English language all over Yemen. They are the lovers who wait for their beloved.

I only sent you this letter to express that Yemen Times is surely a present for English readers in Yemen.

I also want to extend my great thanks to all those who are behind the success and development of our loved Newspaper (Yemen Times) and to wish them luck, happiness and constant success.

Moneer Al-Omari
Ibb, Al-Sharaf

Nothing but Facts

1) Unemployment rises every year, despite of shortage in manpower in both the private and government establishments. If you holding that university degree but you have no influence in either sector mentioned above, you are told "No Vacancy". There are many youngsters out there employed in the private sector. They as well hold government jobs with the Ministry of Education as teachers. If you are among them, just look around and feel the pain of the unemployed

and make a decision.

2) To owners of companies I want to say "When will you realize that there are natives who can handle the jobs that you have preferred the foreigners for, what is your complaint with the native, let me guess! The native won't turn-up for work at weekends and holidays, or they will come in late for work and even do not do the job as well as the foreigner. Well all this is because you and only you have turned the native this way. If you pay him only half of what the foreigner is paid, you will see the change. Try it and you will not regret."

3) Do you drive your own vehicle or a rented one? Whatever it may be, over speeding does not only put your life in danger but others too. Please remember while you get behind the wheel that there is someone at home waiting for you and without you how can they live?

Gawid Sikander Khan
jsk2001@yahoo.com

Dear Editor

As a matter of fact, our best English news paper. Has been doing a lot in field of politics, economy, arts and opinions of people. On top of all it gives a chance to the learners of English language to improve their proficiency in the language.

All though I sent an article on 26-7-2001, It has not been published. The article is about "Yemen Society today" but I don't know why you're not press and delivery it in your news paper. Is it illegible? Or is it grammatically incorrect?

Once again, do inform me why? If there is a grammatically faults, please let me know I order to write it again. Frankly, I am very fond of your news paper because it was very interesting. Last month it followed by amazing called Yemen light. It was very important for travelers those whom travel around the world and those who are very keen on arts especially its travel and leisure which introduce and interview about tourism.

I hope you have understand my feeling and in would be grateful if you let me know as soon as possible. Thank you and all the staff of Yemen Times.

M.Shamsan
Sana'a University
Aden, Yemen

World Bank: The Enemy Friend

Sami Saeed

So many things have been said about the World Bank. Some people fight it fiercely, while some only suspect it and some others might welcome it to gain temporary interests. The World Bank was founded as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the the United Nations. Its proclaimed purposes seemed to be good. It lends not only to governments money in order to conduct developmental works but offers them also technical help.

Although the WB stated principles are entirely humanitarian, many people among the public opinion have suspicion and refuse its gifts.

Why do the public refuse an entity that is offering them money and help? Is it because of its complicated procedures and unusual conditions imposed upon the governments according to each strength and knowledge? Could the suspicion be present because the WB is controlled by the United States? Could the financial offer and help be only something hostile?

No rational explanation would satisfy the questioner. All over the world, the widespread rumors claim that the UN's

financial organization leaves sadness and destruction in the nations it seems to help.

The World Bank policies applied in the Republic of Yemen should also raise suspicion. Let alone 99% of the projects conducted in the country are never related to the real concepts of development. The conditions that the Bank is imposing on the Yemeni government are interfering with its sovereignty and national policies.

The World Bank uses the population's needs for civil services in order to appear as the sole savior of the poor nations. No doubt that the population living in rural regions desperately needs a medical unit and a school. They would achieve their dream life just by being given water supply and drainage system.

However, does this guarantee the comprehensive development dreamed by the nations?

The small medical unit serving a group of people now needs to be expanded to coincide with the population growth. Otherwise, we should control growth to fit with the available civil services.

The more a nation grows the more development projects it needs. With what kind of policies and programs the World Bank has provided Yemen's

government to meet the future demands?

The so-called developmental projects conducted by the World Bank in Yemen seem to have no clear productive effects that should enable the government to repay its debts.

The result is only the expansion of the scope of consumption and nothing else.

Had the World Bank focused on boosting agriculture in the country as the first step towards industrialization, the people's opinion would have changed. No one could deny with logic that such projects would go in the direction of national development desired by all. The industrial projects based on cultivation to produce raw materials are really vital and could help us to construct our projects of civil services as well as to repay our debts. This could lead to standing on a solid ground not drowning under moisture.

Suspicion, little hope, rumors mystery should accompany the World Bank wherever it is involved. No one could refuse nor accept its help with complete satisfaction.

It should be rewarded with hostility and chased by suspect and rumors. It is the enemy friend or the friend enemy or both together.

Diesel and Environment

Abdulaziz M. Abdullah

Diesel is one of the most dangerous products for both men and environment. Its poisonous substances pollute air and cause many problems to all. Every bakery in Yemeni cities and means of transportation, including micro-buses and mini-buses, use diesel. Surprisingly enough, Yemen became one of the few countries to import second-hand diesel-power engines. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry comes to Yemen. These engines are sold cheaply and publicly. No sense of accountability is held and no one cares about its effects. It is well known that Yemen witnessed different flows of diesel-powered vehicles imported in large quantities into its markets. The General Traffic Administration issued its directives to count all cars that have been changed to diesel engines. In addition, the Administration adopted these measures to supervise the diesel engines market, prevent them from being driven in main cities, and to keep the environment clean. In this respect, the environmental pollution is the responsibility of all. The poor and the rich as well have to participate in keeping the environment clean and safe.

The Ministry of Tourism's task is to adopt the measures concerning the legal and administrative procedures and to perform its role effectively towards this important issue. The role of this Ministry is to prepare the laws and by-laws in order to put an end to the environmental pollution. This goal can be achieved successfully through the following steps:

- Coordination with Ministry of Health in order to hold symposiums and meetings to increase the awareness among the population concerning the environmental pollution in collaboration with the concerned bodies.
- Conducting researches and studies to find the causes of environmental pollution.
- Encouraging the population to switch from diesel engines to gas or petrol engines and using the experiences of other countries in this field.
- Urging the concerned bodies to establish a station for electricity generation powered by gas.

In short, what has been said earlier, the diesel issue must become the main concern of the world community which is holding conferences and meetings about this issue.

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Abdullah Rawih:

"Yemen Needs More Than 20 Specialized Heart Center"

Heat diseases are among the most fatal diseases brought up by the modern civilization. Medical reports by some specialized medical magazines indicate that heart diseases are the cause number one of deaths, particularly in the advanced world. Accordingly, treatment of heart diseases require great competence which can not be provided by developing countries due to their inability to establish specialized heart treatment centers. However, individual initiatives could sometimes be tantamount to these of governments. Professor Abdullah Raweh, who works as a heart surgeon in Italy, is a perfect illustration of this tendency. Moreover, Dr. Raweh is the Chairman of Amenah Medical Society for Heart Diseases which coordinates with some hospitals in Italy the opportunity of providing free treatment for Yemeni patients suffering from heart diseases. Yasser Mohammed Ahmed of Yemen Times met Dr. Raweh. Here are some and excerpts of the interview:

Q: Can you introduce yourself to Yemen Times' readers?

A: Firstly, I'd like to thank Yemen Times for this interview. Regarding my personal biography, I was born in Taiz. In 1984, I joined the medical college of Bologna University in Italy. I got a doctorate degree with distinction in heart surgery and blood circulation diseases. After I obtained my doctorate degree, I started working for some private and public hospitals in Italy and the Netherlands. In fact, working in those hospitals gave me the chance to meet many professionals in heart surgery from all over the world. Similarly, during my work in Italy, I established excellent relations with some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) along with many social and political personalities.

Q: How could you manage your relations with the different organizations there in a way that could help heart patients in Yemen?

A: This is a very important question and I would like to highlight one of the



medical missions I set up. Under my supervision, an Italian medical team managed to come to al-Thawra Hospital in Sana'a with the objective of conducting several heart surgeries. Eleven of them were performed on patients with serious heart problems. The team's members were so eager to do these operations as they came to know the extent of suffering from these patients. We used an up-to-date equipment brought by the team from Italy and very sophisticated medical techniques were used when performing the mentioned operations. In addition, no artificial hearts or lungs were used during these operations and this raised therefore the success rates and fast healing of the operated patients.

Q: Are there any kind of cooperation with regard to the training of Yemeni surgeons?

A: Besides providing treatment to patients, we have taken into consideration training the Yemeni cadres involved in this field. Principally, we have agreed with the Yemeni officials to send a team of Italian surgeons to Yemen once every three months and to grant 10 scholarships aimed at training a complete medical team.

Q: Regarding Amenah Society...How has originated the idea of its establishment?

A: Amenah Society was established at the end of the year 1997 as the result of death of my mother because of a heart attack. My mother could have been saved if she was provided with a prop-

er medical treatment. Following this dreadful experience, I started thinking about the establishment of a society for helping heart patients in my homeland. In fact, the creation of the Amenah Society, which was named after my mother, came in a desire to help the sons of my motherland who need health care. We paid a particular attention to children with heart diseases. The first group of 13 children was sent in Italy at the end of the year 1997 and was followed by other groups for a total of 332 heart patients. The last groups included adult heart patients as well as patients suffering from blood-related diseases. The selection of those needing treatment in European countries comes after screening the patients at the society in addition to receiving the patients referred to us by the competent medical authorities. Furthermore, we are also investigating with close attention the applications in terms of financial abilities of the applicants since the poor patients are prioritized.

Q: What are the future plans of the society?

A: We intend to go ahead with providing treatment for heart patients and enhancing our relations with international non-governmental organizations. Similarly, I call the concerned responsible at the Ministry of Health to cooperate with us by offering the necessary facilities to the society. On the same level, the society intends to establish heart treatment centers in different governorates in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the Emirates Red Crescent Association chaired by Sheikh Hamadan bin Zayed Al-Nahyan. Within the framework of the different activities of the society, we opened the door for providing treatment for the aging heart patients.

Q: Any final comment you may have?

A: I would like to thank the Italian Embassy in Sana'a for its cooperation and for the facilities offered to the patients in Italy. Similarly, I would like to call all individuals and organizations able of helping patients not to spare any effort in this battle.

From a Report Issued by PHPEC Alarming Bell of AIDS Rings in Yemen

Prepared for publishing:
Ismael Al-Ghabery
Yemen Times

The Public Health, Population & Environment Committee of the Parliament issued a report on AIDS in Yemen describing the situation of AIDS in the country and the measures to be taken for controlling this epidemic. Enclosed is the text of the report.

The Epidemic Situation of AIDS in Yemen

The report issued by the Ministry of Health on the situation of AIDS in Yemen stated that it is hard to evaluate the size of the problem due to the absence of a specialized unit able to detect epidemics. Moreover, the reported AIDS cases are not registered appropriately for many reasons such as:

- Improper diagnostic of HIV positive cases at hospitals
- Difficulty of reaching hospitals
- Private hospitals & laboratories do not notify the competent authorities on the discovered cases

The first AIDS case was discovered in 1990. However, the continuous rise in the number of AIDS-infected patients means that more and more people are now infected with AIDS.

The long period of incubation of HIV virus makes it difficult to identify the exact number of infected people as they live for many years without having any symptoms of the disease. Furthermore, the available data and information do not give the exact size of the epidemic but merely give indica-

tors on the size of the problem. The number of AIDS patients reached more than 806 cases as of the first quarter of the year 2000. Most of these cases were discovered by accident. Sexual intercourse is considered to be the principal way of transmitting HIV virus. While the ratio of male to female patients was 4 to 1 in 1995, it went down to 2 to 1 in 1999 which shows that females are now more vulnerable. The report stated that the ratio of Yemenis to be infected with AIDS represents 44 percent of the total number of infected patients in Yemen. The number of cases registered in 1999 are nine times bigger than these in 1993. The number of registered cases is also very alarming as HIV positive cases increased four times in 1995 and 1994. So far, 96 persons have died since the discovery of AIDS in Yemen. The report discloses that most of the cases are within the age group from 20 to 39 years and accounts for 96% of the total number of the infected cases.

Preventive Measures

The Government report warns of ignoring the extent of the AIDS problem since the number of the infected cases has reached in the past two years 806 AIDS and HIV cases. Thus, concrete steps should be taken for controlling this epidemic by adopting the following two approaches:

- Spreading awareness among the people on the ways the HIV virus is transmitted
- Getting ready to combat this epidemic through the early detection of the HIV positive cases

Furthermore, the report focuses on the importance of continuing AIDS-fighting with the cooperation of the UN Anti-AIDS Program, created in 1986, since this epidemic has become a universal threat.

The practical steps taken by the government can be outlined as follows:

The establishment of the National Program for Combatting AIDS and

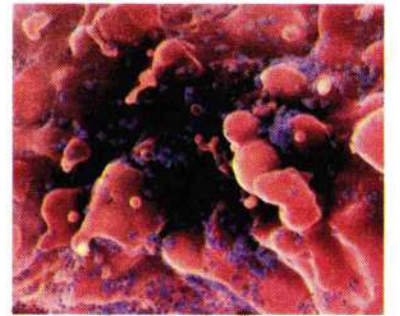
Sexually Transmitted Diseases and earmarking a fixed budget for this program.

Moreover, the general and detailed goals of this program have been drawn and the duties of the program officer and coordinators have been specified. The objectives of the newly created program focused on:

- Preventing the spread of AIDS
- Controlling the effects incurred on the AIDS patients and their families. These two objectives can be achieved through adopting the following strategies:
- Enhancing the role of mass media in spreading awareness of this serious disease and mapping out the necessary programs
- Providing treatment for the AIDS patients
- Strengthening the role of epidemic detection and following up the different activities of the program
- Checking the safety of the tools used for surgeries at private and public hospitals
- Rendering care to the AIDS and HIV patients
- Training a specialized medical team in Yemen and overseas
- Enhancing inter-sectoral coordination among the concerned bodies
- Promoting researches and studies related to AIDS epidemic.

Remarks & Outcomes

The committee noticed that the government's report on the AIDS epidemic and HIV is full of mistakes, especially the unavailability of sufficient and accurate information and statistics pertaining to the AIDS epidemic. Moreover, the plan for combatting AIDS is more theoretical than practical since it is based



T-cell being attacked by HIV

on unconfirmed information and indicators. The government's side has made many justifications that have been partially confirmed by the committee, however, some of the mistakes can be avoided if the government is serious enough to control this epidemic. In addition, the measures taken by the government are not following up to the required standard despite the establishment of the National Program for Fighting AIDS.

Number of AIDS case According to the Ways of Transmission

Ways of Transmission	Ratio	No.
Sexual intercourse	76.02%	194
Homosexuality	4.59%	9
Blood Transmission	4.59%	9
From mother to Fetus	1.53%	3
Bisexuality	0.51%	1
Unidentified	12.76%	25
TOTAL	100.00%	196

Number of HIV Cases in Yemen

Years	No. of Foreigners	No. of Yemenis	No. of Cases
1987	-	1	1
1988	-	3	3
1989	-	3	3
1990	2	4	6
1991	-	4	4
1992	24	20	44
1993	10	15	25
1994	4	22	26
1995	27	25	52
1996	45	51	96
1997	145	59	204
1998	123	66	149
1999	12	30	42
Up to the first quarter of 2000	12	30	42
Total	448	358	806

Source: PHPEC

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When Doctors Forget Scissors in Patients' Abdomens



Farook Al-Kamali
Yemen Times
Taiz

The fatal mistakes of the Yemeni surgeons make us laugh and cry. The doctors turned out to be the death messengers instead of being the saviors. They had to get rid of merciful feelings to treat people as animals but even animals should also be treated well. Visiting the public hospitals around the country gives you an opportunity to see what is going on. How can a doctor be satisfied when he dares to forget his scissors inside the abdomen of the suffering patient who hurried to the hospital

to be cured but finding instead more suffering. The other victim was only suffering from appendicitis but woke up from the surgery its intestines missing. Some surgeons might even by mistake amputate the patients leg or hand or any part of his limbs. Such serious mistakes are committed daily in both public and private hospitals scattered in the country. As a result, the helpless citizens found no other way but to turn to jugglers who claim to know about the herbal medicine and the the rapeutical effects of reading specific verses of the holy Qura'an to cure the patients. During the last decade, such popular medicine has widely spread all over the country.

operation thought to remove this stigma but, instead, the leg turned 7cm shorter than the left. So she was kept at home not moving at all. After being checked by one of the Egyptian specialists in bones surgery, she was found suffering from insufficient calcium and no surgical operation should have been conducted.

Dr. Abdullwahab Alghorbani, General Manager of the Medical Affairs Office in Taiz, talked about the mistakes made by the doctors and the legal procedures to be adopted in such cases as following:

If we are sure that one of the doctors has committed a medical error because of ignorance and because of being careless, we are sending him to the public prosecution. Dr. Abdullwahab believes that, "Most of the mistakes committed by doctors and other medical staff are no more than technical errors during surgeries. Some come from carelessness, while a few are deliberately committed. Though I do not believe that a doctor will commit a mistake deliberately."

He also told us that, "Concerning Wagedah's and Ra'ad's cases, we have already formed a committee to study the mistakes which resulted in their tragedies and to send reports on this regard to the Public Health Ministry." He added, "We are proud to form the first medical committee in Taiz which include doctors of all specializations to bear the responsibility of determining the kind of medical mistakes committed by the doctors. We consider this a victory achieved by Taiz governorate as it is the first initiative of its kind."

Wagedah Abdullwahab, a 18 years old girl and a student at the secondary school in Taiz, was only suffering from appendicitis. Doctors of the Military Hospital decided to carry out a surgery to remove her appendicitis which was causing her pain, but the surgery turned to a tragedy. The unskilled doctor removed a part of the girl's intestines but forgot to treat her appendicitis.

present after the operation while the cutting of the so-called surgeon was far away from the localization of pain. Instead of treating Wagedah, he had worsened her situation.

Last January, the German doctors opened Wagedah's abdomen and removed the appendicitis which caused her pain before the surgical operation. He also tried to heal the patient's intestines, but the pain went on. The surgeries performed on her in February and March were still unsuccessful and the poor girl did not go back to school after having encountered the so-called doctors and hospitals.



Wagedah after a failure surgical operation

Wagedah's parents never thought that the surgery would cause their daughter more pain instead of seeing a smile once again to that beautiful face. Wagedah's pain increased and her family took her from one hospital to the other and spent a lot of money to cure her but all their efforts remained idle. Finally, they took her to a German medical team visiting Taiz who believed that the patient should be transferred to the Military hospital in Sana'a. There, the doctors were surprised to find the appendicitis still

The little child Ra'ad Mohammed Kasem was admitted to the hospital due to fever. The doctors thought that he should be kept in the hospital to be monitored. But instead of treating his fever, they amputated toes of his right leg after a couple of months of hospitalization.

The shy baby Randa Mansour Al-kamaly lost her left hand as she was amputated by one of the unskilled doctors at the Yemeni Saudi Hospital in Hajjah governorate.

Aeshah Ahmed Abdu, 10 years old, was hospitalized in one of the private medical institutions in Taiz governorate in 1999. She was only suffering from clubfoot on her right leg as it was then shorter than the left foot. The incompetent surgeons performed an



Ra'ad got his right foot toes amputated

The Chairman of the Doctors and Pharmacists Syndicate, Dr. Sultan Al.Doba'ae, believes that the increase of these kinds of mistakes is due to the widespread presence of private hospitals which lack the minimum medical equipment and sufficient qualifications of Yemeni cadres in the medical sector as well as in the other sectors. Most of these private medical units and hospitals are practicing without having



being granted the proper licenses. Some of the licenses were even granted to businessmen and Sheikhs who had no knowledge of medicine.

To avoid in the future further medical

mistakes, the question of corruption which is plaguing the society, the medical sector included, must be brought up. We are hoping that the incompetent and careless doctors would be questioned by the authorities. The files of

the doctors registered at the public health ministry and those exercising their work in private should also be scrutinized to make sure of their scientific qualifications and medical competence.

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أسبوعياً مليون ريال

من أبوولد

السحب كل ثلاثة ابدأ من ٢٨/٨/٢٠٠١م وحتى ٢/١٠/٢٠٠١م

إجمع عشرة أغلفة علوية تحمل عبارة

أطبيب منه؟ مستحيل!

واحصل على كوبون المشاركة في السحب الأسبوعي

في حالة عدم ظهور صاحب الرقم الفائز خلال خمسة أيام من تاريخ السحب تحفظ الجائزة وتسلم للفائز في السحب الذي يليه إلى جانب جائزته.

كوبون السحب هو المستند الوحيد لإثبات حقاك في الجائزة فأحرص على عدم ضياعه.

سيتم السحب أسبوعياً على جائزة المليون ريال نقداً.

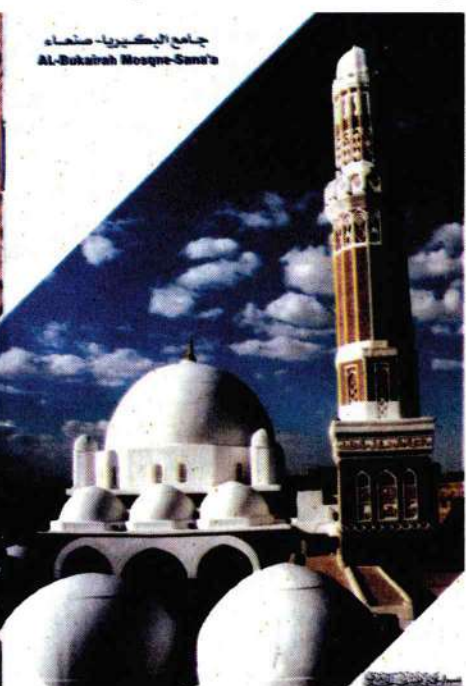
السحب كل ثلاثة ابدأ من ٢٨/٨/٢٠٠١م وحتى ٢/١٠/٢٠٠١م

Yemen Tourism Magazine Inaugurated

Last Wednesday 5, 2001 Yemen Tourism Promotion Board held press conference to inaugurate the Yemen Tourism Magazine. It was attended by Minister of Tourism, Abdulrhman Al-Eriani, Al-Sheikh, Hameed Al-Ahmar, the Mayor

of Sana'a and a number of personalities interested in the field of tourism. The Magazine stopped its publication and now has resumed it. It is a marketing and cultural magazine published periodically, in Arabic and in English languages. The magazine is also concerned with finding new tourist hori-

zons, environment matters, the country's natural wealth and service information, to be different from other tourism publications. The Yemen Tourism magazine has fundamental objectives and concerns to clarify the tourism policy, deepening the tourism knowledge and understanding of tourism and to raise up the perfect view through spotlighting tourism and environment of the sites as well as the unknown sites which have been ignored. Its main concern is to cope with modern changes and directions and to ameliorate tourist industry at private and public sectors, following up tourism movement at international and local levels., including the prospects of marketing and the kind of services benefiting our country. The magazine also aims at participating in discussions, meetings, conferences, tourist festivals at local or international levels.



Yemeni Youth & Dowry



Saleh Abdulbaqi
Cultural Editor
Yemen Times

Dowry is one of the biggest problems that the Yemeni youth is facing. This is a very bad social phenomenon with numerous negative consequences. As young people cannot live decently with the girls they want to marry because of the high dowry requested by the bride family, many of them use illegal ways to be financially viable.

In this article, we will shed light on this social problem and reflect on the negative aspects caused by the huge increase in dowry.

God created both men and women to complement each other. They can not live separately. Therefore, Islam recommends marriage and pushes Muslims to marry to each other. Our prophet, our good and ideal example, married his daughter for an iron ring. He also married another Muslim for some verses from the Holy Qura'an. However, our society is currently suf-

fering from the families demands for high dowry. The greed of some parents has gone beyond what words can describe. They ask for high amounts of money that most of the youth will never be able to afford. These parents look at their daughters as a commodity and nothing else.

The strict attitudes of parents in this regard has led to perversion and spread of immoral practices among many young people. Consequently, girls get married to a wealthy person or to an elderly whose number is rising. Youths find themselves helpless in such a situation. Therefore, they prefer to travel and look for job opportunities abroad. Most of them stay there and marry foreigners. I don't think that there is any available solutions for this phenomenon which has become part of our culture and conventions.

The expensive dowry and other requirements made by the girl's family are not at all affordable. Due to all these endless requirements (parties, clothes, lunch party, qat, money for the money, and so on), the young Yemeni has to leave the girl he loves and then to remain bachelor. These conditions lay obstacles in front of the youth who

wants to marry and have a stable life and many may be inclined to have a perverted life.

This problem comes from the society which is divided into three main segments: the wealthy segment, the middle class and the lower segments. The economic factor and the standard of living is the basis of this division.

The duty of the Islamic law on the question of marriage is to follow instructions and teachings of the prophet. So improving living conditions would not represent a problem with regard to high dowry.

In addition to the role of the citizen in the question of dowry, the activation of the law of dowry by the government is also one of the main factors of the problem. Both are concerned by the spreading of the problem awareness and providing services such as appropriate housing.

The national committee for women is supposed to discuss such matters and propose suitable solutions by holding meetings, implementing programs, and working out on future plans such as awareness symposiums to be aired on regular broadcasts of television and radio.

Illiteracy... A Time Bomb

Yaser M. Ahmed
Yemen Times

The whole world, local and international organizations, and governmental and non-governmental institutions celebrated the international day of illiteracy eradication on September 8th. The idea of the International Day came after a meeting of the Education Ministers in 1965 and was adopted by the UNESCO in 1966. Thus, every year, on September 8th, the world community honors the exerted efforts done by the hard-working individuals in the field of education and alleviation of illiteracy. The advanced countries already resolved this issue of systematic essential principles of education, illiteracy eradication, and women's enrollment in schools. However, the third world countries are still struggling to tackle the problems in basic education for all, while in the advanced countries the illiterate are those who do not know how to use a computer. Undoubtedly, a comparative study between advanced and developing countries is somewhat far-reaching. Development and progress in the developing countries depends on taking great interest in education and taking care of old people. In Yemen, for example, the problem of illiteracy is only the main concern of "educationists" who have tried to overcome the challenges faced by the spe-

cialists and those who work on the educational and pedagogical fields. Yemen decided to deal with this issue via two approaches:

- Preparation of five studies exposing international efforts and experiences in the educational field, and assessing the efforts to be made nationally.
- Design of a systematic study to eradicate illiteracy in the Republic of Yemen.

In Yemen, illiteracy eradication institutions were established in 1990 as a unified body covering the whole country. In the northern cities of the Republic of Yemen, the first experimental campaign was created in 1971 and 1972 to eradicate illiteracy in Yemen in cooperation with the Arabic Body within five cities, Sana'a, Taiz, Al-Hodeidah, Ibb, and Rada'a.

In 1974, the General Education Law was issued. Chapter 7 of this law was specifically spoke about illiteracy eradication. In 1987, a republican decree was issued to launch a comprehensive national campaign to eradicate illiteracy particularly among the adults. It was estimated at that time that the number of illiterates reached 2.826.405, and among them 1.710.105 women.

In the northern and eastern regions (previously South Yemen), the number of illiterates reached in 1967 almost 90 percent of the population. In 1973, the Population Census indicated that their number equalled 736.224. This repre-

Table illustrates the male and female adult students for the two basic levels for the year 2000-2001

Governorate	Total of students
Capital	5411
Sana'a	4090
Aden	1299
Taiz	12265
Hodeidah	14684
Ibb	8590
Hadramaut	1675
Lahj	244
Dhamar	10249
Hajjah	3910
Abyan	786
Al-Baidah	1482
Sadah	1481
Shabwah	890
Mahweet	1063
Mareb	1949
Al-Jawf	825
Al-Maharah	380
Al-Dhali'e	1427
Amran	1872
Sayoun	989

sents 46.2 percent of the population overall. Consequently, a law was issued in 1973 to fight against illiteracy and improve adult education starting from 1975. But, in this phase, incompetence led to difficulty to continue their duties in getting rid of illiteracy.

Illiteracy Eradication and Adult Education after the Unification of Yemen

A Republican decree (Decree No. 28) was issued in 1992 to set up, as part of the Ministry of Education, a illiteracy eradication body and adult education section to make clear that both are vital and distinguished sectors in the Republic of Yemen. Recent studies revealed that the number of illiterate people rose to 5.381.150. This increase can be attributed to a number of reasons:

The natural increase of the population as well as the population growth in Yemen have reached 3.7 percent. The main reason behind illiteracy is the non-attendance of classes in remote areas.

It is our duty, rather than the responsibility of a given party, to eradicate illiteracy in our homeland which has been facing a spreading of illiteracy not only among the adults but also the children.

One of Bawazir Short Stories: "Three Days in Prison"

First Day: Wednesday 21 April 1965

It is six o'clock in the evening and I am still at work in the store where there are three women appearing to ignore the curfew as they have engaged themselves in a lengthy chat about the latest fashions of the *shawal* and the evening dresses-I wonder where they will wear them on such nights. Had it not been for their beautiful faces, I would have kicked them out, but "Beauty is awesome", as I often say, holds true. This awesomeness of beauty will without doubt make me spend the night in prison, but I remember that all the people of the city will be in prison tonight too, and I see no use in running away from one prison to another. But because "the devil you know is better than the devil you do not know", I prefer the prison I know-my bedroom. I, therefore, have to end their conversation and give them a choice: either to buy or leave. I thought, if these ladies' beautiful faces can intercede for them for staying in my store a little late after the curfew has started, my face will surely not plead for me with the British soldiers if I am late even for one second. Pointing at two pieces of clothes before me I said, "Please make up your minds. Which colour do you want? The pink or the purple so I can cut it now; or do you want to cut off my livelihood?" One woman smiles while the other looks in fascination at both pieces and appears to be ready for a long chat that will never end if she starts it. I have become outraged at that moment and as an indication that I have run out of patience and time, I have stridden to the door with the keys in my hand. Realizing that I am serious and nothing will make me change my mind, the awesome beauties have started begging me to give them what they want and, tempted by Eve, I have given in and have proceeded with the sale although only a few minutes are left before the curfew. In seconds I am outside the store staring at the back of the deluxe limousine driving away with the three women who have not even bothered to offer me a lift.

The street is totally deserted and in order to make up for the lost time I have started to run to get home in time-before six thirty. While running, I have felt that there has been something running behind me but cannot figure out what it is: a dog or a British soldier, but who cares as both are the same to me. I have then realized that I am in no danger as I still have a few extra minutes left-long enough to get me in time

to where we live. I say 'we' because I am not living by myself but have about ten other people living with me in the same single room, where each one of us has no more than one metre to lie down. After much effort I get home, enter the narrow stairway and run up cursing the occupiers on every single step. In the room, I have been welcomed by my curious room-mates, who have thought that I have an accident, but when they have found that I have nothing interesting to tell, they have given up and left me alone anticipating what the days are holding for us and trying to foresee tomorrow's dawn breaking through today's darkness.

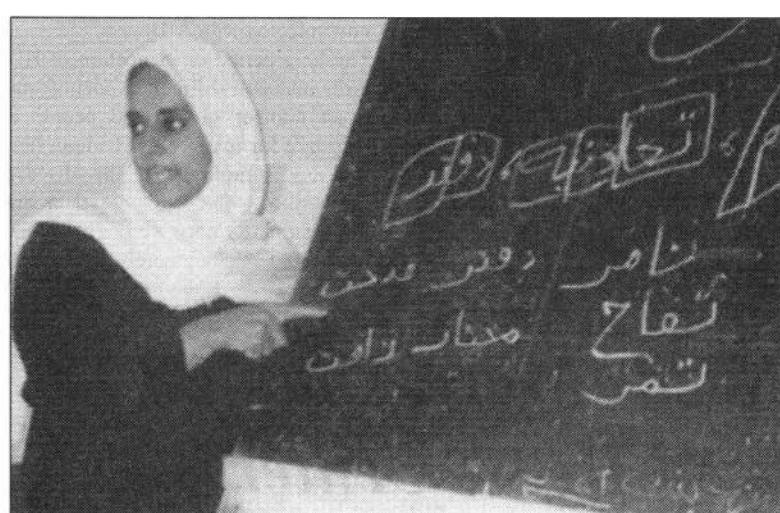
Second Day: Thursday 22 April 1965

It is six o'clock at night. My thin body forces its way through a narrow alley crowded with moving human bodies that seem to be driven by someone or pulled violently by invisible strings attached to them. In my right hand I am carrying some fruit, wrapped in an old newspaper. This fruit will be my dinner for this evening, which I will be spending at home from six thirty. I force my way through the crowd and along both sides of the alley and notice the shops are closed in an obvious nervousness. A water vendor is spilling what remains of the iced water on the ground with his eyes watching in sorrow the spilt water forming a crooked line that runs down the alley only to be trodden by the shoes of the scared, moving bodies. During my walk the street is gradually deserted and by the time I get home there are only two or three people who appear determined to enjoy the last minutes of their freedom. At home my roommates have gathered on the small roof outside our room watching a television; I do not know how they have agreed to buy it together. It must be the only time they have agreed to do something together during my stay in the residence dubbed "Noah's Ark" because of the diversity of its tenants with their various dispositions and interests. I squeeze myself through the crowd and sit down watching programs most of which have been imported from Britain just like the law itself by which the occupiers are running the country. I have tried without much success to brush aside the nightmarish thoughts that are raging in my head, instead I feel more depressed so I have got up and entered the room and switched the light on. My mates have complained at first, but quickly have given up and got involved with the

show. From the window I see everything-houses, the street etc.-is still and silent. At the other end of the street I notice a cow strutting down the street confidently in my direction. She appears unmistakably safe and free. I cannot help but to make a weird comparison between the free animal and the captive man. Honestly, I am envious of her and feel sad that I am treated less than a cow. I pull my head inside upon noticing a police car turning into the street. I go back to my mattress and in my spinning head there is still a lot I wish to say. A lot about the future I have to encounter and the present whose fetters I am trying to free myself from.

Third day: Friday 23 April 1965

Today is Friday, the Muslim weekend. The scene of the closed shops on this day is familiar to everyone, but this day is significantly different from any previous Friday. Normally, on weekends I often stay home and sometimes never leave for the whole day. I always enjoy it simply because I spend it the way I like, but tonight will be different, though. The feeling that I am in prison spoils my weekend and makes me feel agitated and restless. One hour has already passed since the curfew has started and these thoughts are still invading my head. I lean on the mattress looking at a newspaper which I am unable to read. At that moment I have lost all interest in everything and am incapable of reading or writing. Pushing myself, I have thrown the paper aside and stretched my hand for a pen and a paper. I have decided to write. But, I am puzzled. What can I write while I am imprisoned in this room and being robbed of my freedom? Hopelessly I have tried to find an appropriate topic for writing. Even if I write my writing will be void of life and freedom. The pen starts fidgeting between my fingers and my agony is becoming excessively unbearable urging me to get rid of it. I have actually stood up to throw it out from the window. Through it I can see the city lying still under a thick blanket of heavy silence; the street looks like a long corridor in a dark prison whereas the tall buildings become the same size as narrow prison cells. From a distance I see the prison guard hitting the ground with his heavy feet. Suddenly my pen falls down on the sidewalk of the street in front of him. He steps over and smashes it, but this does not worry me as it is no longer useful. I have become certain that the pen, no matter how powerful and eloquent it may be, is able to do nothing. I return to my mattress feeling helpless and in despair. The moment I lie down I hear a powerful explosion coming from somewhere not far from where we live. It leaves me dumbfounded. Now I am absolutely certain that that explosion is more eloquent than the pen and more powerful than words. That night I slept tight!



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The American Embassy and AMIDEAST announce that applications are being accepted for conflict resolution studies in the United States. This Fulbright grant will enroll 12 students from different countries in the Middle East and North Africa region in a conflict resolution program in the United States. Candidates may choose to obtain a Master's degree or a graduate certificate of advanced study. The program is open to individuals interested in mitigating political, social, religious, or cultural differences within or between nations throughout the region. The program is designed for individuals with experience in conflict management, humanitarian assistance, restorative justice, advocacy, human rights, or development activities.

Up to five nominees will be considered from Yemen.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT AMIDEAST OFFICES IN SANAA OR ADEN NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 15, 2001.

Qualified applicants must have:

- Undergraduate degree from an accredited institution at least one year prior to application,
- Demonstrated ability to undertake advanced studies with "Very Good" or higher grade point average,
- Preferred work experience with non-governmental and/or community-based organizations; in an area related to conflict resolution and
- Excellent English language skills. (TOEFL of 600)

Applicants must also be Yemeni citizens currently residing and working in Yemen.

To obtain application forms and to receive further details, please visit or contact AMIDEAST at:

- **AMIDEAST Sana'a:** Algiers St. #66, P.O. Box 15508, Sana'a. Tel. 01.400.279. Fax: 01.206.942. E-mail: yemen@amideast.org
- **AMIDEAST Aden:** 162 Miswat St., P.O. Box 6009, Khormaksar, Aden. Tel/Fax. 02.232.345. E-mail: aden@amideast.org

Complete application submissions must include:

The Fulbright application form, available at AMIDEAST;
Contact information, including phone number(s) and mailing addresses;
An ITP TOEFL score of 600 (scores may not be older than 2 years from date of application);
Certified copies in Arabic and English of all undergraduate and graduate transcripts, diplomas, and certificates of graduation;
Three letters of recommendation in English from individuals familiar with the applicant's achievements; and
Two recent passport-sized photos.

NOTE: Applicants who do not have a valid CBT-TOEFL score should contact AMIDEAST immediately to arrange for an ITP TOEFL examination.

VACANCIES

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General Manager
P. O. Box 999
Sana'a

Vacancies are open to the end of September

Improve Your English (98)



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet
Email: ramakanta_sahu@123india.com

I. What to Say

Counseling Children

Sumaiya: Hello, Ghania. You look a trifle pale. What's wrong?

Ghania: My son's exam is approaching. I'm not quite happy at his seriousness about studies and the amount of time he is spending for preparations.

Sumaiya: I believe he scored the highest marks in the last exam, didn't he?

Ghania: Yes, He did. But I want him to improve his record of performance.

Sumaiya: That's a perfectly valid expectation. But what makes you so tense?

Ghania: I become very apprehensive about whether he can come up to my expectations in the forthcoming exam.

Sumaiya: Oh, I see. The problem lies with you, not with him. You suffer from exam nerves.

Ghania: Probably. Yes.

Sumaiya: Not probably, you most certainly do. Remember, every child is unique as a learning organism and has his own learning strategies. The best we can do is to grant the child the autonomy to progress at his own pace. It's harmful for us and for the children to have unrealistic expectations about them and stress them to the extreme.

Ghania: But unless we pester them, they might be negligent.

Sumaiya: I don't think that's true. We can, at best, encourage them, inculcate in them the right motivation and build their self-confidence. Set the ball in motion and the ball will roll itself. You don't need to give it a push every moment.

Ghania: I sometimes feel guilty. I'm not doing enough for him.

Sumaiya: You're a typical example of parents who expect too much from children. And when the expectations are not fulfilled, parents see it as a blow to their own self esteem. Working women like you naturally feel more of a sense of guilt. They blame their working status for their children's underachievement.

Ghania: You have rightly caught it, Sumaiya.

Sumaiya: You must change your perceptions. Exam is not the end of the world. You, first of all, should be calm and supportive. Advise your children to do their best and forget about the results. Help them to foster a positive attitude. Your negative reactions can create guilt feelings and depression in children.

Ghania: I can quite see the point.

Sumaiya: Don't act anxious before your children's exams. Otherwise, you will teach them to be anxious in the face of challenges. If you transfer your own anxiety to the children, you make things worse. What you should do, on the contrary, is to cultivate a positive attitude and infuse in them the feeling that they can, and they will achieve success.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. This is mine book.

2. These informations are not correct.
3. It is nothing else than foolishness.
4. I shall be happy if you will pass the exam.
5. Had I been there, I shall have accepted the proposal.

Solutions to last week's questions

1. There is a **little** water in the jug.
Note: 'Water' is an uncountable noun. 'Few' is used before countable nouns. For example, 'a few books', 'a few boys', etc., but we say 'a little water', 'a little sugar', etc.
2. He doesn't neglect his studies, **does he?**
3. I request you to help me.
4. I'll meet you in the garden at half past nine.
Note: In English, an adverb of place usually precedes an adverbial of time.
5. I read an **interesting** story.

III. How to express it in one word

1. A person who pretends to have more skill, knowledge or ability than he really has.
2. Framework of a motor car on which its body is built.
3. Talk quickly or foolishly and talk too much.
4. Branch of science that deals with how substances combine and act under different conditions.
5. Written order to a bank to pay money.

Solutions to last week's questions.

1. Period of 100 years: **Century**
2. Period of 10 years: **Decade**
3. Period of 1000 years: **Millennium**
4. Relating to the brain: **Cerebral**
5. A printed document in evidence of something: **Certificate**
6. Division of a book: **Chapter**

IV. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets.

1. My bicycle was badly broken. I had to buy another. (Join the sentences using 'so... that')
2. He ---- his breakfast before he ---- out (have, go) (complete the sentence using one of the verbs in the past simple and the other in the past perfect)
3. He has bread and butter for breakfast. (Add a question tag)
4. Ramzi is no less intelligent than Hisham. (Express the same idea using 'as...as'.)
5. He broke his leg when he (play) football yesterday. (Put the verb in brackets in the correct form)

Solution to last week's questions:

1. Once upon a time there lived a hare under a palm shrub. (sentence 3)
2. One day a bel fruit fell on the hare from the palm shrub. (sentence 2)
3. The hare thought the sky was falling to pieces. (sentence 1)
4. He then madly fled away in fear. (sentence 5)
5. Soon other animals fled also. (sentence 4)

V. Words of Wisdom

"The best companions are the best books"

— Lord Chesterfield

YOUTH FORUM

Be Close*

Be close
No matter the distance between us
No matter what they will say
Be close
I need you today
I carry back the memory
Dream up
Let me join you to the sky
So far from the other
So close from each other
Together.. together..
We will live
Together ... together
Till we leave

Ghada Mohammed Ali Al-Harazy
Department of English
Faculty of Arts
Sana'a university

*Awarded fifth prize in the 2nd
Inter College poems competition
(Junior group)

Visiting

Most Yemeni men visit friends and relatives every afternoon to chat, gossip, and chew qat. The 'chewing session' is usually held in a mufraj (a room with cushions and pillows on the floor). Guests purchase their own qat at the suq (open-air market). When swallowed, the leaf juice has a caffeine-like effect on the body. Although it does not significantly alter behavior, it does suppress appetite. Pepsi, juice, or water are served during the session. Guests also smoke chicha with a mada'a

(water pipe filled with tobacco) and cigarettes. The visit ends by 6.30 pm. Often business or political decisions are made and disputes are resolved during a chewing session. Some Yemenis do not chew qat and more westernized or educated people are avoiding its consumption because of its negative impact on the society. The poor substitute it for food. Qat fields are displacing cash and food crops, and qat inhibits a healthy appetite. If women chew, they do so in a separate room or household. In rural areas women only visit close neighbors, they do not walk on roads or go into town. Young children generally stay with their mothers while they visit, or they stay home with an elder sister or grand parents.

Hatem Mohammed Hatem Al-Shama
College of Education- Mahweet

A day Without Qat

In Yemen, time, health and money are wasted every day deliberately and in vain by people in their bad habit of chewing qat. Most people do not know how to spend their leisure time except by chewing this tree, ignoring that they are dealing with the silent enemy of their time, health and money. Let's now imagine that all qat trees were uprooted and people lived a day without it. It would seem fantastic that Yemen could be free of qat and so nothing of the above

would be gone in vain. Without qat, people would begin their daily life under a new light. They would go to work daily for nothing else but to gain their living-bread. Bribery or anything alike would be forgotten and the two words "Qat's cost", would not be mentioned. People would not have any desire to leave their work in order to buy qat, but would stay working all the time.

At noon, people would come home holding in their hands nothing but some vegetables or fruit instead of Qat. With no idleness, some people would go to work again with happy smiles on their lips. The others who do not work in the afternoon would go play sports or go somewhere else. Surprisingly, they would spend the entire day not losing either time or health or money. Night would come to get rid of fatigue. People so would meet a new life without any qat at home. Together with their families, they would spend the best hours of the day, and insomnia and nightmare will not haunt them.

To sum up, what a sweet life that would be without qat. Time and health as well as money would be saved and people would live their real lives. It is actually sad to see this evil habit deeply imbedded in the backbone of our society. This tree brings Yemen backward every year. People themselves are the only ones who can get rid of it.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
Arts College Eng. Dep.
Level III

Let's Learn Computer (18)



Moinul Islam
Academic Head, Aptech World Wide
Republic of Yemen
E mail : moinuli@aptech.ac.in



INTERNET — Web Servers

First of all, I would like to highlight a mistake in the last issue. It was mentioned that a computer capable of storing and sharing the information over the internet is known as Website. (Please refer to 3rd paragraph in the last issue). In fact the computer capable of storing and sharing the information over the Internet is known as Web server.

And that is what we are going to talk about today. We will define Web server and Website.

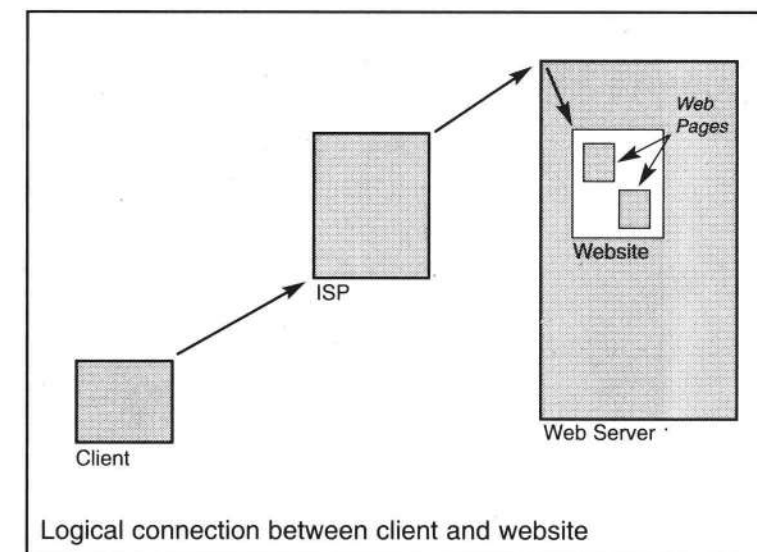
A web server is a computer whereas a website is an application available on the web server. Web server is a hardware and website is a software. One web server can contain multiple websites. By saying that ISP connects to the Website, we refer to the logical connection between the ISP and Website. Let us see technically how that connection happens. In fact, it connects to the web server following its IP address. Once the connection is established between the ISP and the web server, ISP passes on the request of the client to the web server asking it to respond. Then the web server ensures that the information

moves from the requested website to the client, as this will be discussed later.

Now it is clear that ultimately the website contains the information which is available in the form of web page(s) like those in a newspaper. Usually, all these pages are designed and linked together by using the concept of Hyperlink. Why I am saying "usually"? Because other ways exist

to marinate the link between the pages. Content of the web pages are mostly written using the HTML code (Hyper Text Markup Language).

This was a brief introduction to web server and website. Before discussing further on Web server and Website, we need to have a closer look at Name Server, which plays a very important role in making the connection to the website. We will talk about this in the next issue, insh'Allah.



Misuse of Prepositions by Arabic Native Speakers

Aseel Abdul Wadood Ferman
Master of Arts in English
Language

It is needless to say that English has gained and has been gaining greater importance in Yemen and in the Arab world. It is used in several walks of life, and it is taught in schools and universities. Furthermore, it provides employment opportunities on a scale, which probably no other language does. As countries are interacting closely in the field of politics, law science education, and culture, economic globalization is becoming reality with the multinationals playing a pivotal role in the economies of third-world countries in

particular. In this context, English gained importance in the new millennium which it never had before. People cannot afford not to learn it.

Prepositions are an extremely important area of grammar in both English and Arabic. An inappropriate use of a preposition may alter the intended meaning of a sentence or make it ungrammatical. A native speaker of Arabic learning English as a foreign language must be familiar with the syntax and, more importantly, the semantics of prepositions in English in order to establish an accurate and effective communication. It appears that most of the native speakers of Arabic do not use the appropriate preposition requested by the semantic and the syntactic

context of the sentence in particular and the discourse in general. This, most often, results in wrong interpretation by the recipient and sometimes results in a breakdown in communication. A translator too needs to have a fairly good knowledge of the prepositions in English so that his translation from Arabic into English and vice versa may be accurate and effective.

Apart from being important for communication, preposition is one of the most difficult areas of grammar in the sense that its use is hardly governed by any clear syntactic rules. The semantics of the preposition does play a role in its usage, but it is of little help when it comes to a choice between two prepositions with almost the same meaning. No rule states why *afraid* should be followed by *of* and not by *from* or *with*. The idiomatic choice, or let us say the idiosyncratic selection of a preposition in a particular context, causes great problems for non-native speakers of English.

There is a correspondence between the prepositions in English and the prepositions in Arabic. Prepositions in English and Arabic share indeed some common semantic features, but the choice of a preposition in English depends on the preceding verb/noun/adjective or on the following complement. A native speaker of Arabic, not fully familiar with this kind of choice of prepositions in English, chooses a preposition in English sharing the same semantic feature(s) with its counterpart in Arabic. In other words, a native speaker of Arabic decides of the equivalence (between a preposition in Arabic and a preposition in English and vice versa) on the basis of semantics and not on the basis of selecting restriction. This often results into un-idiomatic and wrong translation with regard to preposition.

A native speaker of Arabic language does not observe the co-occurrence restriction between a preposition and its complement or between a preposition and the preceding noun/verb/adjective. Therefore, confusion occurs when translating prepositions from English into Arabic and vice versa.

The entire use of prepositions in the adjacent list will help the Arabic native speakers avoiding mistakes, because the difference between English and Good English is usually the right preposition.

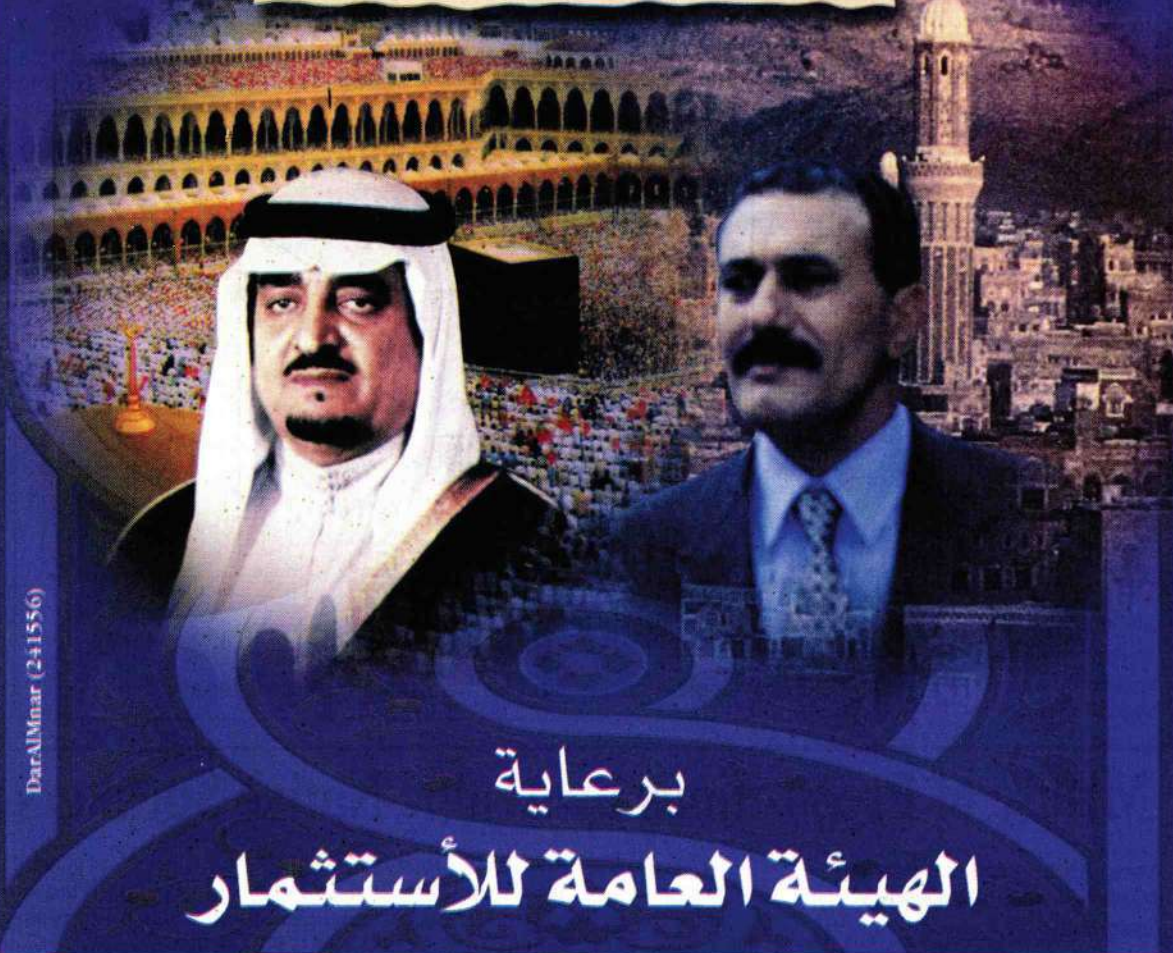
Say	Avoid Saying	Say	Avoid Saying
Absorbed in	Absorbed at	Look out for: expect	
Accuse of	Accuse for	Look for: try to find	
Accustomed to	Accustomed with	Look into: examine closely	
Afraid to	Afraid from	Look forward: expect with pleasure	
Aim at	Aim on/against	Look to: rely on	
Angry with	Angry against	Gaze at	
Anxious about	Anxious for	Stare at	
Arrive at	Arrive to	Married do	Married with
Ashamed of	Ashamed from	Engaged to	
Believe in	Believe to	Opposite to	Opposite from
Benefit by	Benefit from	Pass by	Pass from
Careful of	Careful for	Play for a team	Play with a team
Come/go by car	Come/go with the car	Please with/at	Please from
		Popular with	Popular among
		Prefer to	Prefer from
On foot/on bike	By foot/by bike	Preside at/over	Preside in
Complain of	Complain for	Proud of	Proud for
Composed of	Composed from	Rejoice at/in	Rejoice for
Confidence in	Confidence to	Related to	Related with
Conform to	Conform with	Repent of/for	Repent from
Congratulate on	Congratulate for	Satisfied with	Satisfied from
Consist of	Consist from	Content with	
Covered by	Covered from	Displeased with	
Cure of/for	Cure from	Disgusted with	
Depend on/upon	Depend from	Similar to	Similar with
Rely on/upon	Rely from	Sit at/a table	Sit on
Die of an illness	Die from	Sit in a tree	
Different from	Different than	Sit up a tree	
Disappointed in/of	Disappointed from	Sit in the armchair	
Divide into parts	Divide in parts	Sit on a sofa	
Divide in half	Divide from	Spend on	Spend for
Doubt of/about	Doubt for	Succeed in/to	Succeed at
Dressed in	Dressed with	Superior to	Superior from/than
Exception to the rule	Exception of	Inferior to	
Exception of that subject	Exception by	Junior to/Senior to/Pioneer to	
Exchange for	Exchange by	Sure of	Sure for
Fail in	Fail from	Certain of	
Full of	Full with/from	Surprised at	Surprised for
Fill with	Get rid of from	Astonished at	
Get rid of	Glad from	Amazed at	
Glad about	Glad with	Alarmed at	
Glad at a person		Puzzled at	
Good at	Good in	Shocked at	
Guard against	Guard from	Hold by	
Guilty of	Guilty for	Suspect of	Suspect for
Independent of	Independent from	Take by	Take from
Dependent on		Hold by	
Indifferent to	Indifferent from	Snatch by	
Insist on	Insist to	Catch by	
Persist on		Tie to	Tie on
Interested in	Interested for	Tired of/with	Tired from
Jealous of	Jealous from	Wary of/with	Wary from
Leave for England	Leave to England	Translate into	Translate to
Live on	Live from	Tremble with cold	Tremble from cold
Feed on		Shake/shiver with	
Look at	Look to	Warn of/against danger	Warn about
Look after: take care		Write in pen/pencil/chalk	Write with pen
Look over: examine		(for the marks they make)	
Look upon: consider		Write with ink	
Look down upon: have low opinion		(to describe the instrument)	

من الجيرة إلى الشراكة

دليل YEMEN TIMES للصناعة والتجارة والاستثمار

الآن فقط .. يمكنك الوصول إلى أكثر من عشرين دولة

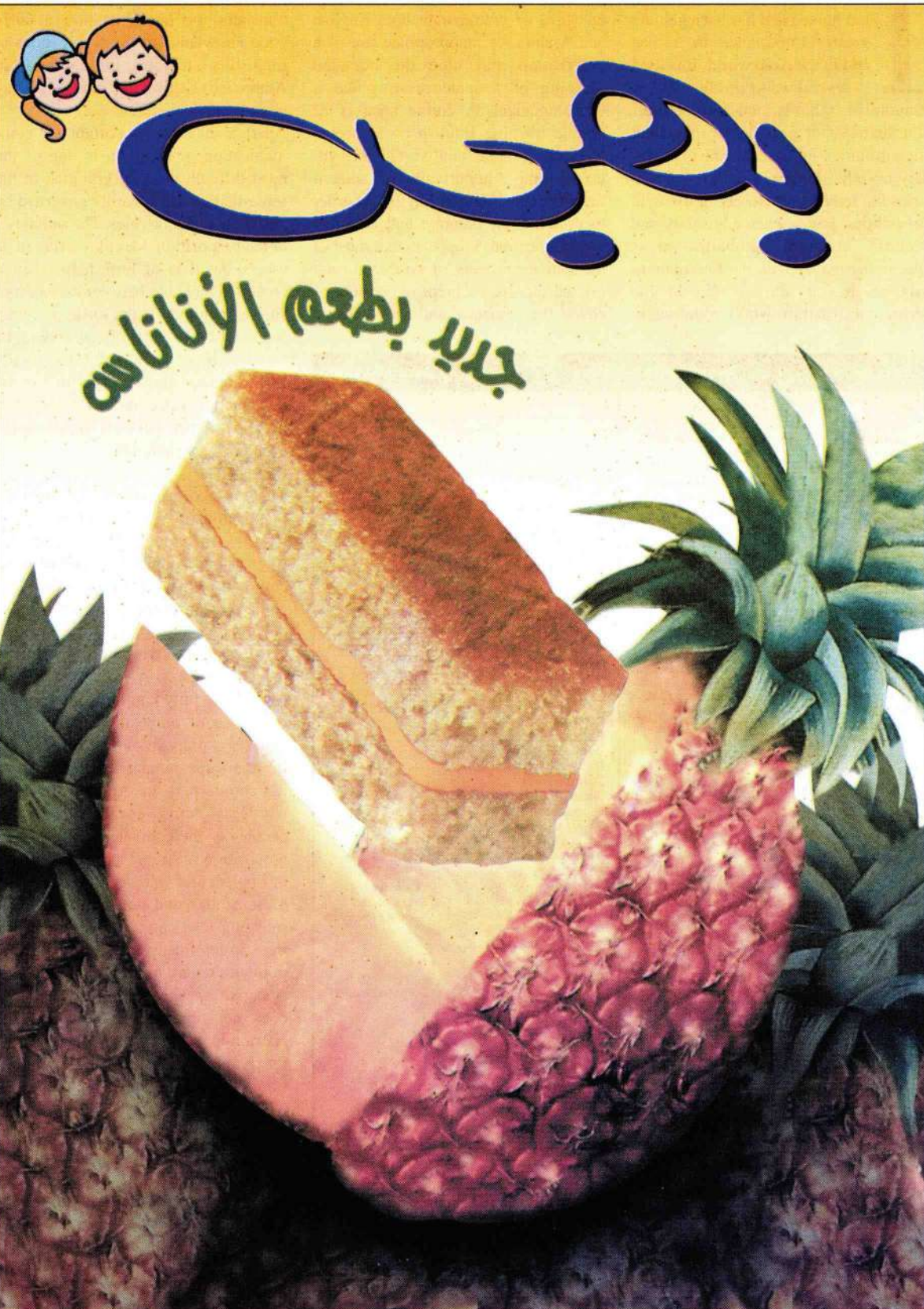
الدليل المشارك في معرض جدة اكسبو الدولي



تركيبة جديدة وشكل جديد كريستال بالتأكيد



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فاكس: ٢٠٧٢٢١

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Yemeni Press at Stake



Jamal Al-Shara'abi
Yemen Times

"If I step down presidency, I prefer to be an editor in chief of a newspaper"
—*Jamal Abdunassir*

"We will not stop any journalist from writing"
—*President Ali Abdullah Salleh*

"Mmen Katab Lubij" "He who dares to criticize will be beaten up"
—*Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Founder of Yemen Times*

"The duty of the Ministry of Information is to close down

newspapers"

— *Mohammed Shahir Deputy Minister of Information*

"A hungry journalist will never be creative" Waleed Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
— *Editor-in-Chief of Yemen Times*

"I don't buy newspapers, but to chase flies or to make me feel sleepy"
— *Nasir al-Shaibani former minister of endowments*

"Journalists are like night clubs dancers working at night and sleeping at daytime"
— *Minister of Legal Affairs and former editor in chief of al-Methaq newspaper*

undermines the concept of establishing an institutional press.

It is also clear that the Ministry of Information, as a guardian of the national unity and the country's sovereignty, files complaints and accusations against the different newspapers. Unfortunately, these accusations are sometimes groundless and only aimed at prosecuting the press and its journalists. The government should instead establish a court in charge of press issues since a journalist is not a criminal to be referred to a criminal court chaired by a judge who know nothing of press regulations. The situation of press can be improved if the existing newspapers can become independent and free of any affiliation through finding self-supporting avenues. In the same time, the government must allocate sufficient funds for the existing newspapers and promptly adopt the 'journalists cadre' (a draft law to increase the payroll of journalists).

Newspapers can indeed be a main contributor to development, stability, and prosperity in our nation. Why then does the government not allocate a small part of the enormous funds available for national security to support the journalist cadre?

We are not asking for the closure of the Ministry of Information. The Ministry of Interior would then assume the duties of the former which, for sure, would be more catastrophic. We are requesting again the enforcement of the Press Law in order to improve the journalists' conditions and create a real press able to change the current stagnant situation of Yemeni press.

The threats of the Ministry of Information to close down newspapers pretexting their illegality is an illogical argumentation, as the Ministry has not taken any concrete action against the defamation campaign started by some newspapers against some personalities. So why closing down newspapers for not being illegal? Yemeni press is currently going through a dark tunnel and the Ministry of Information is partly responsible for this alarming situation. Freedom of press is not a lie for media consumption as democracy and freedom are unalienable rights which reflect the degree of development of any nation. A rise in the violations perpetrated against press is observed in our country. One question comes out:

Is Yemeni press prone to closure?

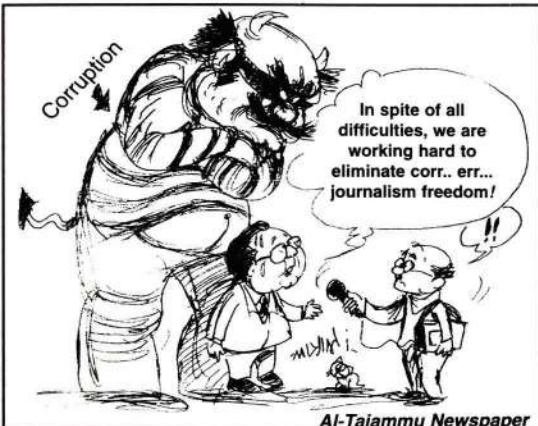
Yemeni press has faced serious challenges in the past years, particularly in the wake of the 1994 civil war. The major problems include legal hassles, censorship of the Ministry of Information, lack of professionalism, and lack of an institutional press.

There is a general agreement that freedom of press and of opinion in Yemen are only relative and are governed by certain factors related to the complex social fabric of Yemeni society rather than the Press Law. Hence, those involved in tribalism and arms possession are conspiring to silence any one who dare to criticize corruption. Journalism is therefore a dangerous profession for its defenders who can be victims of violence amidst a prevailing

environment of injustice and lawlessness. The Ministry of Information's latest decisions highlight its intention to close down a number of independent and partisan newspapers on the pretense that these newspapers are inconsistent with the laws and regulations established by the Ministry.

The Ministry might be right in its argumentation with regard to inconsistency with the Press & Publication Law, but it is also clear that the Ministry of Information exercises censorship and use a double standard on press organs. Many newspapers are facing legal prosecution from various courts as a result of publication problems.

The following remarks can be made about the legal status of Yemeni press: some newspapers were awarded licenses although neither they nor their owners have the proper qualifications to be newspapers or publishers. The Press Law should then be applied on all newspapers without any bias or prejudice. Moreover, the funds allocated by the Ministry of Information to the newspapers do not exceed YR 5,000 a month per newspaper. In fact, such a situation is not encouraging nor promising, as the government by this way



Al-Tajammu Newspaper

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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Though this week's local newspapers have tackled a variety of themes in their editorials and articles, emphasis has been put on matters related to judicial reform, local councils, president Saleh's latest interview to Al-Jazeera TV. channel and the conference against racism held in Durban, in South Africa and the U.S. role in hampering any mention of Zionism as equal to racism.

Saut Ash-Shoura weekly
2 September 2001

Nasser Al-Shara'bi says in his article on structural reform in the judiciary system that the decision taken by the supreme judiciary council that sacked 20 judges from their posts and pensioned 108 others, has aroused questions on reforming the sids that carry out reform of the judiciary structure and putting an end to wrong practices.

It is to be noted that some measures taken by the supreme judiciary council regarding appointments, and transferring of judges in courts and prosecution have taken into account the re-arrangement of individuals situations at the expense of reforming the judicial system and development of its machinery. Some specialists and experts in this domain see that reaching at extensive judiciary reform should begin by straightening the practical course of the judiciary supreme council. As for the ministry of justice, its reform begins by ending its control over judicial work and implement its administrative tasks in service of justice apparatuses. The writer maintains that problems facing the Yemeni judiciary needs paying more attention to qualifying the staff of courts and prosecution. It also needs introduction of modern technology and focusing on criminal evidence during investigation. Reforming the judiciary system necessitates the promulgation of a new judiciary law clearly explaining authorities and jurisdiction of those in charge of implementing it based on judiciary independence and rightful implementation of judiciary laws and rules.



Al-Ayyam newspaper
3 September 2001

Sheikh Ali Mohammed Thabet confirms in his article that a local government system with wide-range authorities is a political, administrative and legal one dictated by the nature of tense situation in the governorates embodied by administrative corruption, security absence and failure of projects. It is also demonstrated in weakness of services sector and imbalance of basic development.

Local councils have come into existence in most of governorates, despite various obstacles, as a national democratic achievement to carry out a host of requirements such as popular participation in power through election of their representatives in districts and governorates councils in the process of transferring to administrative decentralization. It is worth mentioning that through following up of activities of local councils during the past four months there appears a number of facts:

- Local government system is an original part of modern democratic state enabling it to perform a significant role to encounter issues and requisites of the governorates provided that the central authority interacted positively with them.
- Whatever the political circumstances are, local councils reflect their popular identity due to their affiliation with the popular base.
- Local government system growth is connected to self factors represented by the level of their members and their efficiency in tackling issues and tasks assigned to them, related to the nature and peculiarities of their regions and role of their society.

The elected local councils in governorates and districts have shown that their administrative structure is either not existing or incomplete in more than 70% of the country's districts. That has made the prime minister express inability to transfer authorities to the decentralization system in those districts. Such state of affairs keeps those councils in a situation of postponement and ineffectiveness.



Al-Wahdawi weekly
organ of the Nasserite Unionist Party 4 September 2001

The newspaper has this issue published an statements given by the Nasserite party secretary-general Abdumalik Al-Mikhlaifi in which he confirmed that the government led by the People's General Congress was leading the country towards disaster because of its policies without introduction of any reforms regarding combatting corruption.

Mr Al-Mikhlaifi says that the government has lost its national conscience and is exaggerating in implementation of international recipes even to the extent exceeding what is required from it. It has been carrying out 'doses' have not been done in similar programs for more than two decades. He pointed out that the government has orientations towards normalization with the Zionist entity, requesting president Ali Abdullah Salleh to stop for good such orientations taking into consideration that his stand towards the Palestinian cause is positive.



RAY weekly organ of
Sons of Yemen League Party,
4 September 2001.

Mr Abdulwasie Al-Nakhilani has said in his article that with the advent of 22 May and Yemen's reunification, there appeared to surface indicators of building the state when the national forces have agreed upon stabilization of the multi-party system and peaceful transfer of power under the banner of democratic system. Hope has been renewed that the state would come out with establishing bases of governance and causing democratic regime to take root. This project was confronted with many challenges and difficulties considered as being normal product of previous periods Yemen had experienced.

Yemen has been suffering from a past burdened with conflicts and wars and crises with little homogeneity with the ruling culture. This has created, among all parties of political action, a kind of mechanism based loss of confidence in each other.

The masks have dropped in the country

of democracy and that has disclosed contradictions among most of the parties particularly in their understanding of the democratic essence. Democracy has lost its way, features of civil society disappeared and the state returned to absenteeism, which is the situation characterizing reality of Yemen today.



Al-Jamaheer weekly
organ of Arab Baath Socialist Party,
2 September 2001.

Mr Mohammed Assayed has said in a commentary that jurists have characterized the decision of sacking 20 judges and prosecutors as well as pensioning 108 judges by the supreme judiciary council as one step on the road of reforming the judiciary system which groans under the yoke of a heavy legacy of failure, nepotism and bribery which collectively constitute a continuous frustration in the process of overall reform. This condition has motivated many of those concerned with judiciary affairs in our country to unleash forewarning cries against this reality, demanding a process of an urgent rescue to come out of the bottleneck in order to restore esteem to the judiciary system and recover people's confidence when they resort to judiciary. Litigants are usually harmed due to prolonged process in deciding legal cases that sometimes takes years, costing much money and waste of time. Such is the case would force some litigants to resort to tribal judgment or take the law in their hand, using the force of weapons. It is important to refer here that many violations of judiciary independence by the executive power, influential people and even from inside apparatus of judiciary power can be traced. Thus the move of introducing new appointments and transfers within courts and the prosecution would be of no avail if they are not implemented in the light of results of judicial audition and soundness of selection of those appointed regarding their efficiency and conduct.



As-Sahwa weekly
6 September 2001

Columnist Zaid bin Ali Ash-Shami has this week commented on holding the UN World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) held in Durban in South Africa. He says that the Jews are of the type of deviated racism. They claim that they are the people that God has chosen and the rest of human race is their servants. Therefore God has punished them for many times because of their tyranny and corruption and aggression. Now they have established an extremely racial state, expelling the people of Palestine from their land without having committed any guilt but for being from non-Jewish origin.

The WCAR conference has been held in Durban in South Africa and the US has announced its withdrawal from it just because it has listened to what it hates from all countries of the world that denounced the Jewish racial practices against the Palestinians in Palestine. This is not the first time America withdraws from such conferences. It had done the same in the years 1978 and 1983 for the same reason. It has worked hard for omitting 'Zionism' from the list of Racism in 1991 and nowadays it adds another dark spot to its history that is full of tyranny.

America is now losing peoples and states and losing credibility and all its calls for human rights are wiped out. In the recent conference on human rights the US came out as a loser because the world is no longer trusts in it and thus was excluded from chairmanship of and membership of the Human Rights Organization. Despite all these successive blows the US is still determined to ridicule all values and antagonize the world and to lose all interests for the sake of Israel and Zionism.



26 September weekly,
organ of Yemen Armed forces,
6 September 2001

The newspaper's editorial in this week devoted to comment on president Ali Abdullah Saleh's recent interview with Al-Jazeera TV Channel. It says that the president's dialogue has been characterized by clarity, frankness, logic, credibility and political dynamism. The president has tackled seriously and with high sense of responsibility events of he contemporary political history with a piercing vision of future horizons. President Saleh has courageously dotted the i's and crossed the t's concerning the central issue of the Arab and Islamic nation, i.e., the Palestinian people cause and their suffering under atrocious practices of war criminal Ariel Sharon. President Saleh has affirmed that Sharon's government, by its racist practices, violence and aggressive tendency,

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● سيتم السحب للفائزين في حفل خاص وتتشتر الأسماء خلال شهر نوفمبر ٢٠٠١
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مسابقة العدد (٣٧) ١٠ سبتمبر ٢٠٠١ - Issue (37) 10 Sep. 2001	
سؤال ١: متى سيتم إجراء الانتخابات التكميلية للمجالس المحلية؟	
Q1: According to the SEC, when will the by-elections be held?	الإجابة:
Answer:	
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Palestinians Slam Israel for Imposing Collective Punishment

GAZA—The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) slammed Israel on Thursday for imposing collective sanctions on the Palestinian people through closure and embargo.

The punitive measures which have nothing to do with security consideration have pushed half of the Palestinian population below the poverty line, Palestinian Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Nabil Shaath told reporters in Gaza.

"The closure has led to short-term impact, such as poverty and unemployment, and long-term impact, including the deterioration of infrastructure, and trade and economic crises in Palestine," Shaath said.

Citing a recent U.N. report on the serious social impact of the Israeli blockade, he added that the loss of the Palestinian gross national product has hit 2.5 billion U.S. dollars, at a daily rate of 11 million dollars.

Daily losses of Palestinians working inside Israel were estimated at 2.5 million dollars, according to the report.

The Israeli closure is causing the disruption of Palestinian agriculture, industry, real estate, tourism and transport, Shaath said.

"The per capita income is two dollars a day, and this is the poverty line in Palestine due to the Israeli-imposed prices for Palestinian citizens," he said.

The closure has also affected the

PNA resources. "The financial aid mainly comes via Israeli ports and the Israeli authorities collect it and impose sales tax on all such items. The tax goes against the Israeli and the international laws," he said.

With the number of poor Palestinians rising by 400,000 in the past 11 months of violence, 82 percent of the Palestinians has drastically reduced their daily expenses. In addition, 55 percent of the Palestinians have stopped paying arrears, 42 percent run out of their savings, 40 percent borrowed in order to survive, 18 percent sold their furniture and jewellery and 48 percent received donations, he added.

—Xinhua

WCAR Declaration on Slavery Announced

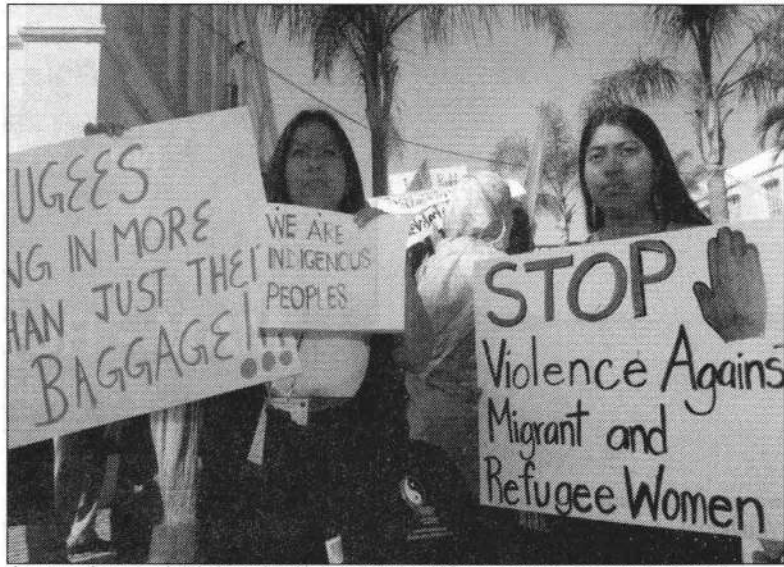
DURBAN—Slavery, slave trade, including the trans-Atlantic slave trade, are appalling tragedies in the history of humanity, the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) declaration regarding slavery said on Saturday.

Slavery is a crime against humanity "not only because of their abhorrent barbarism but also in terms of their magnitude, organized nature and especially their negation of the essence of victims", said the declaration.

Africans and people of African descent, Asians and people of Asian descent and indigenous peoples are victims of these acts and continue to be victims of the consequences of slavery and slave trade, which are among the major sources and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, it added.

"The WCAR, aware of the moral obligation on the part of all concerned states, calls on these states to take appropriate and effective measures to halt and reverse the lasting consequences of those practices," the declaration said.

"The WCAR recognizes the efforts of developing countries, in particular, the commitment and the determination of



A group of women hold placards with inscriptions of "Stop violence against migrant and refugee women" etc. in a rally near the conference center for the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) in Durban, South Africa September 3, 2001. The protestors demanded delegates to the WCAR to pass the bill on the protection for the rights of migrant workers and refugees across the world.

XINHUA PHOTO BY XU XIANHUI(LHN)

the African leaders to seriously address the challenges of poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparities, instability and insecurity, through initiatives such as the New African Initiative and other innovative mechanisms such as the World Solidarity Fund for Eradication of Poverty," it said.

The declaration also called upon developed countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as international financial institutions to provide, through their operational programs, new and additional financial resources as appropriate to support these initiatives.

—Xinhua

Continued from page 3

Muhammed Alraba'ee to Yemen Times...

I do not think that our country is going through a state of emergency that necessitates the army mobilization inside Sana'a and in the main cities all over the country. Who is our enemy and where it is? Allah be praised that our border disputes with our neighbors have already been solved. We must turn this army from a consumption entity to a tool able to be constructive and productive. The army personnel could participate in building useful projects instead of competing for higher military ranks.

We can amend so many things but our government does not show any strong willingness to do so. I do not want people to misunderstand me. My speech does not belittle the revolutions to a major national incident.

I have only been trying only to outlay what the revolution outcomes should be. It was a personal point of view and time confirmed my predictions to be correct.

Q: Do you think that the revolution should be renamed a movement or a major incident because it did not achieve its goals over the past 40 years

A: It is a superficial revolution. I did not aim at changing the ruling system and replacing with something worse. The people's aspirations before the revolution were driven to change the situation as a whole, the gloomy conditions, and the dark age prevailing in the country. Unfortunately, many factors worked together to hinder the achievement of a real revolution desired by the population and not only by a small group of people.

Among these factors, the revolution was followed by a state of instability during the 1970s, a proof that the

Yemenis were ready to destroy their own work and achievements.

- We make a revolution then destroy it. - We make unity then punish it.

We have good intentions but we are choosing misleading avenues to achieve our objective.

Unity was a dream that all Yemenis desired to realize a long time ago but it was never brought to the negotiations table before 1972. It finally was achieved in 1990. I claim that I was one of the motivated people who brought the unity issue on the negotiations table between the former South and North Yemens.

Q: 10 years after unity was achieved, many people have become disenchanted. What are the problems which could endanger the continuation of the nation's unity?

A: As I said before, Yemen has a unique rule: "Achieve success then damage it by your own wrong doing!" Believe me that this is a reality. Before we damaged our revolution and now we are hurting our unity.

I lived long in the southern part of the country. I taught in many rural regions there, such as Abyan, Lahj and Zinjubar. Wherever I was, I never felt to be out of Sana'a. Many current important leaders used to be my pupils during my years of teaching from the 1950s to the 1980s. Most Yemenis feel being aliens in their own country and, after unity, some citizens became of second rank in their own country. Expatriation is indeed spreading like plague.

These people are called citizens but conduct a life as expatriates.

It can be dangerous when the majority is complaining and cry out of pain. If the government policies continue

hurting the population that way, the feeling of hate would reach a climax. The people should have a life free of discrimination. The officials should take their responsibilities and pay a minimum attention to solve urgent issues in the society. Otherwise, the end result would be more dramatic.

Q: Regarding the editors in chief of Al-Shoura newspaper and the instability reigning due to the frequent change of its chief editors, what is the main problem shaking the newspaper?

A: In Fact, the late Abdullah Sa'ad was the emperor of Al-Shoura and was not the culprit of the People's Power syndicate party.

When a new trend appeared inside the syndicate to make Al-Shoura an institutional entity, Abdullah Sa'ad could not bear with the new environment and chose to retire. The problem occurred while the newspaper began looking for an editor in chief to replace Abdullah Sa'ad. The search focused on member of the party to choose a speaker of the party for the newspaper. Dr. Muhammed AbdullMalik is the supervisor of the AlShora nowadays while efforts are continuing to rehabilitate administration of the newspaper and find the appropriate man.

Q: Why the party leaders cannot return home?

A: Frankly speaking Mr. Ibraheem Al-Wazeer is very busy with several Islamic activities all over the country. Moreover, his health is declining. There is no obstacles hindering the return of the other leaders in Yemen. In fact, they are visiting the country from time to time.

Final WCAR Documents on Middle East Adopted

DURBAN—The final text on the situation in the Middle East, which is included in the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) declaration and program of action, was adopted here on Saturday.

According to the text, the WCAR expressed its concern about the plight of the Palestinian people under foreign occupation.

"We recognize the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state and we recognize the right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, and call upon all states to support the peace process and bring it to an early conclusion," the declaration said.

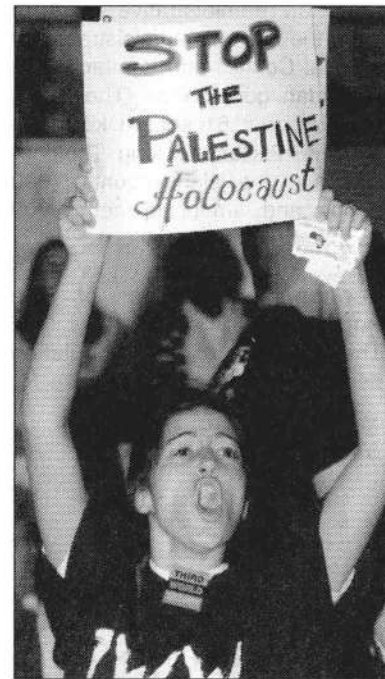
"We call for a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region in which all peoples shall co-exist and enjoy equality, justice and internationally recognized human rights and security," it added.

"We believe that all conflicts and disputes should be resolved through peaceful means and political dialogue. We call on all parties involved in such conflicts to exercise restraint and to respect human rights and international humanitarian law," the program of action said.

"As for the situation in the Middle East, we call for the end of violence and the swift resumption of negotiations, respect for international human rights and humanitarian law, respect

for the principle of self-determination and the end of all suffering, thus allowing Israel and the Palestinians to resume the peace process, and to develop and prosper in security and freedom," the program of action added.

—Xinhua



A Palestinian youth shouts anti-Israel slogans as he shows a board reading "Stop the Palestine Holocaust" at the non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Forum of the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) on the evening of September 1 at the Natal Stadium in Durban, South Africa. XINHUA PHOTO BY XU XIANHUI (AZP)

Security Council Supports Pullout of U.N. Staff From Iraq

UNITED NATIONS—Members of the Security Council on Thursday expressed support for a recent decision made by the Office of the Iraq Program to withdraw five United Nations staff members from Iraq after Baghdad declared them persona non grata.

Jean-David Levitte, council president for the month of September, said in a statement to the press that the council fully backed the decision by Benon Sevan, executive director of the office, who withdrew the staff for their own safety after Baghdad's declaration against them.

The president said he would contact the Iraqi Permanent Representative to the U.N. to seek clarification on the

matter. "For the time being, we have no detailed information about what they could have done, and this is why I will have a discussion with Ambassador Muhammad Aldouri, to go beyond what we know and to insist on the importance to get more information," he said.

Levitte also reaffirmed the members' full support for the U.N. Iraq Program, particularly its "personnel on the ground who carry out their task under difficult conditions." Iraq on Wednesday expelled five U.N. humanitarian officials it accuses of "jeopardizing the security and the integrity of Iraq."

—Xinhua

Palestinians Set Three Conditions for Arafat-Peres Meeting

GAZA—The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) on Thursday set three conditions for a possible meeting between Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

"In order to hold such a meeting, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon must give a full and clear authorization to Peres," Palestinian Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Nabil Shaath told a press conference in Gaza.

Besides, "there must be a good arrangement for the meeting and an

obvious evidence that the proposed meeting will deal with not only security issues, but also political ones," Shaath said.

He accused Sharon of being the major obstacle to the meeting.

"It is obvious that Sharon's latest statements and actions have raised concerns of Arafat over the feasibility of this meeting," The Palestinian minister said, adding that "when Sharon said that he felt satisfied that this meeting was not held, how can Arafat expect that he (Sharon) is willing to authorize Peres?"

—Xinhua

2 Fatah Members Assassinated in Israeli Missile Attack in West Bank

GAZA—The Israeli army assassinated two Palestinians in the West Bank city of Tulekarm on Thursday afternoon.

Palestinian security sources said an Israeli chopper fired several missiles at a jeep which carried the two Palestinians at the entrance of Tulekarm, and killed them on the spot. The killed, Omar Sabah and Mustafa Anbar, were identified as members of the Palestinian mainstream movement Fatah led by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the sources added.

More than 700 people, mostly Palestinians, were killed in the over 11 months Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

—Xinhua

Three US Sailors Arrested in Japan Over Robbery

TOKYO—Japanese police in Kanagawa prefecture on Thursday arrested three U.S. Navy sailors from a warship in Yokosuka, southwest of Tokyo, on suspicion of beating up a taxi driver and stealing 8,000 yen.

Japan's Kyodo news services reported. The three sailors, Erskin Reese, Seamen Jason Smith and Joel Lopez, allegedly stole a bag of cash from a taxi driver Wednesday afternoon as they got out of his taxi in Yokosuka, the report said.

When Kabuta tried to get the bag back, the three sailors hit him in the face and fled, according to the report.

The three suspects are from the 81,123-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, it said. Xinhua

S. Asia Water Forum to be Held in Nepal

KATHMANDU—Over 200 water experts from South Asian countries will converge here from November 1 to 3 for the first South Asia Water Forum, according to a press release issued here Thursday by the Nepali Ministry of Water Resources.

The experts and representatives from non-governmental organizations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and other countries will discuss ways to develop future dams in the South Asian region in a sustainable way, the release said.

The discussions will also focus on integrated management of water resources, water for energy, environment conservation and poverty alleviation, dams and development, women and water and the price of electricity in South Asian countries, among other issues, it added.

The meeting will be jointly organized by Global Water Partnership, Nepal Water Partnership with the support from South Asia Technical Advisory Committee.

—Xinhua

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YEMEN TIMES
10 September 2001 Issue No. (37)
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Electricity problems 177
Emergency Police 199
Fire Brigade 191
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وكالة روتا للسياحة والسفر شارع الزبير، مدخل
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بيع عقارات
الكبيوتر + خيرة في مجال التسويق
والمبيعات، ت: ٧٢٨١٢٢٨
■ منير ناجي عبد الرب السبحي: بك لغة
انجليزية-إب-الشارقة، ت: ٤٠٥٢٢٦ - ص.ب:
٧٥٥٣٧
■ عبد الرحمن: دكتور خريج الأردن: طب
أسنان خبرة سابقة، يرغب في العمل في
عيادة أو مستشفى خاصة: ت: ٧١٧١٢٤٢

إعلانات شخصية مجانية بموعة
وظائف شاخرة
تعلن مؤسسة جاز الله التجارية الى
سكرتيرة تنفيذية على ان تتوفر فيها الشروط
التالية: (حسن السيرة والسلوك، ان تجيد
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صنعاء - حدة المدينة - شارع صفرت: ٤١٤٣١٦ - ٤١٤٣١٥

تأجير عقارات
■ سيارة صالون VX-R كامل التصنيات،
رصاصي، ٢٠٠١ مجمرة بسعر ٧٠.٠٠٠
دولار محمد جياس، ت: ٢٢٦٠٨٥
■ سيارة صالون لاند كروزز موديل ٨٩ لون
الزيتوني، عبد القادر: ت: ٧٢٢٠٠٦٥٦
■ دم الغزال، بحالة ممتازة جداً. الشيخ علي
ناصر عبد الله: ت: ٦١٤١٠٩
■ مطلوب سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٨٤ بحالة
جيدة، مقابل مائلتها سيارة مازدا موديل
٨٢ خصوصي بحالة جيدة جداً، مع
التراضي على الفارق السعري. حسين
العشيري، ت: ٦١٨٧٩٢

بيع عقارات
■ مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية
واستخدام الكمبيوتر+ موظفات استقبال +
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للخدمات العامة لتلفاكس: ٢٦٩٧٩٢
■ تعلن تاتش ستارز عن وجود
وظائف شاخرة وممرتبات مجزية في
المجالات الآتية: منسق شحن
وسفرات، مدير تسهيلات وشحن،
مدراء مبيعات، موزعين، مدراء
تجاربيين، سكرتيرات تنفيذيات، على
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مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية
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مدراء مبيعات، موزعين، مدراء
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نواكشوط بجانب شركة المحيط
للمقاولات.

كمبيوتر
يعلن المعهد التخصصي عن حاجته الى
شراء كمبيوترات بانتيم ١ او ٢، على ان
يكونوا في حالة جيدة: ت: ٢٧٤٨٧٠

تأجير عقارات
■ شقتين مفروشتين فرش ممتاز، كل شقة
مكونة من ثلاث غرف، صالة طعام، حمامين،
مطبخ، حوش سيارات، وذلك في شارع
الزراعة، وليد ابراهيم جعفر، ت:
٧١٢٠٧١١
■ تأجير شقة مؤنثة في شارع القيادة ٢
غرف وحمامين ومطبخ مع تلفون، محمود،
بيجر: ٥٨٥٢٠٩٢، ت: ٢٨٠٤١٠
■ عمارة مكونة من ٨ دكاكين و ٤ شقق أمام
مدرسة سيف بن ذي يزن، على شارعين،
وفيها موقف للسيارات وفيها ١٠ خطوط
تلفون، للاستفسار: ٧٩٠٠٢ - ٥٩٩٥٠

تأجير عقارات
■ بيت او أرضية مساحتها مقبولة، قرب
مستشفى ابن اليمن او جواره، ت: ٤٠٧٥٧٥
■ منزل شعبي لطيف وجميل بمبلغ سبعة
الف ريال، على ان يكون في حي خدي.
بيجر: ٥٨٣١٩٤

مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية
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للخدمات العامة لتلفاكس: ٢٦٩٧٩٢
■ تعلن تاتش ستارز عن وجود
وظائف شاخرة وممرتبات مجزية في
المجالات الآتية: منسق شحن
وسفرات، مدير تسهيلات وشحن،
مدراء مبيعات، موزعين، مدراء
تجاربيين، سكرتيرات تنفيذيات، على
ان تتوفر في المتقدمين الشروط
الآتية: (يعني الجنسية، جامعي كل
في مجال تخصصه، اجادة
استخدام الكمبيوتر، خبرة سابقة
في نفس المجال) على من يجد في
نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة الاتصال على
هاتف ٢١٨٢٦٦ او زيارتنا في
مقرنا الكائن في بداية شارع
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شراء كمبيوترات بانتيم ١ او ٢، على ان
يكونوا في حالة جيدة: ت: ٢٧٤٨٧٠

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مكونة من ثلاث غرف، صالة طعام، حمامين،
مطبخ، حوش سيارات، وذلك في شارع
الزراعة، وليد ابراهيم جعفر، ت:
٧١٢٠٧١١
■ تأجير شقة مؤنثة في شارع القيادة ٢
غرف وحمامين ومطبخ مع تلفون، محمود،
بيجر: ٥٨٥٢٠٩٢، ت: ٢٨٠٤١٠
■ عمارة مكونة من ٨ دكاكين و ٤ شقق أمام
مدرسة سيف بن ذي يزن، على شارعين،
وفيها موقف للسيارات وفيها ١٠ خطوط
تلفون، للاستفسار: ٧٩٠٠٢ - ٥٩٩٥٠

تأجير عقارات
■ بيت او أرضية مساحتها مقبولة، قرب
مستشفى ابن اليمن او جواره، ت: ٤٠٧٥٧٥
■ منزل شعبي لطيف وجميل بمبلغ سبعة
الف ريال، على ان يكون في حي خدي.
بيجر: ٥٨٣١٩٤

مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية
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■ تعلن تاتش ستارز عن وجود
وظائف شاخرة وممرتبات مجزية في
المجالات الآتية: منسق شحن
وسفرات، مدير تسهيلات وشحن،
مدراء مبيعات، موزعين، مدراء
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الآتية: (يعني الجنسية، جامعي كل
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في نفس المجال) على من يجد في
نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة الاتصال على
هاتف ٢١٨٢٦٦ او زيارتنا في
مقرنا الكائن في بداية شارع
نواكشوط بجانب شركة المحيط
للمقاولات.

حلويات القباطي الشهيرة
الرائد في صناعة الحلويات
ذات الذوق الرفيع
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سوق الحبسة،
خلف وزارة التموين والتجارة
٢٣٩٤٣٣

بيع سيارات
■ باص ميتسوبيشي ١٣ راكب بحالة جيدة،
بسر ٥٠٠.٠٠٠ ريال. قابلة للتفاوض.
٧١١٧٩٦٢
■ سيارة برادو موديل ٩٢ ديزل حبة وردي
نظيفة، قيمتها ٣٢٠٠٠ ريال سعودي، ابو
محمد: ٧١١٧٩٦٢

تأجير عقارات
■ بيت او أرضية مساحتها مقبولة، قرب
مستشفى ابن اليمن او جواره، ت: ٤٠٧٥٧٥
■ منزل شعبي لطيف وجميل بمبلغ سبعة
الف ريال، على ان يكون في حي خدي.
بيجر: ٥٨٣١٩٤

مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية
واستخدام الكمبيوتر+ موظفات استقبال +
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للخدمات العامة لتلفاكس: ٢٦٩٧٩٢
■ تعلن تاتش ستارز عن وجود
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المجالات الآتية: منسق شحن
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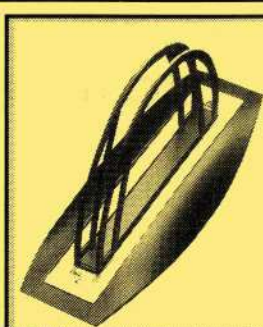
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صنعاء - شارع تعز، تلفون: ٢٤٥٠٥٩، فاكس: ٢٤٦٢٥٦
 س.ت: ٨٠٦٩، الحديدة: المظراق، حارة الترك ت: ٢٤٦٠٦٥
 فاكس: ٢٤٦٢٥٧، عدن السيلة ت: ٢٨٥٧٨٨، ج.ي.

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صنعاء - شارع مقديشو - أمام
 مارب للدواجن، تليفون: ٢١٩٨٢١

معهد رؤية النجوم اليمنية

* لغات *
 * كمبيوتر *
 * ترجمة *
 * مترجمة *
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صنعاء - ش. كلية الشرطة ت: ٢٦٥٢٥٩ - ٧٩١١٨٤٤

مركز شهاب لطب وتقويم الأسنان

ملحق بالمركز: معمل حديث لصناعة الأسنان الخزف
 وتركيب الأطقم الكاملة والجزيئية وأجهزة التقويم.
 شارع الزبيري، صنعاء، ت: ٢١٨٨٢٤، ٤٠٠٤٤٣.

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 ت: ٢٢٦٨٦٥/٦/٧/٨

واحد فروع اجنحة الشامي
 الحديدة ت: ٢٢٦٨٠٥، فاكس: ٢٢٦٨٠٥
 فاكس: ٢٢٦٨٠٥، عدن

السندباد أبو بسم

للمطبخ والمعصوب

تقدم وجبتي الإفطار والعشاء
 صنعاء - الحصة - أمام الباحة
 الدائمة
 ت: ٧١١٠٩٤٣٧
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مدارس الزهراء
التربوية الحديثة

تمهيد - أساسي - ثانوي
 - مبنى خاص للطالبات -
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 • حضانة التعليم للأزواج
 • إدارة تربوية متخصصة
 • خلق جيل متمثل بالخير
 • ومنساج بالعلم

العنوان: الأصحى الجديد
 ت: ٢٠٠٣٠١

مدارس ومناهج

معهد الدراسات والتقنية، لغات،
 الإلكترونيات، كمبيوتر، شارع الحرة تقاطع جولة
 القيادة ت: ٢٢٤٠٥٩

مدرسة الأمانة النموذجية، تمهيد،
 أساسي، ثانوي، تهذيب، حضانة، وأطباق تعليماتها
 وتعلن عن بدء التسجيل من تاريخ ٢٠٠١/٨/٢٠
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 بريطانيا وأمريكا. سنوات من الخبرة
 والنجاح المتواصل. صنعاء ت:
 ٢١٣٣١١

الغربي، جوار المركز الإيراني، ت: ٢١٥٦٠٠
 ٢١٩٧٦٠، فرع تعز، حوض الأشراف، أمام
 الخطوط الجوية اليمنية ت: ٢٢٠٢٢٢، فرع
 عمران، تم ١٧٢١-٦-٢٠٠١

مطاعم ومخابز وبهارات

مطعم الشيباني: شمس نصر الشيباني،
 وسط على القفي الشيباني، ش. حدة المدن ت:
 ٤١٥١١٦

مجموعة مطاعم جميل الشيباني: لدينا
 جناح سياحية وعائلية. استعداد تام لجميع
 المناسبات الخاصة، خدمات متميزة. تعز، ش.
 جمال، شرق مكتب التربية والتعليم ت:
 ٢٥١٧٥٩-٢٥١٨٩٢

مطعم المعلمين لاند واشي الماكولات:
 خدماتنا متميزة. عبد الله علي أحمد صنعاء-ش.
 حدة، أمام عمارة الغراسي، ت: ٧١١٤٩٠، ٥٠٠

السنية، صنعاء، ش. تعز-جوار فندق الشام،
 ت: ٦٠٢٤٠٨

مركز الأمل لطب الأسنان: أجهزة حديثة،
 خبرة عالية ت: ٢٠٦٢٢٢، شارع الزبيري، أمام
 مستشفى الجمهوري

مركز النفس المعطلة: علاج نفسي-
 باراسيكولوجي- استشارات -بحوث-
 دورات صنعاء-شارع الوحدة (الدائري) ٢٠٠١
 شمال الجامعة القديمة) تليفون: ٤٠٠٤٧٨

مطابع / دعائية

مركز العاصمة: لجميع مستلزمات الدعاية
 والإعلان، صنعاء - ش. ابو علي حي الصافية،
 المدير العام: صالح أحمد روضان، ت: ٢١١٢٠٤
 - ٢٥١٦٠٤ فاكس: ٢١١٢٠٤، ص.ب: ١٧٠٩٤
 سيار: ٧٩٠٧٧٤٩، بيجر ٥٨٣٦١٢

نظارات عبدالنبي

نصص بالمكسبوتور - لفرعية الدولية للصين
 شارع القصير، رقم ١٢ عمارة العودي،
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 وأفضل أنواع الصل الدوني. تحت إدارة
 صادق محمد أبو يادي، صنعاء، ش. الزبيري،
 جوار البنك المركزي ت: ٢٧٨٨٨١

قريش للنقل البري الدولي: فرع صنعاء،
 ت: ٢٩١٠٣٥

مركز وادي النحل لبيع أجود أنواع
 الصل الطبيعي، صنعاء، ش. سقطة المنقرع
 من ش. تعز، مقابل فندق الشام، ت: ١١٧٦٥٥

بهارات شاهين

لمتطلباتكم من البهارات والمكسرات
 والأعشاب الطبيعية والعطارة والشاي والبن
 اليمني. أجود أنواع الصل الدوني،
 صنعاء، حدة كنكي، ت: ٤٠٠٤٥٥

بهارات صنعاء

المركز الوحيد في العاصمة لأجود
 أنواع البهارات والمكسرات والشاي
 والبن اليمني والعطارة والأعشاب
 الطبية، صنعاء، ش. الزبيري أمام سوبر
 ماركت الهدى، ت: ٢٧٢٢٦٦

البكري للبهارات

والهدايا والمكسرات والشاي والبن اليمني
 والأعشاب الطبية والعطارة
 لصاحبها: حازم سيف قائد البكري
 الحصة، شارع الميثاق

مؤسسة ديباج للتصوير

مراتب، سرر، مخدات
 شارع مجاهد
 ت: ٢٧٩٥٢٢، فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٢٢

مؤسسة الشرقية للمفروشات (سجاد،
موكيت، بطانيات) بأسعار ترضي زبائننا،
 المركز الرئيسي: صنعاء، ش. تعز بجوار فندق
 لبنان، ت: ١١٩٩١٧، الفرع: ش. الرباط ت:
 ٩٠٦٦٦٦

شركة الحظا للآثاث والمفروشات: شار
 ع تعز أمام محطة بليس، ت: ١٠١١٠١، فاكس:
 ١٠١٠٢

الجوي للمفروشات والآثاث والأقمشة:
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 وتعقيم خزانات المياه.
 صنعاء - الدائري الغربي ت: ٢٠٧٨٥٥

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خبرة عالية لمكافحة الحشرات
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 صنعاء - الدائري الغربي ت: ٢٠٧٨٥٥

مؤسسة ديباج للتصوير

مراتب، سرر، مخدات
 شارع مجاهد
 ت: ٢٧٩٥٢٢، فاكس: ٢٧٩٥٢٢

مؤسسة ديباج للتصوير

مراتب، سرر، مخدات
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لصاحب: عبد الله الشيباني
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 فور، ت: ٢١١١٢١، تلفون: ٥٨٥١٧
 بيجر ٥٨٥١٧، ص.ب: ١٨٠٧

AL-SHAIBANI
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مطعم الشيباني
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ش. حدة، أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 ت: ٢١٢٢٧٥، فاكس: ٢١٧١٦١، ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

باسم محمد
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Hadda St. Infront of Al-
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والصينية وتجهيز أنواع الحفلات والأعراس
 والمناسبات ت: ٢١٢٠٠٢٢، ٧٩٦٠٥٨-٧٩٦٠٥٨، البقالة
 ٢٧٥١٠٧

الجودة والطعم أولاً: قطعة من الرأفة:
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 ٢١١٧١٦، فرعاً في سوق شميلة.

حلويات لحج: جميع أنواع الحلويات
 والسوسنة الشرقية والهندية، خبرة طويلة في
 مجال الحلويات واستعداد تام لتلبية جميع طلبات
 المناسبات. بإشراف عذراء القديس زورنا مرة
 لتصبحوا رباناً دائماً صنعاء، ش. ٤٥ أمام فندق
 اليمامة

أدوية ومستلزمات طبية

ش. مؤسسة الشهاب للتجارة العامة
 والادوية والمستلزمات الطبية، المركز
 الرئيسي: تعز، تلفون: ٢٢٧٢٩١، فاكس:
 ٢٢٢٨٧٩، صنعاء، تلفون: ٢٧٨٦٥٧، فاكس:
 ٢٧٤٤٥٥، عدن، تلفون: ٢٨٢١٢٠، الحديدة
 تلفون: ٢٥٢٤٨٧

شركة اليمن الخضراء للأدوية
 والمستلزمات الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة
 (جروسمان) السويسرية، ومن منتجاتها
 (أكوبراميل)، صنعاء، جوار فندق تاج سبأ، ت:
 ٢٧٤٤٨٧، فاكس: ٢٨٠١٥٩

مؤسسة الكامل للأدوية والمستلزمات
 الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة (بلايا السورية،
 والس لشر، التركية، ومن منتجاتها المجرة
 لورفا، تحاميل مهبلية لمنع الحمل وبدون
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 على المعدة، صنعاء - التحرير تليفون:
 ٢٧٥٠٠٠، تعز - التحرير تليفون: ٢٢٦٥٠٤

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الشيباني الحديث

لصاحب: عبد الله الشيباني
 صنعاء، ش. حدة أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 فور، ت: ٢١١١٢١، تلفون: ٥٨٥١٧
 بيجر ٥٨٥١٧، ص.ب: ١٨٠٧

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 Sana'a, Hadda Str. Tel. 241169, Telefax:
 508597, Pager: 5876235, P.O.Box: 18097

مطعم الشيباني
سوبر دي لوكس

ش. حدة، أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 ت: ٢١٢٢٧٥، فاكس: ٢١٧١٦١، ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

باسم محمد
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والصينية وتجهيز أنواع الحفلات والأعراس
 والمناسبات ت: ٢١٢٠٠٢٢، ٧٩٦٠٥٨-٧٩٦٠٥٨، البقالة
 ٢٧٥١٠٧

الجودة والطعم أولاً: قطعة من الرأفة:
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 ٢١١٧١٦، فرعاً في سوق شميلة.

حلويات لحج: جميع أنواع الحلويات
 والسوسنة الشرقية والهندية، خبرة طويلة في
 مجال الحلويات واستعداد تام لتلبية جميع طلبات
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 لتصبحوا رباناً دائماً صنعاء، ش. ٤٥ أمام فندق
 اليمامة

أدوية ومستلزمات طبية

ش. مؤسسة الشهاب للتجارة العامة
 والادوية والمستلزمات الطبية، المركز
 الرئيسي: تعز، تلفون: ٢٢٧٢٩١، فاكس:
 ٢٢٢٨٧٩، صنعاء، تلفون: ٢٧٨٦٥٧، فاكس:
 ٢٧٤٤٥٥، عدن، تلفون: ٢٨٢١٢٠، الحديدة
 تلفون: ٢٥٢٤٨٧

شركة اليمن الخضراء للأدوية
 والمستلزمات الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة
 (جروسمان) السويسرية، ومن منتجاتها
 (أكوبراميل)، صنعاء، جوار فندق تاج سبأ، ت:
 ٢٧٤٤٨٧، فاكس: ٢٨٠١٥٩

مؤسسة الكامل للأدوية والمستلزمات
 الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة (بلايا السورية،
 والس لشر، التركية، ومن منتجاتها المجرة
 لورفا، تحاميل مهبلية لمنع الحمل وبدون
 هرمونات تامل الصداق قوي على الأم خفيف
 على المعدة، صنعاء - التحرير تليفون:
 ٢٧٥٠٠٠، تعز - التحرير تليفون: ٢٢٦٥٠٤

مطعم ومخازن
الشيباني الحديث

لصاحب: عبد الله الشيباني
 صنعاء، ش. حدة أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 فور، ت: ٢١١١٢١، تلفون: ٥٨٥١٧
 بيجر ٥٨٥١٧، ص.ب: ١٨٠٧

AL-SHAIBANI
Restaurant

Owned by:
 Abdul-Qawee R. Al-Shaibani
 Sana'a, Hadda Str. Tel. 241169, Telefax:
 508597, Pager: 5876235, P.O.Box: 18097

مطعم الشيباني
سوبر دي لوكس

ش. حدة، أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 ت: ٢١٢٢٧٥، فاكس: ٢١٧١٦١، ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

باسم محمد
 عبده الشيباني

Al-Shaibani
Restaurant

Hadda St. Infront of Al-
 Komaim Center Tel: 266375
 Fax: 2676619

والصينية وتجهيز أنواع الحفلات والأعراس
 والمناسبات ت: ٢١٢٠٠٢٢، ٧٩٦٠٥٨-٧٩٦٠٥٨، البقالة
 ٢٧٥١٠٧

الجودة والطعم أولاً: قطعة من الرأفة:
 لأجود أنواع الحلويات هريسة الجبلان
 وغيرها... الوحيد في اليمن، تصل منتجاتنا إلى
 الخليج وأوروبا وأمريكا، صنعاء، سوق عس، ت:
 ٢١١٧١٦، فرعاً في سوق شميلة.

حلويات لحج: جميع أنواع الحلويات
 والسوسنة الشرقية والهندية، خبرة طويلة في
 مجال الحلويات واستعداد تام لتلبية جميع طلبات
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 لتصبحوا رباناً دائماً صنعاء، ش. ٤٥ أمام فندق
 اليمامة

أدوية ومستلزمات طبية

ش. مؤسسة الشهاب للتجارة العامة
 والادوية والمستلزمات الطبية، المركز
 الرئيسي: تعز، تلفون: ٢٢٧٢٩١، فاكس:
 ٢٢٢٨٧٩، صنعاء، تلفون: ٢٧٨٦٥٧، فاكس:
 ٢٧٤٤٥٥، عدن، تلفون: ٢٨٢١٢٠، الحديدة
 تلفون: ٢٥٢٤٨٧

شركة اليمن الخضراء للأدوية
 والمستلزمات الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة
 (جروسمان) السويسرية، ومن منتجاتها
 (أكوبراميل)، صنعاء، جوار فندق تاج سبأ، ت:
 ٢٧٤٤٨٧، فاكس: ٢٨٠١٥٩

مؤسسة الكامل للأدوية والمستلزمات
 الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة (بلايا السورية،
 والس لشر، التركية، ومن منتجاتها المجرة
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 ٢٧٥٠٠٠، تعز - التحرير تليفون: ٢٢٦٥٠٤

مطعم ومخازن
الشيباني الحديث

لصاحب: عبد الله الشيباني
 صنعاء، ش. حدة أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 فور، ت: ٢١١١٢١، تلفون: ٥٨٥١٧
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مطعم الشيباني
سوبر دي لوكس

ش. حدة، أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 ت: ٢١٢٢٧٥، فاكس: ٢١٧١٦١، ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

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 ٢٧٥١٠٧

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 اليمامة

أدوية ومستلزمات طبية

ش. مؤسسة الشهاب للتجارة العامة
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 الرئيسي: تعز، تلفون: ٢٢٧٢٩١، فاكس:
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شركة اليمن الخضراء للأدوية
 والمستلزمات الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة
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مؤسسة الكامل للأدوية والمستلزمات
 الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة (بلايا السورية،
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مطعم ومخازن
الشيباني الحديث

لصاحب: عبد الله الشيباني
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مطعم الشيباني
سوبر دي لوكس

ش. حدة، أمام مركز الكم التجاري
 ت: ٢١٢٢٧٥، فاكس: ٢١٧١٦١، ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

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ش. حدة، أمام مركز الكم التجاري
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 اليمامة