

# YEMENTIMES



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#### SANAA January 11th thru 17th 1999

Mahboob Ali Speaks of Deteriorating Press Freedom in Yemen.

Yemen's Oil and Gas Industry: No Breakthrough in Sight!

Morality in Islam: The Place of Value in Society. Page 10.

Vol. IX, Issue No. 2 • Price 30 Riyals

What to Do to Upgrade the Lot of Rural Yemeni Women. Page 12.

# Yemeni-UK Relations: RAPID DETERIORATION

The Republic of Yemen and the United Kingdom barely came out of the cold bilateral relations that followed Yemen's 1994 civil. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his team, coming victorious out of the civil war, were not happy with Britain's position during the war.

Through patience and foresight, the two countries were able to collect the pieces and work on new, improved relations. Indeed, a warm and vibrant bilateral relationship was achieved in a very short time

By 1996, the Yemeni Foreign Minister at the time, Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, visited London, and the UK Foreign Minister. Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, responded by a visit to Sanaa. Since then, several senior officials, parliamentary and academic delegations exchanged visits. The climax came with the visit of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to London in 1998.

Parallel to the official warming up, many private trade delegations were popping in and out of the two countries in search of business opportunities.

It all looked wonderful. Then all of a sudden, there was trouble. Apparently, London reached a

not-so glorious assessment of Yemen's democratization process as well as of the level of tolerance of the rulers in Sanaa. With that background, new difficulties helped break the camel's back.

At the same time, Yemeni authorities grew less and less comfortable with the British role - locally and in the region. Locally, the return of warm bilateral relations did not lead to any sizable bilateral assistance or investment from the UK. Official and private British involvement with Yemen remained minimal.

Within the region, the teaming of the UK with the US in the recent bombing of Iraq dismayed many Yemenis, including senior officials. Hence the scene was being gradually prepared for a cooling off of the relations.

The first problem was the Abyan crisis. Kidnappers had picked up 16 tourists - 12 Britons, 2 Americans and 2 Australians, on 29th December. The next day, army and security units stormed the hideout of the kidnappers in an effort to free the hostages. Unfortunately, there were casualties. Among the tourists, 3 Britons and one Australian were killed,

The UK government was upset, because it had advised against the use of force. It was also upset by what it perceived as a misreporting of events.

There were more complications. Sanaa, citing national sovereignty and proper diplomatic conduct, is reluctant to give full access to a the present mood.

Scotland Yard team that arrived here to investigate the case.

Then there was another crisis. The Daily Telegraph ran a story on January 3rd quoting an official at the Foreign Office in London. He said that Yemen's application for membership to the Commonwealth of Nations may not succeed. That triggered a hasty and negative response from Sanaa. In a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry on Monday 4th, the Yemeni government announced that it was no longer interested in pursuing the membership application.

A clarification from the British embassy in Sanaa did not help though it assured that the article did not represent the UK Government's views and that British support for Yemen's membership did not change.

There was yet another crisis. Five British nationals were arrested, among others, on charges of sabotage. The Yemeni Government had earlier announced that the Abyan kidnappers were linked to fundamentalist/terrorist groups based in London.

Finally, John Brooke: a British national was kidnapped from the Haliburton compound near Marib on January 9th. The identity or demands of the kidnappers were not known as the paper went to

It looks like Yemeni-UK relations are destined for a deep freeze. unless the two sides snap out of

SERVERS

### Appeal to President Saleh:

## "Is there room for independent journalism?"

There is a rising level of attack The 26th September Newspaper, against me, the Yemen Times, and generally all opposition newspapers in Yemen. Three different articles on the last page of Issue # 837 dated 7/1/1999 of 26th September Newspaper owned by the State of Yemen attacked Al-Wahdawi Newspaper (mouthpiece of the Nasserite Party), Al-Shoura Newspaper (mouthpiece of Ittihad Al-Qiwa Al-Sha'abiyah Party), and the Yemen Times (an independent newspaper).

It is illegal to use state resources in inter-party political competition. If the attacks had been in newspapers representing the People's General Congress, which also carry lots of attack, it would have been less objectionable, though the language used is pretty cheap and low.

which is managed by the press secretary of the president, also carried another article on page 2. This article openly threatened me. First, it accused me of high treason, of conspiring against the supreme interests of the nation, and of working for Western intelligence agencies, international zionism and the masonic movement. But that is not all. The paper, in addition, ominously wrote: "...Saqqaf is working his way to suicide ... "

I want to appeal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh who has worked hard to take Yemen from totalitarianism to a democratizing system. The President repeatedly stated his commitment for tolerance and differences of opinion. Printing open threats in official newspapers against editors and journalists is contrary to all that. It is contrary to basic rule of law. The President and his men know very well that I've never worked against the interests of Yemen. Moreover, I do not see myself as an enemy of President Saleh or the regime. I do criticize their mistakes, but that falls within my duty as a journalist. I am actually serving Yemen's interests.

Mr. President, let me say that as editor of the Yemen Times, I cannot turn it into a carbon copy of the official newspapers. However, if issuing the Yemen Times will cost me my life, as the threats indicate, I do not want to continue with it.

This matter is in your hands!

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

# **Mid-Term Exams**

### **ASSESSING 3.5 MILLION**

public and private school systems of Yemen because we will live with the anxiety of just concluded their mid-term examinations. The results will be announced in two weeks after the Eid Al-Fitr holidays, according to a source at the Ministry of Education.

Parents as well as students/pupils lived through difficult times over the last few days. "The fact that the exams coincided with Ramadhan meant that families had to make a double adjustment. First because of the Ramadhan timetable and change in lifestyle; and second because of the emergency-like situation declared at home to meet the requirements of our children to prepare for their exams," complained a Sanaa-based father who has five children at school. "It is not over yet. Now we

About 3.5 million students and pupils in the will not be able to enjoy Eid Al-Fitr holidays waiting for the results. I wish the Ministry of Education would make the schools announce the results immediately," he added. Mid-term examinations represent 30-50% of the overall grades for the year.

Students in the 9th and 12th grades do not have mid-terms. Their performance depends on the final exams that take place at the end of the academic year.

University students have also been off the hook. Their mid-terms (for colleges still based on the old year-long evaluation system) and the final semester exams (for colleges based on the term/quarter system) will take place after Eid Al-Fitr.



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# OUR EWPOIN

### **New Year's Resolution:** A GOOD WESTERN IDEA

I want to devote this week's editorial to a useful tradition that exists in the West. At the beginning of every year, individuals look back at the year just completed, take stock of their situation, and plan for the new year. The first step in this planning process is to take a resolution (or a few) aimed at improving their lives and performance.

The resolution can be simple or elaborate. Some people decide to quit smoking, others may wish to go back to school. When I was in the United State, a neighboring couple decided to simply pack up and move to another state. They had been thinking about the move for a while. In short, the new year is a moment to think deeply about one's conditions and decide to do something to bring about a meaningful change.

Unfortunately, we do not have such a tradition in our Yemeni community. That does not mean we do not plan. Some of us do. But, we do not have a conscious re-thinking at a certain specific moment in time. In my opinion, we can pick up this habit, and start applying it. To me, it looks like a good idea which can be given universal application. I am hoping we can apply it here in

What are the things we can address in a new year resolution? Of course, this is a totally private matter, and individuals can decide for themselves depending on their conditions and priorities. But there are a few shared concerns.

Let us see. There are some bad social habits. Smoking and chewing qat will top this list. Can individuals, especially the young and educated look into the possibility of quitting smoking and/or chewing qat? This would a welcome decision at many levels. The individual will enjoy a better health, more available income, more time, etc. The family will be spared the hazards of the smoke and the chew, and will have more money to spend on other needs. Society will also benefit directly and

There are issues related to performance at the job. Can government clerks make a commitment to show up at work on time, and stay put until the end of the working hours? This will lead to marked improvements in their performance.

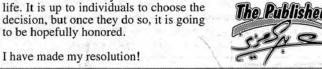
Our young people, especially those going to school, can make decisions that will have marvelous effects on their learning. Most young people do not plan their spare time. If they can commit to spend one hour every day, say in the evenings, to study, that will make wonders. Some of the young people can also spare one hour every day for sports or other physical

Our politicians, officials and security/army officers have lots of room to improve their performance. I could think of a dozen resolutions they could make. Sheikhs and businessmen can also afford a couple of resolutions.

Whatever the decision, the "New Year Resolution" is a fantastic habit which can only lead to a better life. It is up to individuals to choose the

to be hopefully honored.

I have made my resolution!





An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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#### Kidnappers Want to Swap Hostage for Prisoner

On Sunday evening, January 10th, persons representing Dahm tribe in Marib, who are holding a British hostage, told mediators that they want the authorities to release one of their own in exchange for the British hostage. Their man is convicted of murder, according to sources.

Dahm tribesman have snatched Mr. John Brooke who works for Haliburton.

#### **Immigrants Conference in May**

A conference for Yemeni immigrants will be held during May 1999. About 200 Yemeni immigrants in addition to businessmen and intellectuals will participated in the conference.

The conference will discuss the conditions of Yemenis abroad and the ways to solve the difficulties they face there, and what the Yemeni government can do.

#### Opposition '99 Program

The Opposition Parties Coordination Supreme Council held a meeting on January 4 to form the 1999 program of the council. The program mainly concentrate upon the council's attitude towards national reconciliation and political and judicial reforms, especially election system law and local government law.

#### Nephrology Meeting

Organized by the Renal Disease Charitable Society and National Kidney Foundation, the First Yemeni Nephrology Meeting will be held from February 16 to 18, 1999 at the Police Officers Club, Sanaa. The meeting will be supported by the Ministry of Health, the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, and Al-Thawra General Hospital. Medical equipment and pharmaceutical exhibition will be held in barrel with the meeting.

#### Sanaa University in Cairo

Invited by Al-Ahram Egyptian Agency, a delegation from Sanaa University will participate in the Cairo International Exhibition. The exhibition will be held from January 28 to February 13. The delegation will participate in some cultural seminars after attending the exhibition.

أجمل آيات التهاني والتبريكات نزفها للأخ خلدون محمد عبدالرب القدسي

كافة موظفي مؤسسة «سارين» للتجارة عنهم مديرها العام سمير محمد الكاهلي

#### YT Weekly Poll

Yemen Times Weekly Poll question is placed at http://yementimes.com/#poll Do you approve the Yemeni Govern-ment's action in using force to free hostages from kidnappers?

#### Result

NEVER! There are always peaceful ways to free hostages: 40% NO, as long as kidnappers ask for projects and services they were promised: 6% NO, as long as hostages' lives are in true danger: 12% YES, otherwise kidnapping would turn out to be good business: 42%

#### **PCS Recent Projects**

The Popular Charitable Society has organized several projects during Ramadhan. The marketing exhibitions in which Ramadhan and Eid needs are sold with suitable prices will continue until Ramadhan 27 (January 14). The Society has been offering Iftar meals for poor people in some governorates right from the beginning of Ramadhan. Moreover, they distribute foods' (flour, vegetable oils, and sugar) free to some poor people in all governorates.

Before Ramadhan ends, the society is planning to distribute Eid clothing to poor children. Now, the society is looking for

support to organize training programs for poor people to help them earn their own living by themselves.

#### **Productive Families Exhibition**

An exhibition for Egyptian Productive Families is being held from January 9 to 15. The opening event was attended by the Minister of Pensions and Social Affairs, the Egyptian ambassador to Yemen and a group of officials and expatriates. The exhibition includes hand made carpets, wooden and copper products, furniture, and ready made clothes.

#### **US Republican Congressional** Staffers in Sanaa

A 3-person congressional staffers from the US Republican Party are in town. The group headed by Deborah Bodlander of the Middle East Committee will hold many meetings with Government officials, politicians, journalists and other opinion makers.

#### 625 Prisoners Released

Directed by the President Ali Abdullah Saleh, 625 prisoners from various governorate of the country who spent 3 fourth of their punishment in prisons were released during the Holy Month of Ramadhan. Another 119 persons who were imprisoned because of debts and terminated their punishments are expected to be released during the few coming days.

#### 63 Projects Licensed in Aden

Eng. Iqbal Ba-Haroon, Director-General of the General Investment Authority, Aden Branch, stated that 63 new investment projects were licensed during 1998. He added that the total capital of the projects is YR 1.4 billion, and that the projects will employ 2,202 persons.

Many projects licensed in Yemen are never implemented because of complications and difficulties.

#### French Food Supply to Yemen

A ship containing food supply from the Republic of France to Yemen arrived Hodeida seaport on January 7, 1999. Since 1996, France supplied

Yemen with 5840 tons of flour. About 500 tons of this amount are expected to be transported on a French ship from Djibouti to the Socotra island in the near future. The rest 5340 tons will be sold. The revues will be invested by the Ministry of Planning and Development and the French Embassy to improve food production in Yemen.

#### Journalists' Conference

Concluding its session on January 6, the Central Council of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate decided to make the Syndicate's Second Conference on February 21, 1999. The council have appointed committees to prepare for the conference.

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أسرتا «يمن تايمز » و «البنك العربي » بأحر التهاني والتبريكات للشاب الخلوق

الأستاذ رضا عبدالرحمن السقاف

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# "There is no press freedom without democracy, and there is never democracy without freedom of the press."

There has been visible backsliding in press freedom in Yemen. That is clear from the falling level of official tolerance to differences in opinion. That problem is further complicated by the failure of the journalists' syndicate to take an active role in protecting independent and opposition journalists.

One of the individuals who tries to address this problem is Mr. Mahboub Ali. Mahboub is at once the Manager Arab Region's Center of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and Member of the Executive Board of the outgoing Yemeni Journalists Syndicate. Mahboub, 45, holds a university degree in jour-

nalism from Ukraine. He has a long experience in journalism, and held leading positions with various newspapers such as 14th October, Al-Thawri. He is a regular columnist in many local

and regional newspapers. Dr. Salah Haddash, Managing Editor of Yemen interviewed Mr. Mahboub Ali and filed the fol-

measures to re-

create the syn-

address these issues.

Finally, there is the heated polit-

ical drive to influence the organ-

izations. We have to really

One way to do that is to re-draft

the charter of the syndicate along

Q: How do you evaluate, as an

official at an international

media organization, press freedom in Yemen and the per-

formance of the Yemeni press?

A: We cannot talk about freedom

of the press separately and inde-pendently of democracy. They

complement each other or rather

they are two sides of the same

coin. There is no freedom of the

press without democracy, and there is never democracy without

The Yemeni experiment, though

still young, as it began with the

reunification of Yemen in 1990,

deserves encouragement. Those

who believe that freedom of the

press is the sole right of media

men are at fault and harbor a

wrong concept which does not serve democracy activists. Freedom of the press is a basic requirement for democracy. At

the same time, it is its strong defenses, protector and watchful

Therefore, protecting press freedom, which was born with the

birth of Yemeni unity and democ-

racy, is the responsibility of the

whole society and not only of

journalists. At the same time,

press freedom represents a gain to

the whole society with all its

sectors and individuals regardless

of their political or ideological

Yemen is currently viewed with

respect in the world because of

the freedom of expression and

opinion and freedom of the press which it enjoys. A visible evidence of such global apprecia-

tion is the convening of the U.N.

and UNESCO sponsored and

organized international seminar

in early January, 1996 in Sanaa.

That gathering met under the the

theme of "Independent and Plu-

ralist Arab Media" and resulted in

the issuance of the 'Sanaa Dec-

laration. A large number of Arab

and international journalists par-

ticipated. The Yemeni authority

and press should cherish and

endeavor to maintain that inter-

Q: What is the role of the Inter-

national Journalists Organiza-

tion (IJO) and its regional

center in Yemen and what are

national recognition.

freedom of the press.

Therefore,

belongings.

the new realities and objectives.

# Q: Could you give us a brief There is also the background on the Yemeni issue of administrative

A: The YJS was founded in the seventies. After the re-unification of the nation in 1990, efforts were exerted to establish a unified syndicate, but to no avail.

The YJS was established in Sanaa in April, 1976. Two months later, a similar body was created in Aden. The two organizations maintained relations and some degree of coordination.

Visits were exchanged between representatives of the two syndicates. They could not, however. break the barriers created by the politicians in both Yemeni states at that time. This contrasts markedly with the Union of Yemeni Writers which managed to work with one entity representing Yemenis in the north and the south since the early seven-

After reunification of Yemen in May, 1990. The first unification conference for both syndicates was held in June, 1990, in which a unified YJS was declared.

#### Q: Why was there no second conference, despite the stipulations of the bylaws?

A: It is true that a long period has passed since the first general conference. This makes the present bodies of the YJS unconstitutional as the time-mandate of the elected persons have expired. However, despite all circumstances, the syndicate was able, with the support of all journalists regardless of their ideological affiliation, to maintain unity of

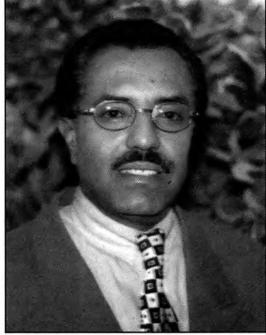
Of course, the issue of a paralyzed syndicate was debated feverishly in different meetings, including meetings of the YJS's central council which is highest authority.

The meetings which took place over the last few days resulted in a decision to hold the second general conference on February 21st, 1999. In my opinion, the general conference is the goal sought by all in order to find appropriate solutions to the problems and difficulties confronting the syndicate.

#### Q: What are these difficulties?

A: There are people who participated in elections in the various governorates, but who are not really journalists. That affected the outcome of electing representatives to the general con-

Then there is the problem of financial requirements. The YJS is totally dependent on government funding, which makes it unable to do its job properly in terms of protecting journalists.



its activities in the regional and international arenas?

A: The IJO is a voluntary, professional organization that is totally independent. It is over 50 years old. The Organization has more than a quarter of a million journalist members in more than 110 countries and has regional centers in five continents. I head the one in Sanaa which was established in November, 1991.

The IJO is mainly concerned with protecting and defending journalists no matter what the circumstances they face while per-forming their noble duty. Among the Organization's top concerns are also the training and rehabilitating of journalists. It further encourages the establishment of local professional entities in various countries in addition to regional ones.

The IJO is an internationally recognized non-governmental organization and is an 'A' observer member of the U.N. and UNESCO's Consultative Council. It participates in world activities

Trade inquiries have recently been received from the following Indian exporters. This is published for the befit of Yemeni importers. Interested importers are advised to get in touch with the concerned Indian party/parties. All norms prescribed for international trade must be observed. To enable this Mission to intervene if anything goes wrong with the Indian party, it would be in fitness of things if every norm laid down for international

Embassy of India

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Kunal (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	91-11-2481009	91-11-2481749	Men's, Ladies. Children's Wear
Umedica Laboratories Ltd., Mumbai	91-22-2854715	91-22-2041400	Pharmaceuticals
Manohar Exports, Bombay	91-22-3867170	91-22-3871898	Stainless Steel/Aluminum Utensils Hena. Tea. Tobacco. Blankets. Handicrafts
S.B. Joshi Enterprises, Mumbai	91-22-5285389	91-22-5291516	Rice, Industrial Acids, Iron & Steel Materials
Shri Prasar International, Morbi	91-2822-40406	91-2822-22992	Building Material, All types of Paints, Plaster of Paris, Plain and Colored Glasses
Ajay Syscon Pvt. Ltd., Pune	91-212-339582		Designers & Manufacturers of Sophisticated electronics Process Control Systems, especially for Foundries, Steel Plants & Process Industries
ALUFOIL Products Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	2214989	91-33-2214988	Aluminum Foil based packaging Material for Pharmaceutical, confectionery & cigarette industries
Emtex Industries (India) Ltd., Mumbai	91-22-2014745	91-22-2032106	Fabrics & Made-up articles, Readymade Garments, Bed sets etc.
Paramount conductors Ltd., Nagpur	91-7104-37316	91-7104-35288	Manufacturers of Machines and Instruments & supplier of manufacturing know how for setting up manufacturing units for AAC/AAAC/ACSQ Conductor, PVC wires & Cable upto 1100 volts, super Enamelled copper wire, transformers etc.
Shilpa International, Surat	91-261-421501	91-261-420626	Tooth brushes and hair combs
K.K Thaker, Mumbai	91-22-2672879	91-22-6113977	Spare parts for Rock Drillings Machine and compressor parts
Nilkamal Plastics Ltd., Mumbai	91-22-8361366	91-22-8361923	Plastic moulded furniture and Plastic material handling crates
Galaxy Clocks, Rajkot	91-281-234139	01-281-224888	Quartz Wall clocks
Priyanka Carbon & Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	91-79-6564190	91-79-6767559	Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks/Bag
A. Banerjee, Mumbai	91-22-6714599	91-22-6160895	Cotton Yarn Grey Bleached Mercerized & Dyed. Sewing thread Cotton voile. Acrylic Wool

sponsored by both organizations Ethiopian on the regional and international

We have recently decided to issue an Arabic version of the international bulletin from the Sanaa regional office. That is why we decided to move our printing press from the regional center for the African countries in Addis Ababa to the one for Arab countries in Sanaa. Negotiations are currently under way with the

government complete the necessary procedures for this purpose. As far as Yemen is concerned, the Center organized a specialized training course for Arab journalists, including Yemenis. The Center also joined the Paris-based UNESCO's Consultative Council in organizing the afore-mentioned international seminar in Sanaa in January 1990 along other specialized inter-

to national organizations. regional center further dinates its efforts with the Arab Journalists Union which is the regional entity of the Arab journalists in its capacity as member of the IJO. In 1999, the regional center's efforts will focus on issuing media periodicals. We plan to use the forthcoming international press day - May 3rd - to promote ' more international appreciation for journalism.

### Meeting Over Ramadhan Meals

### الملتقي على موائد رمضائ

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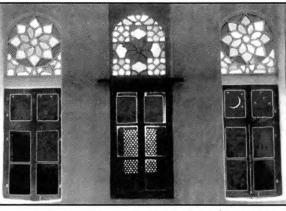
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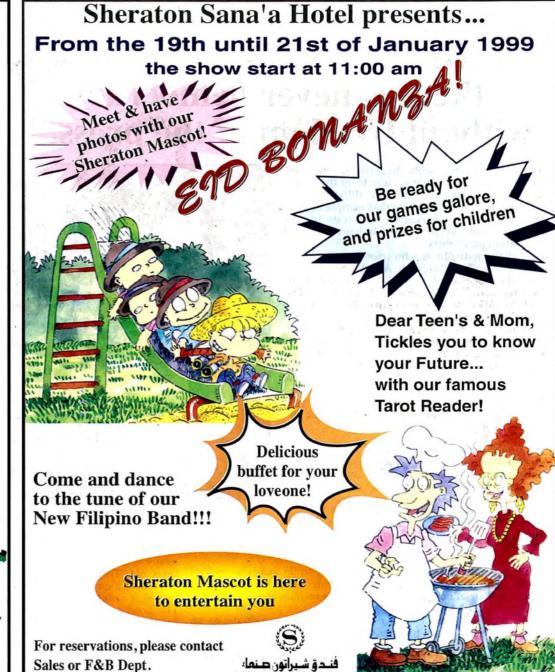


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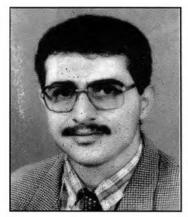




This is an *OPINION* page.

Every week, a different intellectual writes a FOCUS on a pertinent issue!

### THE YOUTH OF YEMEN: **Frustrated Present and Uncertain Future!**



Taiz Office Editor, Yemen Times

By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi,

Nobody can deny the glaring fact that the youth are the powerhouse of any nation. If the are strong, educated and welloriented, their nations become stronger prosper. They can look at the future with hope and Tomorrow will bring better times for all.

All nations pin their hope on the younger generations, their energy and other potential. It is by proper exploitation of this energy

and potential that nations grow. But what if a society is oblivious to its youth? What if a system is not working to bring its young population to their full potential? What if a nation does not empower its next generation with knowledge and correct orientation in order to build a better tomorrow?

To drive the point home, what if our youths are at an impasse and on the horns of a dilemma. That is, they are facing the ordeals of the overwhelming question of being and becoming.

Our youngsters are pessimistic about the future. They see a dark present and an even darker tomorrow. Their approach to life is full of frustration. They feel lost and insecure. They are frightened of what is to come. This is the impression I got from dis-

cussing local and national issues

with young people in Taiz. **Gamal Street: Good Shelter** 

A quick look at the streets of Taiz, particularly Gamal Street, will tell lots of books about the plight of young males and females of Taiz. The streets have become an important past-time for huge crowds of young boys and girls aimlessly drifting back and forth. They walk up and down the streets - talking loudly, flirting, teasing and haggling.

I was shocked at the huge number of young men and women doing nothing by pacing the streets - day in and day out. If you go out there and sit at one corner and simply observe, as I did for a few days, you will see the same people doing the same things over and over. How depressing!

This phenomenon is not limited to Taiz alone. The same thing happens in all our cities - Sanaa, Aden, Hodeidah, Ibb, Mukalla,

I am not here to put blames, especially not on the youths only. I simply want to discuss a disturbing phenomenon and analyze what can be done about it.

The message I carry is that a lot of our young people feel lost and have nothing meaningful to keep them busy. Basically, this is an opportunity lost for the nation as we cannot benefit from the potent energy and resource that these young people represent. But more ominously, if we cannot harness this energy for good use, it could be exploited in bad way leading to enormous difficulties for the future of this country.

Where to Go?

Some people have spent many years going to school, even at university level - either inside or outside the country. Now they have graduated, but find that there are no job opportunities available for them. They feel frustrated. They have studied hard and graduated in the hope of finding jobs. They can contribute to the welfare and progress of their country. They have the ability to be productive.

But, they are not given the chance. They face a bitter reality.

So, 'where to go and what to do?' is a difficult and disconcerting question these people repeat. I talked to some of them. Some actually continue to struggle very

hard and have not lost heart. They are willing to accept any job with any salary even if it doesn't rise up to their qualifications.

Professor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was the other day repeating a story told to him by Mr. Abdul-Wassa Hayel Saeed. Abdul-Wassa said:

"As I come out of our office building in Sanaa I usually meet a lot of beggars or simply people who ask for help. For a few days, I observed there were three young boys who were standing on the side. I could see the appeals in their eyes, but they were too shy to speak.

On the third day, I asked the guard to let them in, and I received them in my office. 'What can I do for you?' I asked. They said we are not beggars. We graduated from high school two years ago. We have no money to continue education, and we have been looking hard for work. 'Can you help us?'

'I summoned our administrative manager and asked him to look for jobs for them. But he shocked me. He said that the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies can immediately dispose of at least a third of its workforce and productivity will not be affected. We cannot employ more people, and we are keeping the ones we have only because we don't want to aggravate an already bad unemployment situation.

'At this moment, the young men said we do not want clerical jobs. We will do anything. We will even serve as office boys.

"I was just sitting there with grief in my heart. I told them to come back after the Eid Al-Fitr holidays."

That story told by Abdul-Wassa Hayel summarizes the situation.

**Frustration Dominates** 

Having seen their seniors jobless and wholly frustrated, schoolboys have lost interest in studying.

They are not interested, because they do not see the kind of education they get as a tool for a better future. Whenever urged to read and work hard, they refuse by shrugging their shoulder. "Of what use is studying" is a quick and casual answer one gets from students these days.

They argue that the way to wealth and prosperity in Yemen today is not through knowledge and hard work, but by linking up to influential power centers either through hypocritical political affiliation, kissing up to the regime and the rulers, or by simple forgeries or outright

stealing and robbing. Having witnessed the fate of their seniors who have gone through the system, many young people have concluded that going through the system leads to a dead end. Many would argue that people who studied hard are now jobless. They further argue that people who work hard are penniless. Their conclusion is simple: the system does not work.

At the same time, they point to a lot of ignorant and lazy people who have become rich and influential. They point to the socalled sheikhs who receive fat budgetary allocations from the state. They point to the hypo-crites who receive generous hand-outs from the rulers of this country because they kiss-up to them or send them 'reports' about what is going on.

In short, the well-being of a person in Yemen today has little to do with how much informed you are or how hard you work. The regime does not promote or even value the qualities of hard work and knowledge. That is because unqualified, undeserving and lazy people are holding high ranking positions in the state. Not only are they unable to deliver, but they also work to intentionally marginalize qualified people. is one tield in Therefore nowadays, many of a real imprint.

moded and irrelevant.

But some of our young folks have not able to live with this conclusion. They either go nuts or commit suicide. The numerous daily cases of such incidents are good evidence. More to the point. if you do like me and sit at one of the street corners, you will see evidence of what I am saying. A large number of young people prowling the streets of our cities aimlessly.

our young people view education

as a secondary concern. They see

the value of hard work as out-

#### Government & Youth

The Government of Yemen has announced 1999 to be the 'Year of the Youth'. But nobody should

take that seriously.

The two ministries most relevant to the youth are managed by Sanaa University professors who have PhDs. We cannot blame the president or prime minister for not choosing highly qualified people. These are as qualified as they can get.

The issue is not academic qualifications. It is personal character and management abilites. Those ministers, in spite of their best efforts and good intentions, have not been able to make any real contribution or change.

The youth of Yemen deserve a higher priority in the efforts of the state. It is through them and by them that the future will be built. The unemployment rate in Yemen is estimated at a staggering 38%. While that is already a terrible waste of manpower, it is a pity that an increasing number of the jobless are among the educated people of Yemen. We cannot afford that our best are unable to work.

The economic and administrative reforms are supposed to help raise the level of efficiency. This is one field in which it can make

cruitment



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-Familiar with workshop and plant environments

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### **Land Reforms in the Former PDRY**

Independence, when it came in 1967, brought an entirely different situation to South Yemen. The constitution asserted state ownership over all land, and a process of nationalization was implemented from 1969 onwards. This measures taken then still have a direct and immediate relevance to the contemporary situation in Yemen.

The Land Reform Law no. 27 of 1970 was issued restricting individual land ownership to 20 feddans of irrigated and up to 40 feddans of rained land. Families were allowed to own double these land holdings. In the revolutionary fervor of the early 1970's, authorities encouraged peasants to get involved in uprisings known as intifadhat to evict landowners and take over the lands. This presented a few practical problems: intended as a move to overthrow the feudal landowners and to empower the oppressed peasantry, it did not always work out that way.

In particular, most land owners in Yemen were not feudal or pseudo feudal landowners. Most of the few who were, had fled at independence as they had been either supporters of the British or of the defeated Liberation movement the FLOSY - as was the case of the Abdali in Lahej or the Qu'ayti and Kathiri ruling families in Hadhramaut, or large owners such as the Al-Kaf and others. Much of this land was turned into state farms.

Its repossession today has not



created a group of dispossessed farmers, but rather a group of unemployed salaried and casual workers. In most areas, agricultural land had been held in small plots by farmers of tribal and other origins. However the revolutionary zeal of the NLF militants who lacked political sophistication and training meant that they insisted on imple-menting the Land Reform through intifadhat even in areas where there was no social basis to do so. As a result in many areas, farmers exchanged plots of land, handing to their colleagues their own pots and taking in exchange others of similar size and conditions. This process usually took place without bitterness and by mutual agreement, thus ensuring formal implementation of Land Reform while making little difference to local socio-economic conditions. In these areas there was almost no violence; if there was

any it was unrelated to land redistribution.

In other areas, the situation was different and the *intifadhat* were an opportunity for settling scores, both through land redistribution and through the infliction of violence on former land owners and other 'oppressors' of the farming classes. This was the case in some parts of Wadi Hadhramaut, (particularly near Shibam and Seiyun), in Abyan Delta and Wadi Tuban.

Wadi Tuban.

The bitterness left by the Land Reform is still very much alive today. These events took place about 25 years ago and the people involved are still in many cases alive and present. Many of those who left the country during this period are now returning with thoughts of revenge. Once the lands were taken over, the farmers were encouraged to group into co-operatives. Initially it was intended that co-operatives

would gradually progress towards common ownership and cultivation of the land, but this never materialized.

In practice, co-operatives were similar to co-operatives in other countries and functioned as institutions providing agricultural services (inputs, extensions) and organizing access to machinery through the Machinery Rental Stations. They were also repre-

sentatives of the state as they collected taxes from the farmers and organized marketing through the centralized agencies for the various 'strategic' crops (wheat, cotton, etc.). They were also responsible for devising the cropping pattern within their area to fit into the national production plans, but this was difficult to implement effectively as farmers on the whole continued to cultivate the crops they favored. By the 1980's, there was no further talk of collectivization.

providers of services and losing their controlling aspects, particularly with respect to cropping patterns. The State started to distribute long-term usufruct titles to farmers giving them full rights of inheritance etc. over their plots, and the co-operatives' role was restricted to provision of extension inputs and collection of taxes. Newly reclaimed lands were all distributed with individual usufruct titles.

By the time of unification, the sit-

By the time of unification, the situation was in practice one of small holders with access to cooperative services.

By: Helen Lackner

### WANTED URGENTLY

Agriculture in the PDRY became

increasingly privatized, with the

co-operatives becoming mere

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### Yemen's Oil and Gas Industry: No Breakthrough in Sight!

#### Oil Discovery in Yemen

Oil & gas exploration started officially in 1978 and in 1979 in northern and southern Yemen oil fields, respectively. The first oil discovery was announced in 1984 by Yemen Hunt Oil Company at its Marib/Al-Jawf concession.

Although that marked the start of oil production in Yemen, the country's oil business had started thirty years earlier. It was in 1954 - during British colonial times - that British High Commissioner Mr. Henry Travascas inaugurated the first oil refinery in Aden. The refinery was aimed to provide Britain with crude oil to face shortages which occurred because of the coming of the Mussadaq Government in Iran.

Other companies were also feverishly

looking for oil. The other most successful case is that of Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen, which made a strike at the Masila Block in Hadhramaut. Other discoveries were made by Nimr Petroleum and Total in East Shabwah as well as at the Jannah fields.

Yemen's dream of becoming a large oil producer is gone, by now. Most experts agree that if any discovery is ever to be made, it is not going to make the country a large producer. Besides, the continued an dramatic fall in oil prices has taken away the incentive to plough in large investments in search for the crude.

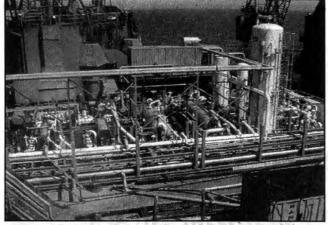
The country produces today just less than 400,000 barrels per day, and the volume is expected to rapidly fall unless new discoveries and tertiary extracting make up for production loss. Since oil production started nearly 15 years ago, the country has exported over one billion barrels of oil.

#### Other Resources:

By the mid-1990s, the country's associated gas out of the Marib/Al-Jawf fields have proven commercial. Recoverable reserves were put at around 15 trillion cubic feet, and efforts were launched for a rapid exploitation of this new wealth.

But political bickering, corruption and administrative inefficiency have not allowed an early take-off. By the time an agreement was ironed out bringing together Total, Exxon, Hunt and others, world conditions have changed dramatically.

To start with, other producers in Australia, Southeast Asia, the Persian Gulf and Central Asia have already made a head-start. The potential markets in the Far East and south Asia plunged into economic



problems thus affecting future demand. Financial constraints to meet investment requirements have also compounded the difficulties.

As a result, Yemen's gas project is practically dead. But that may just be good for the country. Besides the problems associated with mis-management of the revenues that could have flown in, the gas could come handy in generating future electricity needs.

There were also other discoveries of minerals in commercial quantities. These include copper, zinc, uranium, radium, and gold. But exploitation requires large investments which are not available due to the local investment climate.

#### New Offers, but No Take-Off!

The Yemeni government organized an international conference in September 1998 to focus on the potential of Yemen's oil & gas sector. A small number of businessmen attended, but there were no takers. The Yemeni government then threw in sweeteners by improving the terms and conditions of the production-sharing agreements. This time, there were takers, but no take off.

The condition of the oil and gas sector reflect the overall situation of the country. Political difficulties almost leading to an impasse in the relations of the authorities with the local population, administrative weaknesses, and above all, the \_\_\_\_\_

greed and corruption of senior power centers have hampered the proper development of the sector.

By: Ghassan Al-Ahdal,

Yemen Times





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training.

## Updating Fight Against Malaria More Than a Great Job!

Against Project was held on January 7, 1999 at the Ministry of Health. The meeting was attended by Abdullah Abdulwali Nashir, the Minister of Health; Dr. Abdulkarim Rasse', Health Deputy Minister; Dr. Mohammed Sa'id Amer, general director of the Fight Against Malaria Project; Dr. Saleh Al-Dobahi, Cheif of the National Center for Roll Back Malaria, in addition to a group of representing specialists donors of the Project.

Since the last meeting between the Fight Against Malaria team in the Ministry of Health and the donors, many efforts were done to make this project a success. The Ministry of Health received 5

meeting on updating the malaria experts, 4 from WHO, These experts have contributed to ghting Against Malaria" from Geneva and Alexandria, and writing the plan of action for the one from the European Union. Another expert is expected to arrive within one month from the Central for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta.

writing the plan of action for the project. Some of them helped in some field work. One of them accomplished good work in Abyan in drug effecacy on malaria resistance and



Roll Back Malaria. The head quarter of this center will be the Abyan governorate, which is hyper-epedimic with malaria. This is not the first time that Abyan witnesses such centers, It is worth to mention that there was a center for controling malari dating back to as early as the 1940s. The piece of land of which

Two weeks ago, in line with the WHO initiative, the Ministry of Health had announced the forma-

tion of the National Center for

The center for malaria will consist of research, control and training departments. We finalized the treatment guidlines and we updated our figures

and information on the number of

positive cases from various gov-

the center will be built on still belongs to the Ministry of Health.



Dr. Mohamed S. Aamer

ernorates and the number of deaths in the last few months. Dr. Abdullah Abdulwali Nashir, the Minister of Health says.

The number of reported malaria cases during 1998 is 1,485,000 and the number of deaths are 1,525. In various governaorates, the number of malaria cases treated by the malaria mobile teams sent by the Ministry of Health during the emergency period September-November, 1998, were 92,526.

A very good job! It is the first of lecting data and information, its kind in the history of the such as telephones, faxes and



Ministry of Health, which is forming a reform plan for 1999. The budget, connected with the plan of action to combat the current emergency situation, will help in rebuilding the infrastructure for the Malaria Control Program. Its total cost will be around US \$11, 849,611.

Dr. Saleh Al-Dawbahi, Cheif of the National Center for Roll Back Malaria explained the work already acheived during the last two weeks: "During the last two

weeks, since the formation of the

National Center for Roll Back

Malaria, many things have been

December 21st to start our program. Firstly, we began

equipping the center, especially

with equipment we need for col-

left Sanaa on

We

done.

we started training local people how to carry out differnt studies in the few next weeks. By February 1999, we will have a clear idea about the effecacy of the malaria drug (cloroquine) in the country. We will establish a reporting system for malaria. One of the main objectives of the center is to improve the diagnostic facilities of the center, especially lab techenicians, training, and establishing a case mangement fo malaria. The Minister of Health and his

looking for how to estasblish

policies on treating malaria. Now

companions hope that by the next year, malaria mortality rate will be reduced to the level that prevents malaria from contiuning to be a major health problem in Yemen.

The donors seemed to be satisfied with what has been done until now. "We will not forget our partners and donors for their great support. We'll try to make use of every cent towards this very important project" Minister of Health

"Malaria is still one of the big killers in this country. We need to contain it within the next few years and we cannot do so without your support and help" he added adressing the donors.

Nadwa Al-Dawsari, Yemen Times

### **VACANCY** For a Female Office Administrator/Secretary



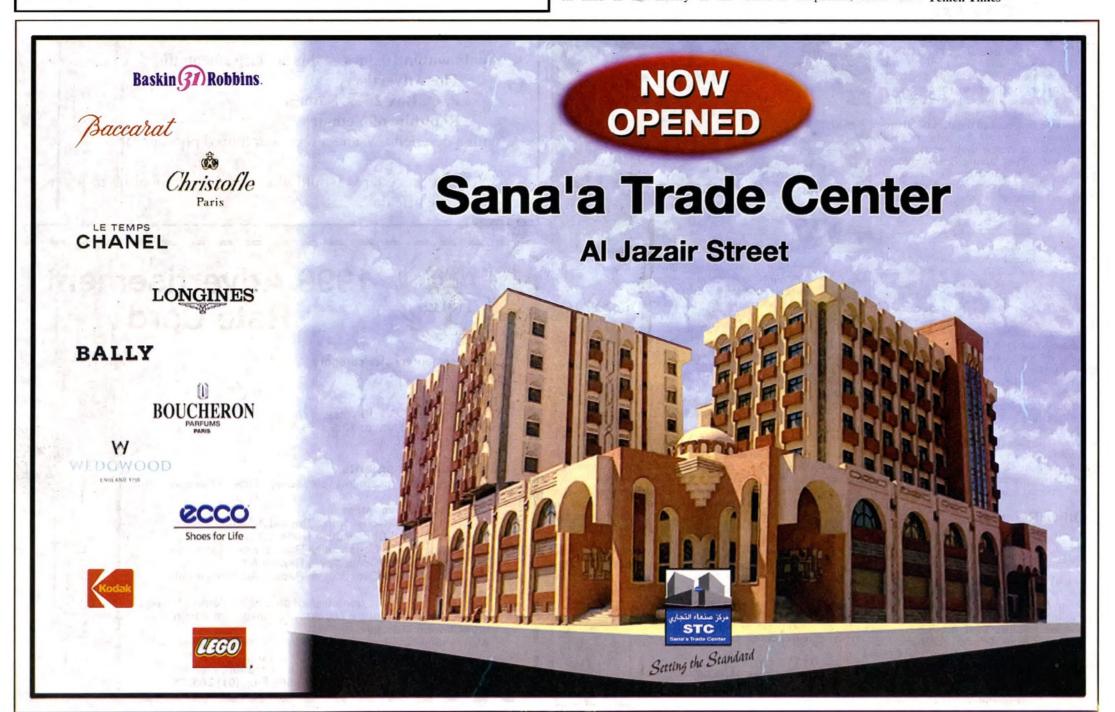
ICD (International Cooperation for Development), a British based non-governmental organization is looking for a female Office Administrator/Secretary to be based in its main office in Sana'a.

The office requires an experienced Office Administrator with sound knowledge of office administration and secretarial work. Candidates should have strong organizational skills, fluency in both Arabic and English and ability to work with a team of various nationals.

For application forms and Job Description please contact the ICD office at:

Hay El Seyasi, Street No. 20, House No. 9 Tel No. 267 366, 267 363 Fax No. 276 576

> Closing date for submission of applications will be at 1 pm on Thursday 11th of February 1999.





# **Universal Group of Companies**

present their sincere wishes and congratulations to

## President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani and his Government, and the Yemeni people on the occasion of

> Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak Many Happy Returns to All

# مجموعة شركات العالمية

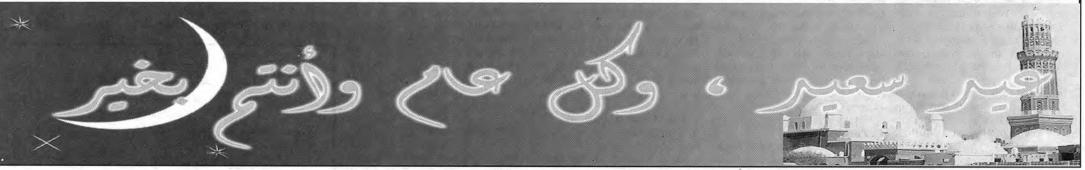
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الرئيس على عبدالله صالح

وإلى حكومة الدكتور عبدالكريم الارياني وإلى الشعب اليمني الأبي بمذاسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك وكل عام وأنتم بخير









# Morality in Islam

The message of God's prophets is to urge people to hold to refined morals. The Quran emphasizes the necessity for personal elevation based on high ideals.

#### 1. The Purpose of Morals:

Ethics deal with the principles of good and evil, and show people how they should treat one another; it sheds light on the aim they should seek, and illuminates their way to what should be done. Hence, morality becomes the foundation that keeps the structure of a society firm and harmonious. That is why philosophers and nation-builders stress its importance to the welfare of the individual as well as the community. An individual harms him/herself when he/she follows no clear ideals in his/her life. A society without high morals would decay and degenerate quickly.

Scholars, philosophers and legislators promote and advocate refined moralities because they are the foundation of any healthy nation. That is why the message of God's prophets was to urge people to adopt refined morals. The aim of religion throughout history has been to strengthen the moral resolve of mankind.

Islam is a good example. Verse after verse in the holy Quran, many of Prophet Muhammad's teachings (pbuh), and the behavior of his early followers all aim to push for moral strength in the individual. Character strength is a key ingredient in a Muslim. "I have sent you to fulfill decent character" God says unto His prophet.

The virtues exalted by the Quran Self purification combines the are the same humanitarian values that previous prophets, reformers, philosophers and other thinkers have always pushed for.

#### 2. The Pillars of Morals: A. Guide to Righteousness:

Human life is submerged in good and evil, and he/she is often driven to either of them by inner motives of outside factors.

Among the basic goals of religion is to protect man against the temptations of evil, by reeling its harm, warning against it, and calling its victims back to righteousness based on God's promise of good rewards to the righteous in the present world and the here-

To achieve that objective, religion uses high morals as one of the important vehicles.

#### **B. Spiritual Promotion:**

Spiritual promotion goes hand in hand with upright behavior. Evil deeds lead individuals and whole communities to personal and collective disaster. That is why God promises bounty and happiness to those who guide their spirits with his forgiveness and containment. God requests mankind to amend themselves, to be able to ensure their gifts in the hereafter.

High morals are an important component in spiritual well-being because they enable the spirit to reign over the desires and excesses of the flesh.

#### C. Purification:

The purification referred to in the Beneficence denotes charity and Quran also goes hand-in-hand

cleanliness of one's heart with rising above disgrace so that one can attain a share of God's dignity and contentment. After all, human beings were created in God's image, and our high morals allow us to rise to the level of our original creation.

In light of God's abundant mercy, human beings are given another chance, and yet another to rise up even after they have fallen. The process is called towbah (repentance) leading to purification. of the Quran require beneficence This is done in many ways, but basically through:

1- Acknowledging the sin or mistake we committed, and being fully remorseful;

2- Correcting grievances if our mistake has to do with the rights of others;

3- Working to help less advantaged members of our community and sharing with them our time and resources.

The Quran urges people to purify themselves, rewarding those who do so with God's bounties and blessings.

Uprightness, Spiritual promotion and block bad deeds. and, purification of the spiritual give hope to those who are already indulged in vice, so that they might change for the better. This helps keep despair away from their hearts and make their redemption possible; when one falls a prey to despair, he turns into a helpless victim of evil.

#### 3. The Meaning of Morals: A. Beneficence:

kindness to other human beings, with elevated values and ideals. other creatures, and to mother

tribution to life on this planet. It covers a wider range of meaning based on doing right and avoiding

Beneficence also includes full adherence to the message of Prophet Mohammed regarding forgiveness and patience. The virtue of a Muslim is most exemplified in his/her ability to show patience, even when wronged, and forgiveness, even when able tó avenge.

Good deeds include all kinds of virtuous and humanitarian action that strengthen one's character and bring him/her closer to the Creator. In this sense, the tenets and urge people to practise it in their day lives.

#### **B.** Positive Engagement:

The Quran explains that the meaning of high morals is not limited to oneself. It goes beyond responsibility to your deeds and actions to those of others. In other words, a good Muslim is a good human being. One should positively engage his/her setting leading to that famous law of "Al-amre bil-ma'aroof wal nahyi anil-munkar" meaning an individual must promote good deeds

One's morals include a duty to interact positively within society as responsibility extends beyond one's actions.

The purpose behind this teaching is the need to allow a sense of peace and harmony to prevail among human beings, and between them and their surroundings.

#### C. Philanthropy:

Among the qualities of good morals glorified in Islam is philanthropy. This was translated in

known today as foundations) which have so clearly marked the glorious days of Islamic civiliza-

In Islam there are are certain financial duties that have been clearly stipulated such as zakat, sadaqah, etc. These are compulsory in their nature and they have to be fulfilled. But, beyond them, Islam urges Muslims to show kindness and compassion to their fellow human beings, and towards the "full and proper construction of the earth".

Muslim are urged to give part of their wealth to help the poor and the deprived in society, to promote learning and research, to make the earth greener and better, to harness water, etc.

#### 4. Those of High Morals Are Companions of the Prophets:

The Quran specifies that people of high morals enjoy a high position than others. They are resurrected in the Hereafter in the company of the prophets and other blessed groups.

But high morals in Islam are an obscure set of values. They are a daily practice in one's life. That is why the relations of an individual to everybody around him/ her is well spelled out.

First come relations with one's parents. The Quran specifies the duties of an individual to one's parents. A person's morals find Yemen Times

earth. It implies a positive con- the vast awqaf (endowments, most translation in a way a person treats his/her old-age parents.

> Second, our high morals are visible from our relations with various groups in our society relatives, neighbors, colleagues, partners, etc. with whom Islam expects us to be courteous, helpful, dutiful, prompt. patient. and above all, honest.

The Quran even asks people of high values and morals to be kind to people we do not know (strangers). We owe a minimum of courtesy and duty to others. whoever they are.

Finally, people of high morals are duti-bound to other creatures on this land - animals, trees, and others of God's creatures which make up our earth. This is a duty that has to be executed.

The teachings of Islam and its prophets were designed to make people better through religion. That is, after all, the mission of all religions.

Islam uses good morals as one of the key vehicles to achieve that. That is also why, according to Islamic teachings, high moral values and making a meaningful

contribution to society precedence over the rituals.

By: Ismail Al-Ghabiry,



خالص التعازى القلبية وعظيم المواساة نتقدم بها إلى الأخ عيدروس عبيد عبدالله ـَال الله له الرحمة والغفران، وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته، وأن يلهم أهله الصبر والسلوان،

وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون الأسيفون: صحيفة «يمن تايمز»، وموظفى فندق عدن موفنبيك

### **FAISAL ALAWI Master of Yemeni Folklore Song**

Folklore songs are considered the Arabian Peninsula. most genuine and most popular Alawi was born in Houta, Lahej which reflects popular heritage, that was also attracted to arts. He

songs among the Yemeni masses governorate in the late forties to a in various governorates. That art, relatively well off farming family



lives in the hearts of generations. One of the popular folklore songs is the "Qomendan" that was best sung by Faisal Alawi. Actually, we owe to this singer the very revival, spread and popularity of that kind of folk music.

Alawi, a native of Lahej, and a singer who blossomed in Aden, succeeded in restoring the most original of Yemeni folklore from oblivion, and through his very attractive voice and singing abilities, made them popular - not

was affected by his father who practised singing as a hobby and who was greatly interested in folklore songs.

He was also affected by Laheji songs chanted by singers of that time in social occasions, such as marriage. That is how he got hooked on the Qomendan type of songs in Lahej villages.

Alawi qyuickly rose between the songs. He brought them back ranks. He was among the singers chosen to join the Lahej musical band in the fifties. That gave him the opportunity to learn to play a only in Yemen, but in the whole number of musical instruments,

including the lute which he loved and mastered.

He recorded his first song at Aden radio in the early sixties. That was an immediate success with the public. But, he did not follow on that success, partly because because he moved with his family to Abyan where he settled. There, his contribution was limited to marriage festivals and the various social occasions in harvest seasons.

In the early seventies, Alawi was invited to Kuwait where he sang in a number of artistic carnivals. His name hit the headlines ushering in a new era of success. The success story continued. He recorded for Kuwait radio a number of his Qomendan songs which were widely spread among the Kuwaiti and Yemeni folklore fans. The Romco company for artistic production recorded a number of musical albums for Alawi in the middle of the seventies, alone with the lute or accompanied by a band. The Yemeni community in Britain invited him to perform in a number of artistic festivals in London, which were crowded with Yemeni expatriates longing for pop music from the homeland.

Alawi travelled from one country to another, especially in the Gulf, chanting his songs. He stands among Yemen's

top singers with massive public appeal.

By: Saleh Abdulbagi YT Art Editor



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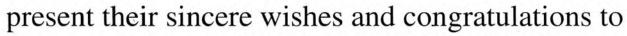
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Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani and his Government, and the Yemeni people on the occasion of

Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak

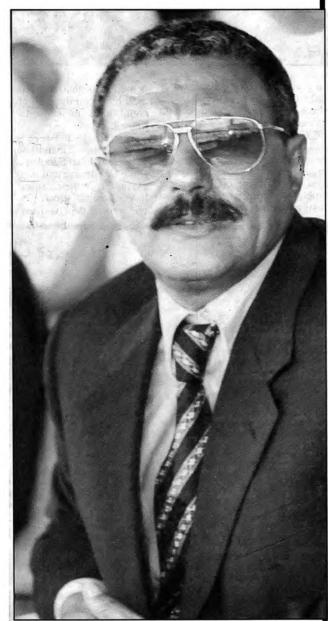
Many Happy Returns to All

الادارة العليا، و المهندسون والعمال في

# اتحاد المقاولين العالمية اسی اسی اد

يتقدمون بأصدق التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة وإلى حكومة الدكتور عبدالكريم الارياني وإلى الشعب اليمني الأبي سبة خواتم رمضان الفض وقرب حلول عبد الفطر المبارك وكل عام وأنتم بخير

سي سي سي: نحن شركاء اليمن في البناء والتعمير







# **Upgrading Lot of Rural Women**

role in traditional farming, shouldering most of the burden in agricultural work all the year long. Men work only in ploughing and big role, women are belittled due to economic, social, legal and cultural obstacles that limit the return to their work. That means that there are structural hindrances that prevent rural women from being an effective partner in the development process and in social change.

Working within a family is not financial renumerated, in spite of its importance. Thus no wages are paid. Women's work is not paid

Yemeni women play an important This already unfair situation for work in planting, weeding, harwomen is further exacerbated by other factors. Consider, examples, the following:

Sex Discrimination: Girls are harvesting seasons. Despite such compelled to stay at home and do chores or help with livestock (e.g., miling cows, goats, herding, etc.) or on the farm, while boys go to school or play outside.

Ownership: women are affiliated

to their husbands or brothers. Accordingly their title to ownership is eroded by the fact their male relative often takes charge. Cash Crops: There is a general rule which says that women do not work on cash crops, such as

qat, grapes, coffee, etc. The idea

vesting, sifting, collecting roots, fertilizing lands and work with men in ploughing.

If we also take cotton as another example, men only do the ploughing and seeding opera-tions, which take a relatively short period, while women do the cleaning of the land from weeds, collecting cotton, packing it and cleaning the land from the harvest's remains. Their work extends from August through February the following year.

Women in the countryside perform all household chores such as cleaning the house, carrying water, washing clothes,

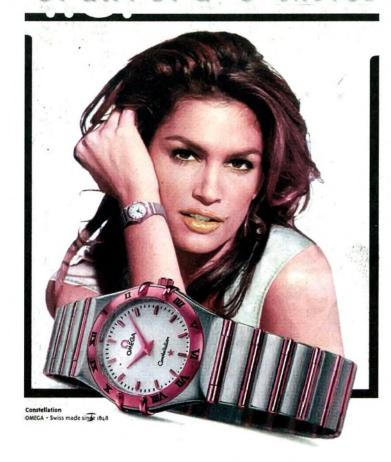
baking bread, looking after the children, etc. They are also responsible for animal husbandry in addition sewing clothes and even limited construction work.

The gravity of the situation becomes clear when we remember that women get the least of the household income and benefits. In our culture, whatever limited good food exists, goes to the men and boys. Women get meat, milk, eggs, etc., only if any of it is left

So, how do we help the lot of women? We have to address this inequity and these bad socio- cultural values. We have to address the issues head-

By: Engineer Balqis Anwar Abdul Sattar, Director of Upgrading Rural Women Department,

# Cindy Crawford's Choice



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REPUBLIC OF YEMÈN



for and is thus not considered as

There is a negative co-relation between women's hard work on the farm and their economic situation within the family and society. In spite of being the largest producer, women have the least access to the family income generated from the farm and aising livestock.

behind it is that if women hand their hands on the cash crop, they could have their hands on the

Exceptions to the rule are Lahj, Abyan, the Tihama, and the women of Jabal Sabir in Taiz.

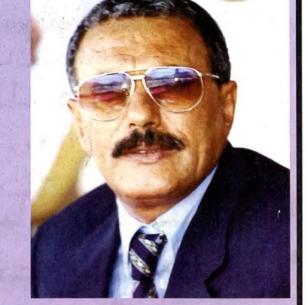
If we take maize and sorghum as examples, in their capacity as the largest crops grown in Yemen, we notice that women do the

Ministry of Agriculture.

ممثلة برئيس مجلس الإدارة والموظفين والعمال في

# شركة صناعة السجائر والكبري الوطنية المحدودة

تتقدم بارق وأصدق التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح وإلى حكومة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني وإلى الشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة حلول عيدالفطر المبارك وكل عام وأنتم بخير







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on the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak Many Happy Returns







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# Yemen Hunt Oil Company

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## President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani and his Government, and the Yemeni people on the occasion of

Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak



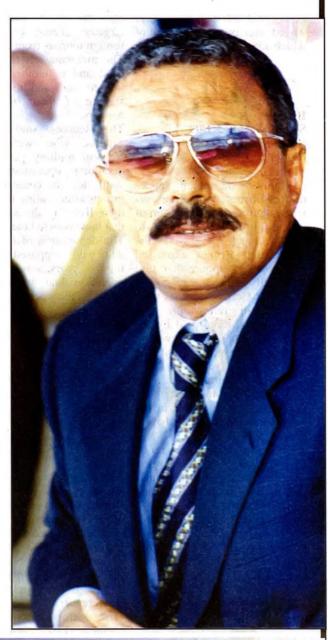
Many Happy Returns to All



الادارة العليا، و المهندسون والعمال في

# شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

يتقدمون بأصدق التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الرئيس على عبدالله صالح وإلى حكومة الدكتور عبدالكريم الارياني وإلى الشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة خواتم رمضان الفضيل وقرب حلول عيد الفطر المبارك وكل عام وأنتم بخير









### Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Sameer Farawna



#### **AL SHOURA** Sanaa, weekly 3/1/99 (Federation of Popular Forces)

**Main Headlines** international team, grouping four Britons and ten Australian

which ended in the killing of

four of them.

-A report by the audit bureau -Branches of political parties in has estimated that 40 million Hajja have urged the governdollars were embezzled from ment to break the siege on Iraq, public money over the past three years.

-The government is planning to privatize a number of service sectors topped by communica-

tions and air transport. -A research paper by Dr. Abdul American Military Experts Wase Ahmad Muqbal has Leave Yemen asserted impossibility of ending Reliable sources have revealed tribal wars in the country as that 40 American military long as corruption persisted, experts had left Yemen shortly noting that 80 such wars were after the bloody incidents that waged over two years, some of targeted freeing a number of which are still raging.



#### RAI Sanaa, weekly 5/1/99 (League of the Sons of Yemen) **Main Headlines**

ratuses in the country are currently studying the formation of their lives by the same group a special commando unit to that had abducted the tourists. handle kidnap incidents as the The deportation of the experts, financially and technically.

released in return for five absence. million rials, three paid by the addition to four vehicles.

democratic youth league in Ibb kidnappers' hideout. governorate Wednesday before

-The security bodies have failed to arrest the four kidnappers who fled during the confronta- AL HAQ tion with the force that stormed Sanaa, weekly 3/1/99 their hideout to free the foreign (Independent) tourists Fears are growing that Main Headline tion.



#### AL WAHDAWI Sanaa, weekly 5/1/99 Organization) **Main Headlines**

-The Yemeni opposition parties December. have decided to nominate an -There are increasing hit and elections.

had halted its services for the recently.

same reason last year which led to the death of 15 patients suffering from kidney failure.

-Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are exerting intensified diplomatic AL BALAGH efforts to foil the convening of the extraordinary Arab summit called for by Yemen to discuss the American-British aggressions against Iraq.

-The Sanaa International Americans in addition to an Airport security has been diplomat, were detaining messages sent from tourists in Abyan a week ago in Beirut to a number of Yemeni personalities for the second consecutive week.

recall Yemeni ambassadors from the U.S. and Britain and expel their ambassadors from Sanaa.

# **An Article Summary**

foreign tourists from captivity.

The incidents left four tourists dead and a number of others injured in addition to the slaying of three of the kid-

The sources said that the ATTARIQ experts, who were training Yemeni military personnel on demining operations in the -A number of security appa- south, left the country in three groups after fearing attempts on

U. S. and Britain expressed who were supposed to remain readiness to support that unit for five years, was a top secret operation and without deter--The four German tourists were mining the period of their

Meanwhile, American and German Embassy and two by British investigation teams the Yemeni government, in visited site of the operation in Abyan and questioned a number -A bullet randomly shot by a of senior officials and officers policeman hit a member of the on the storming operation of the



who were slain in the confronta- students of a number of facul- days ago. ties were being pressured to join the ruling People's General Conference.

-The doctors and pharmacists syndicate-Taiz branch has to change his testimony. called for boycotting American and British products in general (People's Nasserite Unionist and medical products in particular following the dual attacks on Iraq in mid

agreed upon figure to compete run accidents in front of the in the next October presidential Ta'awon part in Taiz with no apparent moves by the con--The only kidney dialysis unit cerned authorities to check the in Hodeida has closed down speeding cars. Three persons, two weeks ago due to absence including two women, were operation. of important materials. The unit killed in such incidents



#### Sanaa, weekly 5/1/99 (Independent) **Main Headlines**

-The Foreign Ministry has denied that any of its officials had ever made interviews with the Israeli enemy media.

-Hodeida religious scholars investigating the kidnap of 16 the National-Islamic conference have called for boycotting American products charging that country of leading a new crusade against the Moslem Nation.

-A Yemeni national living in Nigeria has sent a message to BALAGH complaining from the deteriorating situation facing his countrymen there, drawing the President and government's attention to the racial practices against them in that African country.

-Mistakes were found in a number of copies of the Holy AL OSBO' Koran in the Yemeni market. The Ministry of Endowments is called upon to interfere and withdraw the copies by Al Yamama Printing Press from the libraries selling them.



#### Aden, weekly 5/1/99 (Independent) **Main Headlines**

-An American war vessel left Aden harbor last Monday night to an unknown destination.

-Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party in Damt was killed by unknown armed men who shot at him Thursday before last while he was leaving the mosque.

-The homicide department in Lahj had detained two Education Bureau employees for ten days on baseless charges.

-Scarcity of wheat in Lahj governorate, according to an official source there, was due to the fact that the Yemeni internal trade company supplied only half of the 8,000 sacks allocated to the governorate each month.

#### **An Article Summary British-Yemeni Differences**

Western media reports said that Britain was not satisfied with those men might seek ven- -Academic sources in the Aden the way Yemen handled the geance for their three comrades University have said that hostages issue in Abyan a few

They pointed, in particular, to what a survival of the military operation said that a senior Yemeni official had asked him

The Yemeni security said that the decision to storm the kidnappers of the tourists' hideout was only taken when the abductors started killing the hostages, a thing denied by the freed hostages.

The British Foreign office had summoned the Yemeni ambassador to London to question him on the contradictory reports from Sanaa on the military



#### AL AYAM Sanaa, daily 10/1/99 (Independent) **Main Headlines**

-A group of three armed men kidnapped a British engineer two days ago in Mareb, demanding the release of a prisoner from Al Juaid from the Jahm tribe.

-Yemen is to table a request with the GATT organization to win an observer seat, which is not expected before five years.

-Four people were killed and five others still missing after their fibre glass boat capsized due to high waves off Hodeida last Friday.

-Yemeni expatriates are leaving Somalia to nearby Ethiopia in big numbers, posing problems to the expatriate community in Addis Ababa.

-The Governor of Shabwa told AL AYAM that his governorate's oil production of 20,000 barrels a day is expected to increase to 50,000 b/d by next March.



#### Sanaa, weekly 7/1/99 (Independent) Main Headlines

-Tourist experts predict that Yemen will suffer heavy losses in the touristic sector following the bloody incidents in Abyan over a week ago in which four tourists were killed.

-Fears are rising that the Jihad group, which kidnapped the 16 tourists last week, was pre- Sanaa, weekly 7/1/99

paring a retaliatory strike after three of its members were killed in the Yemeni security's storming operation to free the hostages.

-The Aden Security Chief Col. Ali Mohammed Saleh has said that the British investigators' mission was not clear and that he asked them to return to Sanaa because he had nothing to tell them about the Abyan incidents.



#### **AL THAWRI** Sanaa, weekly 7/1/99 (Yemeni Socialist Party) Main Headlines

-Tensions rose high along the Saudi-Yemeni borders week after Yemeni troops advanced deep into areas where Saudi forces were positioned in Al Harja - Ramah axis.

-The state's supreme political authority had severely reprimanded senior officials of the Interior Ministry and the political security following the incidents of the kidnapped foreign tourists in Abyan.

-The Yemeni authorities had reached a secret agreement with foreign parties to release and deport Adnan Nanekly, Spanish of Syrian origin, few weeks after he was indicted for sabotage operations. A court in Aden passed a capital punishment against him.



**26 SEPTEMBER** 

#### (Yemen Armed Forces) Main Headlines

-Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Qader Ba Jammal has underlined that intensified consultations were under way to ensure that all Arab countries would attend the 24 January meeting in Cairo.

-The Health Minister, Dr. Abdullah Abdul Wali Nasher has announced that his Ministry was planning the establishment of a national center to combat malaria in Yemen and the reoperation of the cancer centers in Sanaa and Aden in 1999.

-Minister of Expatriate Affairs Dr. Ahmad Ali Al Bishari has declared that the general expatriates conference is to be held in Sanaa next May with the participation of 200 figures from various countries.

#### **An Article Summary** A Fanatic Group Arrested

The security authorities in Aden have arrested a group of six people who came from London with the aim of planting explosions in a number of vital spots in Aden.

The suspects, out of a terrorist group of eight persons, carry British passports and had in their possession explosions and weapons.

They confessed that their plans included blasting areas where Americans and Britons gather especialy on christmas and new year.

The suspects also said that they were sent by a London based fanatic called Abu Hamza Al Masri.

### **ADEN HOTEL** MÖVENPİCK



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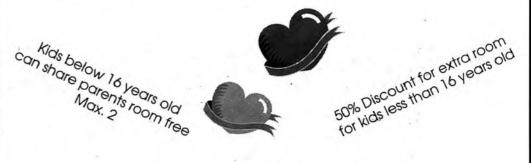
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## Ramadhan Activities in Various Sports Clubs

#### Sanaa

#### Al-Ahli Club:

Organized by Al-Ahli Club, the Second term of Basketball Championship was inaugurated on Thursday January 5. The tournament was supported and financed by Azal Hospital. The 1st term contests were concluded last Monday with the successful presentation of Al-Ahli against Al-Zohra 54/45. In the 2nd term contests, started again by both teams, al- Al-Zohra won the game against Al-Ahli 71/61. On January 8, Al-Ahli won over Al-Zohra 122/41.

The championship was supervised by a committee headed by Dr. Mohammed Al-Qadhi. The referees Jameel Abu-Ayham and Abdul-Karim Rashed managed all games. In addition to the basketball championship, Al-Ahli Club organized a football championship tournament as well as in Volleyball and Chess.

#### Al-Wahda Club:

Organized by Al-Wahda Club and named Late Al-Ruqeihi Championship, the competitions are continued among the participated teams in the football championship. Four teams of the juveniles were qualified to the final context:

Ishaq team Javvashi team

12 points 11 points Muttahar team

10 points 10 points Al-Ahli team

Ishaq team will play with Al-Ahli team and Jayyashi team will play with Muttahar team in the next tournaments. The winners in both contexts will meet each other at the end. The winner will hold the first place in the championship.

On the other hand, the competition became much stronger among the group players to have the scorer title. Aref Al-Jaradi of Ishaq team and Akram Al-Same'i of Muttahar team are expected to have this title. All sports tournaments will continue as scheduled until January 12th, 1999.

After defeating Al-Wahda team of Aden 1/0 on January 5, Hassan Team took the first place in the

"Ali Mohammed Al-Muraisi" football tournament. Thus became the first team with 6 points.

The tournament of the "late Mohsen Al-Muraisi" is an annual conventional series of games in the governorate of Aden. It is an anniversary to celebrate the memory of Al-Muraisi a famous football star, who played for the Egyptian Zamalek team in the beginning of the 1960s. He was appointed a councilor for Minister of Youth and Sports until his death in 1994.

#### Taiz

The Ping-Bong Championship was inaugurated in Al-Tali'ah Club. The championship was organized by the club for all juvenile amateurs of Taiz Clubs. This tournament was won by Khaled Sa'eed in the first, Waheeb Mohammed Ghanem in the second, Bassem Abdul-Elah in the third place. On the other side, the Opened Chess Championship was concluded. The championship was financed by Ha'el Sa'eed Ana'm Group of Companies. The tournament continued for seven bilateral rounds.

#### Hodeida

#### **Al-Hilal Club:**

The Third Taekwando Championship was concluded. The championship was organized by Hilal Club and Hudeidah Taekwando Association. About 60 players participated in the 3-days activities of the championship. In the Ramadhan football tournament, Al-Jeel Club defeating Surdod Club 4/1 last week. Al-Jeel Club will play with the two top clubs; Ahli and Bajel Youth teams.

#### Ibb

Under the auspices of the Governor of Ibb, brigadier general Abdul-Qader Hilal, the Marathon of Ibb was held last Wednesday. Al-Sha'b and Al-Ittihad Clubs players along with students and runners participated in the Marathon. The Governor assured that this sport tournament will be an annual event held in Ramadhan. After the Marathon, a football tournament was held between a mixed team of Al-Sha'b and Al-Ittihad against Hilal Club.

#### Hadhramaut

After defeating Sam'oun Club 3/0, Al-Mukalla table tennis team has been qualified in the final Ping Bong tournament. Now the Mukalla Ping Bong Team is prepared to play against Al-Ahli Club in the final tournament which is organized by Hadhramaut Ping Bong Association. A Single Chess championship tournament was held last week in Al-Mukalla Club. This occasion is to celebrate the memory of late Khaled Humeidan, a known player of Hadhramaut. The participants were 14 players

#### New installation in YOC

Dr. Abdul-Wahab Raweh, Youth and Sports Minister and the President of the Yemeni Olympic Committee (YOC) issued decree no. 1 for the year 1999. According to the decree, Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Ahjary is appointed as the General Secretary of the YOC, and Mr. Hussien Daifallah Al-Awadi as the Vice-President of the YOC.

#### In remembrance of a mammoth

Mohammed Abduh Zaid has been always serving sports field in Yemen. He had contributed to the development and the advance of the sports movement in Aden. He was behind many of the International recognition Yemeni sports organizations obtained. He held many responsible positions such as the Vice president of the Supreme Council for Youth & Sports in Aden, the first President of the Yemeni Football Association, and Youth & Sports Deputy-Minister in 1990.

In his last days he was complaining of an ailment which caused his death. In the ceremony of his fortieth day of death many people attended the ceremony representing almost all the sports associations and organizations. Many sports activities were held in his memory. The Yemeni Football Association designed a special 1999 calendar containing his memoir and a pamphlet which were distributed during the ceremony.

Dr. Raweh expressed his grief over the sad departure of Zaid when Yemen needed him the most

from all the clubs of Mukalla.

#### Dhamar

Al-Fat'h Club:

Al-Fath had played against the Police association Club, and Al-Nasr of Aden, last week, and won (2/ 1) and (3/1) respectively. Thus, Al-Fat'h is able to continue playing in the excellent league tournament.

#### Amran

Various Sport and Culture activities continue in Amran Governorate. Al-Jannat Club won over May 22nd team 6/1 and Al-Sahm won over Al-Qods team 4/1 last week. In Volleyball tournaments, competitions are continued among the clubs of the governorate until January 12th, 1999.





## Taiz Animal Farm: **A Splendid Tourist Attraction**

One of the most important and eye-catching landmarks of the city of Taiz is the animal farm at Al-Howban. The farm was established in the beginning of 1998 as a first phase of a whole-scale zoo. It has been the result of a concerted effort by both the Taiz City Council and the office of the governor of Taiz, Mr. Ahmed Al-Hajri, who sponsors and promotes the farm. He took the initiative and the result is a success. The farm is now there.

It includes a good number of sea and wild animals like

as the Yemeni revolution, some of these animals which were kept at Sulah Museum are now in the new farm.

Considered to be the first animal farm in Yemen. This farm of Taiz has multilateral purposes. First, it will help making the city of Taiz a tourist destination. Second, it will be used as a zoological laboratory by the students of Faculty of Science at Taiz University for their studying purposes. The coordination between the college and the administrations



lions, horses, mares, deers, pearers, hyenases, baboons, goats, gizzals, hyranves, tortoises, birds of different kinds . . . etc. As old

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Shiekh, Manager of the farm told Yemen Times that the farm is now open to all people to cater the farm with



Shiekh also noted that due to lack of support, there are no animals from outside the country. However, they will be hopefully, brought in the second phase. The farm needs to be expanded and well-financed.

animals from all over the country. He also added that

the farm employs some zool-

ogists and specialists in the

field. It has also people who

look for animals. Mr. Al-



seen on its body.

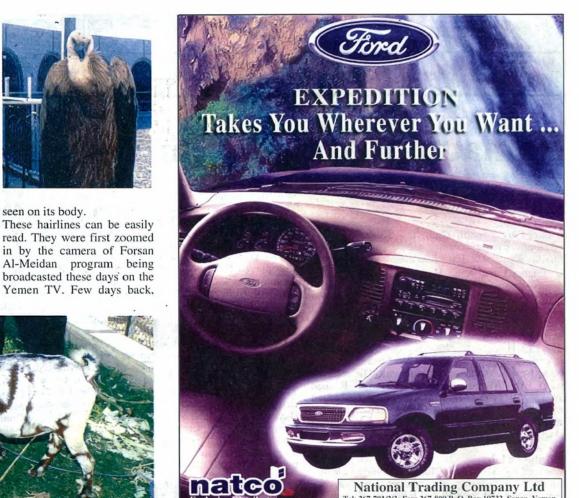
Hi! Look here!

One of the things that catch people from different places nowadays is a she-goat. Do you know why? There is something eye-catching on its body. The words "Allah" and "Mohammed" written in Arabic script one to be risibly

the she-goat was brought from al-Demnah in Taiz to the farm. A good number of people visit the farm these days mainly to see this miraculous creature.

By: Mohammed Al-Qadhi Taiz Office Editor Yemen Times







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