

Hertz
 Speak to us anywhere in the world and we always use the same expression
A Smile ...
 Tel: (01) 268 748
 Universal Building, 60 M. Road - Sana'a

YEMEN TIMES

DHL
 WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®
Every Second Counts
 Sana'a: (01) 268551, 249878
 Aden: (02) 221223; Taiz: (04) 225383
 Hodeida: (03) 217490; Mukalla: (05) 354844
 Seyoun: (05) 404288; Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 27 September, 1999 - VOL. VIII • Issue No. 39 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals - Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

THE ELECTION IS OVER, WHAT NEXT?

SANAA: On Saturday night at 10:00 pm, the official announcement stating that Ali Abdullah Saleh won the first direct presidential election of Yemen came out. It was 96.3% for Saleh and 3.7% for Al-Shaabi. The other candidate, Najeeb Qahtan Al-Shaabi, as expected, got much fewer voices. The official statistics say that 3,577,438 out of the 5,591,422 eligible voters actually voted, without specifying the effective distribution of voters. These numbers were contradictory to reports of some monitoring groups. As in all elections procedures, the elections of last Thursday also included some violence. In Sanaa, 2 people were killed and several injured. In Mareb, tribesmen did not allow the election committee to place the election boxes and ballots and start the voting procedures. Any way, the

Ali Abdullah Saleh (96.3%) 3,445,086	Najeeb Qahtan Al-Shaabi (3.7%) 132,352
---	---

president's win was great, however, there are mighty challenges ahead of him in the coming presidential period. The president will have to deal with a lot of issues that are devastating our economy. Yemeni people have trusted in him in the hope that he will bring them prosperity. He got their trust and votes. Now it is his turn to give. He must prove that he is worth the Yemeni people's trust. Let it be a new beginning, and let us have hope that our president will fulfill his promises. *Full Coverage on Page 5.*

Hand in Hand with our President to Overcome our Country's Challenges

Poverty	Insecurity	Corruption	Qat!
Inflation	Kidnapping	Illiteracy	Unemployment
Absence of Law & Order	Dishonest Judiciary	Declining Tourism	Centralized Rule
Oppressing the Free Press	Shaky Democracy	Lack of Services	Eating away Public Funds

تهنى صحيفة يمن تايمز الرئيس علي عبد الله صالح لفوزه في الانتخابات الرئاسية، متمنية له التوفيق في تنفيذ برنامجه الانتخابي لتطوير اليمن. كما تهنئه وتهنى الشعب اليمني بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين من ثورة 26 سبتمبر المجيدة.

Two Voters Die During Presidential Election

SANAA: Even though the presidential election went on with not much problems, only one serious incident happened in Sanaa during the voting hours last Thursday, leading to the death of 2 and the injury of at least 7 people. The incident happened following some claimed accusations that the polls have been cheated. Officials claimed that the accident was not politically motivated, and was merely a criminal act. Some other violent acts were witnessed in Mareb and other areas as well. Monitors stated that the election went well, except for some simple violations of underage voting and some multiple votings. Despite the official stand regarding the number of the voters, many eye witnesses state that the number was not as anticipated.

2 Accused Britons Released from Jail


ADEN: The Aden Appeal Court released the two Britons that were sentenced to time served, Iyad Hussein (9th in accusation list), and Shahrazad Nabi (10th in accusation list), who were among the 12 defendants accused of planning to launch a number of terrorism acts. The court also upheld jail terms against the eight Britons, and two Algerians who were sentenced last Saturday. Both the defendants and the prosecution had appealed against the sentences, but due to delay in presenting their appeal in the legal period, their appeals were rejected by the judge, Abdul-Jabbar Mahyoub, who raised the case to Sanaa, the capital. The defendants and prosecution gave 40 days to appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court, and they vowed the appeal.

Tanks Deal Between Yemen and the Czech Republic Confirmed by Czech PM

YT Special: The Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, Mr. Milos Zeman confirmed in a press conference that his country has indeed agreed on the 15th of this month to sell Yemen - probably 100-Soviet made artillery tanks of T-5Y and T-55 brands, which are not used any more. In a response to a question that whether he thinks Yemen would give or sell these tanks to a third country, he replied by saying, "No, I do not know whether Yemen is planning to give them to a third country." On the same level, Peter Necas, the Head of the Parliament's Bloc in the Government, and President of the Czech Security and Defense Committee had sharply criticized the Prime Minister for concealing information about this issue from him, and added, "Yemen may not be the final destination of these tanks." Then he brought up the issue of Yemen's possible intention to redirect the tanks to another country as it did before by saying, "Poland had once sold such tanks to Yemen, and they were given to Sudan." *Continued on page 2.*

EuroYemen International

Yemen Times and the European Union are making a joint effort to establish stronger relations between Yemen and European Countries through "EuroYemen International". Stay Tuned and follow the coming Yemen Times issues to know more about this pleasant surprise!

ECHO

 A New Concept in Automobile World

AMC TOYOTA
 Automotive & Machinery Trading Center
 المركز التجاري للسيارات والمركبات
 Head Office: Tel: 1-416832/3 Fax: 1-415488 E-mail: amtc@y.net.ye


HERMÈS PARIS

 Calèche
 SOIE DE PARFUM
 MAM International Corp.
 Sana'a, Saif Bin Zi Yazan St.
 Tel: 275145
 Taiz, Tel: 220214

COMPAQ

 It's like this. You're the kid.
 You Think that's sweet? Check out the deals inside.
 See Page 4

Engazat Trading Co. - Information Systems Division
 Villa 74, Hadda St., P. O. Box: 2526, Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
 Authorized Systems Reseller
 Tel: 264662/260272; Fax: 247921
 Authorized Service Provider
 Tel: 214505/214589; Fax: 214719
 E-mail: etc1@y.net.ye E-mail: etc2@y.net.ye

GRAND VITARA

 SUZUKI
 FULL FRAME 44
 3-DOOR
 Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group)
 Head Quarter: Al-Minlah Road, Sheikh Othman - Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

AEI Quality Worldwide Logistics
 ATCO - Yemen Office
 Arab Trading Company Ltd. Tel: 967-1 285540
 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Fax: 967-1 285538
 Your Reliable Logistics Partner

ALAMERY العامري
 Fax: 03 234860
 Showroom phone: 03 246526
 Office phone: 03 253311
 Home: 245234
BASF Plant Protection Products
 MAIN DISTRIBUTOR in Yemen

Konica كونيكا
 COLOR CENTRIA FILM
 CAMERAS, MINILABS
 Taha M. A. Anam Trading Est.
 P.O. Box: 800 Sana'a, Yemen Tel: 249948, Fax: 30729
 Kona Photo Express, Sana'a, Hadda St. Tel: 260277, Aden, Tel: 242065

Over 7000 flights a day to over 190 cities worldwide
Continental Airlines
 TRAVEL, TOURS AND CARGO
 التمتعة السياحية والسفر والشحن الجوي
 Sana'a: TEL: 283082, 276668, 272718
 Fax: 276669, 272719
 Taiz: TEL: 221520
 P. O. Box 8038
 E-mail: alsharif@group.y.net.ye

Shield Thirty years of Pioneering

 Made by Chemico, Licensee of Imperial Chemical Industries, London
 National Factory for Paints and Chemicals Co. Ltd
 Al-Hadh, Tel: 212896, 224990/1/2, Fax: 224993, 212924

SysSoft
 The Real Application Of Business Systems
 Tel: 413873

CANADA DRY
Hodiedah

Yemen Drugs Company
 الشركة اليمنية للصناعة وتجارة الأدوية
 Tel: 234250/3 Fax: 234290
 P.O. Box: 40, Sana'a

Wafan Bank For Trade & Investment
WB البنك الوطني
 للخدمات والاستثمار
 The Bank you can depend on and trust
 Tel: 206613 Fax: 205706/215579 Zubeiry Str.
 e-mail: wafanbank@y.net.ye P.O. Box 3058 Sana'a, P.O.Y

COMPAQ
 Has Better Answers WITH **Al-Salam Est.**
 Tel: 240170 Fax: 240082

FedEx Federal Express
 The World On Time
 Sana'a: 412904, 412905, 413053, fax: 412903
 Hodeidah: tel: 02 232911, tel: 02 235172
 Aden: tel: 02 232911, tel: 02 235172
 Taiz: tel: 04 232838
 Mukalla: tel: 05 302641 Email: fdcom@y.net.ye

Lufthansa
 Summer Schedule eff. 28th March - 30th October, 1999

	Sana'a-Frankfurt	Frankfurt-Sana'a
Monday	00.10 07.40	Sunday 13.20 22.35
Thursday	00.10 07.40	Wednesday 13.20 22.35
Friday	00.10 07.40	Thursday 13.20 22.35

 From Sana'a to Frankfurt and from Frankfurt to the world
 We are just one-phone-call-away
 Telephone numbers: 213400 - 219252-344166

ALSAEED TRADING CO.
LEADER OF YEMEN EXPORTS
 Tel: 00967-4-232727 Fax: 00967-4-223851
 P.O.Box: 5351 Taiz-Republic of Yemen

Yemenia اليمنية
 Happy to Serve You!
 نسعد بخدمتكم!
 للحجز 250800, مبيعات 250850
 Reservation: 250800, Sales: 250850

Words of Wisdom

"The President of the Republic should understand that change is necessary to retain the dynamism of the nation. There have been clear signals from the public that some individuals and policies need to be changed. Even if the president likes these policies and individuals, he should bow to the people's demand and change them.

Moreover, the public demand is justified on many grounds, notably because of corruption and inefficiency." Editorial (Issue 28 -1999)

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



In Brief

President Saleh to Give up the Judiciary Position

In a press conference held yesterday, president Ali Abdullah Saleh pledged to fight against corruption and build a new modern country based on law and order. Moreover, he confirmed that he would give up the office of the Presidium of the Supreme Judicial Council and give the judiciary total independence. He also asserted that the position would be handed over to another person or the Minister of Justice, adding that the president would have no judicial authority anymore. Besides, the president promised to give more scope to local governments and decentralization.

British Embassy Hosts Exhibition

PC Associates Ltd. is holding an exhibition on their products at the British Embassy Sana'a, from Saturday October 2nd, to Monday October 4th (inclusive). The exhibition will be of particular interest to those in the banking, utilities and government Sectors.

PC Associate Ltd. are specialists in providing: Queue Management System, electronic banking currency boards, counterfeit currency detectors, LED programmable display boards and a full range of Corporate and government security print.

Consequences of Death Threat against a Participant in the Women Conference Continue

A Moroccan participant in the Women Conference was threatened with death. Dr. Abdul Hameed Al-Dailami, from Morocco and has the French nationality, introduced a paper in the Women Conference held in Sana'a, Yemen. He called for interpretations even if we have a Holy text. However, at night he received phone calls; one of them is from Dr. Abdul Rahman Ba Fadl, who has made a baseless belief from his personal translation of the paper that all that is written is nothing but infidelity. He strongly threatened Al-Dailami

and said that if he did not get back from this belief, his life is going to be in danger. This has created an atmosphere of fear in the Moroccan delegation who contacted police security to protect them until they left the following day at eleven o'clock in the morning. The threat even exceeds Raoufah Hassan, the head of the center. This aggressive campaign against the center and its leader is led by a former minister and some politicians under religious claims.

Al-Asbahi: "Democracy is undergoing pressures of Temptation and Coercion"
The Middle East Studies Center in the capital city of Jordan, Amman, held a seminar under the title, "Live Democracy in the Arab World: The Challenges and the Future Expectations." Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Asbahi, the former Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the PGC, participated in this seminar. He presented a paper in the meeting about the Yemeni public opinion is still undergoing the pressures of temptation and coercion from some personalities in power.. He had also stated: "The continuous commotions, assassinations and the different crisis of mistrust and allegations has all participated in making the role of the Yemeni citizen in the democratical experience almost unmentionable."

Arab Media & Human Rights in a Seminar

Organized by the Arab Journalists General Union, in cooperation with the Tunisia-based Arab Institute for Human Rights, a three-day seminar on the role of the Arab media in spreading the culture of human rights will be inaugurated on Tuesday, Sept. 28th in Cairo by the President of the Arab and Egyptian journalists syndicates, Mr. Ibrahim Nafi. The seminar will focus on four main studies. At another level, the President of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, Mr. Mahboob Ali will leave Sana'a today to attend the seminar.

Statistics About the Presidential Elections

By: Mohammed bin Sallam,
Yemen Times

The Yemeni Presidential Election ended with the winning of President Ali Abdullah Saleh against his competitive, Mr. Najeeb Kahtan Al-Shabei. Absolutely, this result was expected by

all citizens and supervisors. The local and international supervisors believed that the process of voting was low. The official information did not give the accurate result about the reports which was received by the Opposition Coordination Council during its voting supervision. Here we would like to illustrate some of the samples which we received from the Opposition Coordination Council about voting in some governorates:

Electoral district No.	Registered Number	Total Votes	Percent	Saleh Voters	Qahtan Voters	Omitted Votes
Sana'a:						
5	24,700	11,461	46.4	9829	645	326
6	34,000	14,057	41.4	12998	838	231
7	23,700	10,502	44.3	9859	645	30
Hadramut:						
149	13,729	2885	21	2305	405	175
Sae'oun:						
155	8773	1638	18.7	-----	-----	-----
156	15,200	2800	18.4	-----	-----	-----
Taiz:						
44	18,000	7000	38.9	-----	-----	-----
31	33,000	10,000	30.3	-----	-----	-----
30	25,000	7000	28	-----	-----	-----
Al-Dalae:						
84	46,800	7000	26.1	-----	-----	-----
Hoddedah:						
177	15,21	7508	50	7457	151	7300
179	8612	3114	36.2	3053	61	

On the other hand, members of the People's General Congress accused the members of the Islah Party that their participation was not that expected. The members of Islah replied, saying that the elections results were already foreseen and that the president is to be the winner. Moreover, they accused some officials of the PGC leadership of preserving to themselves the money assigned for the transportation of voters. On the other hand, the Opposition Coordination Council affirmed that the participation in voting was low. However, Yemeni and international supervisions expect that relations between the PGC and Islah will witness hard times, especially as the time of Parliamentary elections are very near which might intensify the tension between the two parties in particular and all political parties in the arena in general.

Continued from Page 1

Czech to Sell Tanks to Yemen

Some local newspapers mentioned the latest deal between Yemen and Poland, in which Yemen bought around 50 Soviet-made tanks and got only 20 tanks, and suspending the 30 others after news came stating that the tanks are being transported to the Sudanese shores. Reports said that the whole containers unloaded the tanks in Sudan. Local and foreign observers say that the islamist groups in Yemen were behind the support to Sudan in delivering them heavy artillery including the 20 tanks, to show which were then exported to Sudan.

Analysts suggest that the Yemeni government was not notified with the deal with Poland, and that an investigation is taking place to know the exact circumstances of the deal. Some indications show that islamists with influence in the government and in other sectors of the Yemeni community were the negotiators with the Polish government in the first deal, and with the Czech government in the current deal. Such deals are thought to be quite easy to strike,

especially that the tanks are of old brands that are no more used in Europe and most countries. Yemen's army has more advanced tanks of brands T-72 and higher, and hence it does not need such older brands. The prices of these old branded tanks are very cheap, and reach USD 40,000 as maximum. In other words, one tank is cheaper even than a Toyota - Land Cruiser branded car imported from Japan. The tanks that have been given to Sudan, are most probably for the use of the Sudanese army to further increase the pressure on the attacks of the Secessionists in the south. Sudan is currently under a military embargo with the excuse that it is providing refuge for Islamist fundamentalists. The question being asked is: "Are these tanks and weapons which are being transported to Sudan, just a simple type of aid to the Muslim brothers in Sudan? Or is it just a Yemeni traders taking advantage of the embargo on Sudan, and using Yemen's official stamps and documents to be as a medium between those European countries and Sudan and gain money out of these deals?"

How the Elections Went in Mareb

Hassan Saeed Al-Zaidei,
Yemen Times

On the morning of Thursday Sept. 23, the process of voting was began in all the electoral districts in Mareb, except the electoral center No.(i) in the constituency No. (300), division of Mahjaz, where all the committees and the military units were prevented by Sharhan and his men of entering the center. They alleged that they have such demands from the government that they have not received yet.

Many letters were sent to tell and threaten the Governor that the electoral committees should not go to their areas because they have legal demands from the government. A tribal source has mentioned that those persons who interrupted the elections has got weapons to do as such.

From the other side, the military units became exposed to the shelling of the RBG weapons in the pumps petroleum stations No. (2), which are located 50 Km. far from Mareb by unknown tribal groups. Fortunately, there was no any physical or financial costs.

The head of the committee, Mr. Saleh Al-

Tamm gave the voting polls to the committee in the electoral district No. 301 after he was arresting them by alleging that he has not received his privileges. We have met with some members of the committee who indicated that they paid eighty Rials to any one who can bring a citizen to vote.

Mr. Mohammed Al-Adani was finally persuaded to give voting polls as he got his privileges.

The head of the main committee in the constituency No. (300) has illustrated that there are some problems which interrupt the work of the committees because there are many polls in Madghal, Majzar and Rakhwan towns, which have not yet being received. There was also a big noise inside the voting committees caused by the citizens themselves. In addition to this, there was no official commissioners for the independent candidate, Mr. Najeeb Khatan Al-Shabei in the electoral districts.

The total result of counting votes as follows:

Electoral district's No.	Ali Abdullah Saleh	NaJeeb Kahtan
299	21,551	1010
300	11,000	300
301	18,000	450

Acknowledgement

Al-Thawrah Hospital Staff presents its thanks and regards to H. E., Mr. Daniel E. Hobson, the sojourn Ambassador of Holland in Yemen, Dr. Ian Show, the vice-secretary in the embassy of Canada, Dr. Martin L. Robinson, the Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology at university of Western Ontario in London - Ontario, Canada, and the

organizer of the Yemeni-Canadian medical cooperation and to Mr. Abdul Malik Zabarah, the honoring Consul of Canada for Yemen.

We are sincerely grateful to them all for a number of medical books and periodicals offered by Canda University for Al-Thawra Teaching Hospital.

There's no telling how far you'll go with NIIT.

NIIT

First English Newspaper in Yemen

Founded in 1991 by
Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

YEMEN
TIMES

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Managing Editor:
Sana'a Bureau Chief:
Taiz Bureau Chief:
Aden Bureau Chief:

Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Raydan Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed

Contact Addresses

Sana'a Branch: Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a
Aden Branch: Tel: +967 (2) 347-057;
Fax: +967 (2) 347-056
Taiz Branch: Tel: +967 (4) 227-717
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Website: <http://www.yementimes.com/>
Email: yementimes@y.net.ye



Yemeni Press Scanner

AL-SHOWRA



1-Death penalty against Al-Ahjari

On Saturday 18th September 1999, East Sana'a Court announced the final verdict against Al-Ahjari, who carried out the explosion at Bab-Al-Yemen (old Sana'a) on the 4th of August 1999. The incident caused the death of 6 persons and the injury of 43 others. The verdict stated the death penalty sentence against Al-Ahjari and imprisonment between 1-3 years against the other 12 persons, involved in burglary crimes.

2-The Minister of Information won the court lawsuit against Al-Showra

The Minister of Information won the court lawsuit against Al-Showra newspaper. Apparently the court had accepted the Minister's appeal. Earlier, he submitted a decree No 7 for the year 1999, stating seizure of the newspaper publishing, due to another newspaper circulated under the same name and carried out by terminated employees from the staff of Al-Showra. In 1995, Al-Showra was also stopped by the Ministry of Information for one year.

3-Efforts to lenient the verdicts against the Moslem Britons

Defence lawyers in Yemen are exerting efforts to soften the verdict sentence against the Moslem Britons, including eight Britons found guilty of carrying out sabotage acts and terrorism targeting Yemeni stability. A source said that the defence lawyers are trying to find a way to have a deal. Conditionally, both sides would withdraw their appeals, yet they did not reach a final agreement. A Yemeni official said that if a deal was reached, the defendants could have their sentences reduced. One of the defendants has already withdrawn his appeal. He was released on health grounds before the court ruling in August and was sentenced for time served in jail. The eight Britons are of Pakistani and Arab origin. The two other men are of North African descent. A diplomatic Source said that the case pumped millions of £ and encouraged the tourism sector in Yemen to prove the good British intentions towards Yemen. Several British companies are seriously intending to re-open their offices in Yemen and are planning to execute several vital projects in the Free Zone and its airport. These projects have been frozen since the arrest of the Briton defendants

AL-RAI AL-A'AM



Unsuccessful attempt of steal Beshar Abdul-Haq's car

The Yemeni businessman, Mr. Beshar Abdul-Haq was attacked in an unsuccessful attempt of burglary by a gang of five armed men intending to steal his car, parked in his Coca-Cola factory 10km away from Sana'a city. The business man recognized the leader of the gang and informed the security police who launch search campaigns to arrest the criminals.

2-Aid of 5840 tons of wheat from France to Yemen

Yemen and France signed on Sunday 19th of September 1999, an

agreement for French food aid containing 5840 tons of wheat. The shipment will arrive to the Suqatra Island and the offloading will be handled by a vessel of the French National Navy. Out of the quantity, 5340 tons will be marketed in Aden. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Planning and French Embassy in Sana'a, the revenues of the wheat will finance development projects of the food sector in Yemen.

NABA

Rebuilding for a new \$25 million tobacco plant

Yemen's United Industries Co. on Wednesday said its plans to start soon building a new \$25 million tobacco factory to replace the country's largest cigarette plant, which was destroyed by fire last month. Company director, General Mohammed Abdul-Wadoud said that British American Tobacco (BAT), in addition to Yemeni investors and shareholders, will contribute to the cost of the new plant, which was producing Rothmans cigarettes. BAT merged with Rothmans International in June. United Industries, owned by the local Hayel Said Anam Group, holds local distribution rights by Rothmans International. Abdul-Wadoud said the new factory would be completed within eight months only and would have an annual production capacity of 360,000 cartons - 180 million packets of 20 cigarettes each. The factory will be located outside Taiz city, some 256 km (159 miles) south of Sanaa. United Industries said it began importing Rothmans cigarettes to meet local demand after the old plant was destroyed by a fire caused by an electrical short circuit.

AL-AYYAM



Maclean 28 years old is still mysterious

The death of the British sailor Alan Maclean, 28 years old is still mysterious, as the investigation failed to find any helpful evidence. As per the testimony of the French captain, who successfully escaped with others said that the British Sailor was shot to death by 5 pirates on the 11th of September 1999. The victim's patents are intending to call the interpol to investigate the incident. Petty that, Mr. Maclean died in Somalian territories, a country that has no government to negotiate with.

A gang opened fire randomly to a car in Al-Mado/Obal road

A gang opened fire randomly to a car transporting 5 persons. The incident caused injury to the 5 persons, out of which 3 of them are in very serious condition. Notably, Al-Mado and Obal areas are witnessing an intensive tensile time, due to clashes over irrigation canals used between the inhabitants of the two areas since last year and the clashes agitated lately.

AL-WEHDAWI



1-Intensive military campaign did not totally control the explosions

Despite the intensive military campaign launched in the Kanfer governorate last Saturday, a sound of enormous explosion was heard in

Al-Husan district, in the Kanfer governorate. Witnesses said that the security police have arrested one suspect, passing by the area at the time of the explosion. Another huge explosion took place last Wednesday in a government premise for fishing services in Aden. The blast caused the death of Mr. Waheeb Awad, 45 years old and the injury of two persons. Security police reported that the explosion occurred due to a technical defect in one of the pipes of fish the fridge, operating with aluminum gas. Other media sources said that, the explosion was due to explosive device detonated in the premise.. The security police started wide arrest campaign, yet the perpetrators and the motive of the two explosion are still unreleased.

2-Al-Zendani, is still refusing to take part in the election propaganda

Sheik Abdul-Majeed Al-Zendani, the Chairman of Islah Islamic Party is still refusing to take part in the election propaganda of the President Al-Abdullah Saleh, as the candidate of the Government party, stressing on the news saying that, there are cleavages among the Islah Islamic party towards the upcoming Presidential election. Source asserted from the teleconversation between the President Saleh, and Al-Zendani, the President asked him to participate in the election propaganda, yet he replied, under the slogan of democracy he should be left to his contentment.

RAI



1-Newspapers are suspended and interrogated

Sources said that, Al-Showra newspaper have been officially suspended, as per the court decree. Al-Ayyam newspaper is still under interrogation for the article of the interview with the Egyptian Abu-Hamza Al-Masri. Moreover, the Chief Auditor of Al-Rai Al-A'am was badly beaten by three persons, who attacked him in his office last Wednesday.

2-Haraz kidnapped are appealing the President to release them

Seven persons were Kidnapped from Haraz by Jaham tribe sent an appealing letter to the President of the Republic to release them, as they have been detained for more than two months, notably the detainees are accused of kidnapping one girl of Jaham clan. So far, there is no response from the government todate.

AL-BALAGH

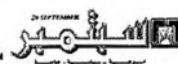


1-More than 5-1/2 Million voters will proceed to the Election Ballots

For the first time in Yemen History and the Arabian Peninsula, Election of President from the Nation. More than five-and-half million citizens will proceed to the ballots to cast their franchise for the New President of Republic. The current President Mr. Ali Abdulla Saleh took power in 1978. He is running this term election against his opponent Mr. Nageeb Qahtan Alshaabi. The authorities have deployed Fifty Five Thousand Soldiers to enforce discipline and order for smooth election procedures. Both candidates have been travelling around the country, campaigning for their election. They also disregarded the

opposition call to nation to boycott the election. Instead, in their speeches encouraged the citizens to participate in the election and practice their democratic rights in order to lay down foundations for democracy and civilized behavior and attitude towards peaceful transformation of power. Both candidates made their speeches, promising the people, for better tomorrow and building of new modern Yemen and prosperous future.

26 SEPTEMBER



1-Presidential Elections draws the attention of the Arab and International Mass Media

European and Arab non-Government delegations were the supervisor of the presidential elections in Yemen, they reached more than 716 persons. Plus 239 journalists, representatives from local, Arab and International media. The presidential election in Yemen captured the Arab and foreign interests, It is described to be, the first experience, where Yemeni people actually exercised their rights to select their leader freely and fairly. It is a turning point in the life of the Yemeni people.

2- Big show of more than 180 piece of Yemeni antiquities in Munich

Nowadays, the International Munich Museum in Germany is arranging the big show of more than 180 piece of Yemeni antiquities, which reflect the Yemeni roots and culture. The General Director of the National Museum, Mr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Jendari said that the

Yemeni Exhibition participated in several international museums in Europe and it was highly praised. He added that, National Museum in Sana'a will witness transition area after the implementation of the Yemen-Netherlands project, which will renovate the National Museum to be furniture with all utilities of international technologies, preserving the Yemeni tradition and old style.

AL-OMAH



1-The British convicted refused to cancel their appeal

Yemeni prosecutors and defence lawyers for ten 10 Moslem, including 8 Britons convicted on terrorism charges in Yemen failed to convince them to withdraw their appeal, which might enable the convicted to go back home or reduce the jail sentences. More over, they claim the court to announce their innocence. There are expectations that the case file will be completely closed during the coming few weeks, especially that the Yemeni Government is under strong pressures by the British Government, regarding the same case. Sources said that, there are great anticipations that the Yemeni Government might release the convicted under presidential amnesty or to extradite them to Britain to stand in front of the British court. But in both alternatives the file will be nearly closed. Defence lawyers have been discussing an agreement with the relevant parties, under which both sides would withdraw their appeals. A Yemeni official said earlier that if a deal was reached, the defendants

could have their sentences reduced

2-Ben Laden Assistance is a mediator to release Arabs from Afghanistan in the Yemeni jails

Reliable source anticipated the arrival of high ranking official from the American CIA to Yemen in the near future. The purpose of his visit is to gather information related to the group convicted of terrorism. Same source link between the arrival of the CIA member and the expected visit of Osama Ben Laden's assistance, who is also intending to visit Yemen at the same period of time. He will meet Adan / Abyan Islamic leaders and the high ranking officials and Sheiks, in power to negotiate with the Government in order to appeal forgiveness for Al-Mehdar, the leader of Aden Abyan Islamic Army who is facing death penalty. He is also intending to claim release of the Arabs from Afghanistan, detained in the Yemeni Jails. Other source asserted that, the main purpose of his visit is to fine a secure refuge to Osama Ben Laden. Still the credibility of all contradictory news is unknown.

AL-THOWRI



Mr. Obad of the Socialist party arrived Sana'a

The General Secretary of the Socialist Opposition Party, Mr. Ali Saleh Obad arrived Sana'a lately, after a month visit to Cairo, Doha and UAE. Notably, Mr. Obad is the Socialist Candidate for the Presidential election, who was not nominated by the Parliament. During his visit to the aforesaid countries, he carried out several campaigns and activities with members of the socialist party outside the country.

'BILQUIS'

FRIDAY FUNDAY BRUNCH

(12 noon - 3.30 pm)

- Live Entertainment
- Prizes/Surprises
- Lucky Draw
- Fun, Games & Movies

MONDAYS

(7.30 pm - 10.00 pm)

- Steaks & Sizzlers
- (Y.R. 3,100)

SATURDAYS & THURSDAYS

(12.30 pm - 3.00 pm)

- Choose from Asian, Continental, Oriental & Middle Eastern Cuisines

THURSDAYS

(7.30 pm - 10.00 pm)

- Sea Food Specials
- (Y.R. 3,600)

Lunch Rates: Y.R. 2600
 Dinner Rates: Y.R. 2600
 Children below 12 years 50%
 (Tax & Service Charge Extra)

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL
 SANA'A .YEMEN
 Tel.: 272372

CHINESE RESTAURANT At Sheraton Sana'a Hotel



Behold the great walls of China right before your table! Enjoy the succulent dishes flown from Beijing, Canton, Szechwan and don't forget to try some of our finest tea and sweets after your hearty meal.

Opens daily from 7 PM - 11:30Pm except Fridays.

For Reservations
Call : 237500
Ext.: 135 or 283



UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCES

Capping the Fun and Excitement with Musikkapelle Garmish Partenkirchen Band to make your evening an enjoyable one. Along with a lavish delicatessen buffet prepared by Master Chef Wolfgang Hausladen from Hering and pickles to spatzle, sausages, and sauerkraut, grilled meat and dumplings. Whilst zest up with fruity desserts and special German Cakes.

**The German Embassy and
Sheraton Sana'a Hotel
Proudly Presents . . .**



A Real Eating Pleasure You Shouldn't Miss!

Date : September 30, 1999
Venue : The Tent
Time : 8:00 p.m. onwards
Price : US\$25 (per person) nett on buffet. Beverage will be EXTRA!

Visiting Master Chef
Wolfgang Hausladen



Sponsored by:



Musikkapelle Garmish
Partenkirchen Band



For Reservations, please contact
Food & Beverage Dept.
Tel: 237500 - Ext. 8135

Because no one knows your business better than you do. We'll configure these Compaq PC's, Laptops and Servers just the way you need them. Need extra RAM? No problem. Like a larger hard drive with your desktop? Consider it done.

You'd step into our office and buy it from Engazat, you'll get something no other computer distributor offers, we can:-

- * Install your new computers - to get you up and running quickly and easily.
- * Help you set up your network and integrate all your different software Applications.
- * Answer any technical questions you may have, at installation time or later.
- * Increase your employees productivity by providing them a comprehensive training in our center.
- * Give you access to the latest technology for growing businesses like yours.
- * Assist you in identifying appropriate hardware and software solutions for your Businesses.

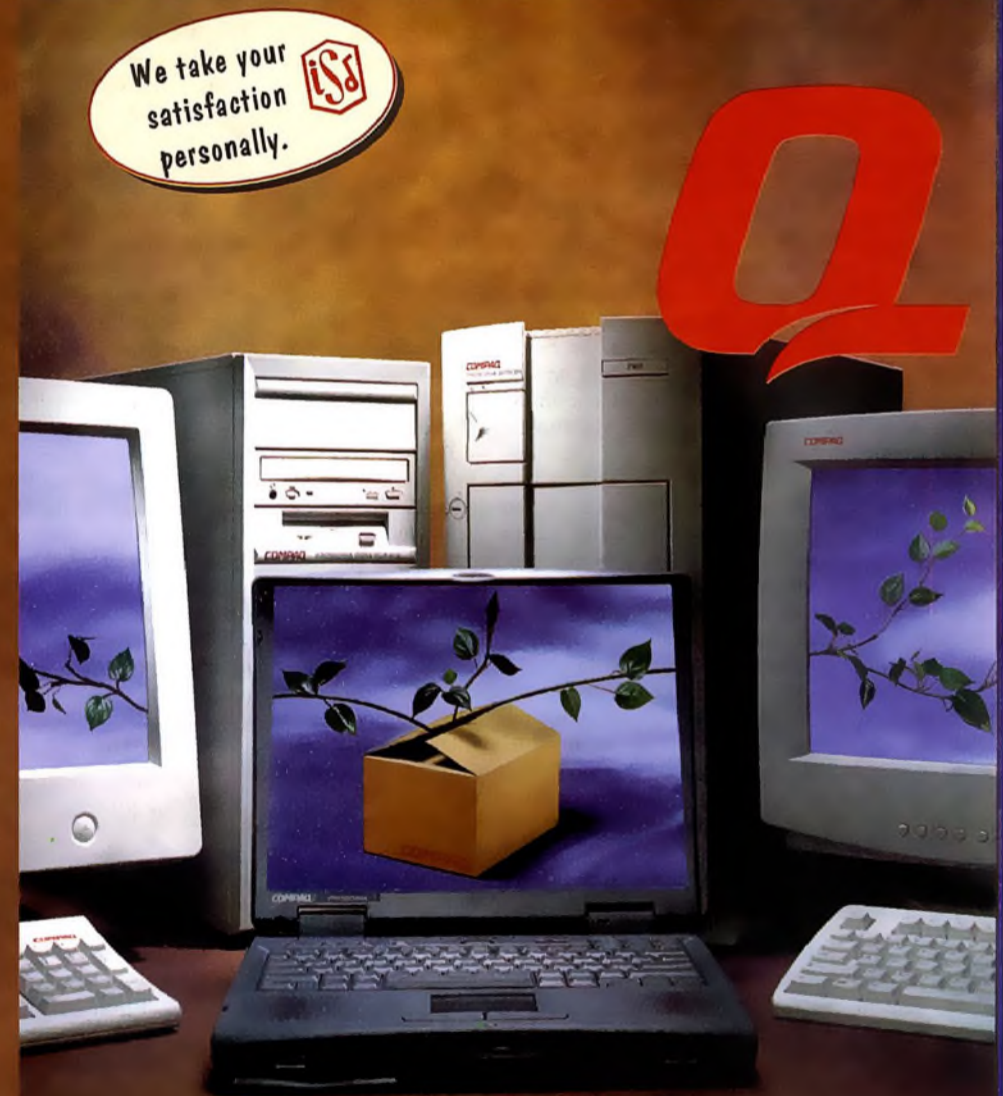
**We are here when you order,
there for you long after.**

Please Contact :
Engazat Trading Company
Information Systems Division



COMPAQ Authorized Systems Reseller
COMPAQ Authorized Service Provider

Tel: 264662 / 260272 Fax: 247921
Tel: 214505 / 214589 Fax: 214719



1st Direct Presidential Election Votes and Results

Official and Public's Point of View

Staff Members
Yemen Times

Last Thursday, depending on official sources, more than 3.5 million Yemeni people, that is around 66%, went to the voting polls to vote for one of the two candidates for Presidency in the first direct Presidential elections witnessed by Yemen. Even though there are speculations of the actual number of voters, as some sources say that the voting percentage did not exceed 40%. All sources have agreed that the President's percentage of 96.3%, was indeed correct. The number of voting polls in all the governorates was 17,184, with 6,135 of them allocated for the female voters and the remaining ones for the male voters. According to the Supreme Committee for Elections, the number of people participating in observing the election process was 52,712 in all the electoral centers. The same source pointed out that the election process was guarded by more than 52,000

Bushra Mohammed Ali people started to arrive at the electoral centers from 8 O'clock in the morning and we witnessed a good number of women, too. We felt that all the people responded positively towards the democratic experience they lived for the first time in the history of Yemen. I look at this event as an important step towards enhancing the development process in Yemen.

Aamal Mohammed Ateeq, Head of the Electoral Committee in Center "C"

There was a good number of women participating in the voting process, especially in the afternoon because most of them worked in their houses in the morning. The number of attendants, of course vary according to the location of the electoral centers. In other words, centers located in crowded areas witnessed a lot of people from both sexes. In fact, we are very optimistic about this event and we hope that the elected President will not dash the hope of the people who elected him and do his best to combat corruption.

Taha Ahmad Al-Jormouzi, Head of electoral district no.14, Sana'a

As you see that the people had started coming from 7 O'clock in the early morning before we started. This, in fact, reflects the people's enthusiasm about this historical event which is considered one of the main moves towards enhancing the democratic activities and principles our country is based upon. We, as electoral committees, do our best to provide the voters with the possible means of safety and secrecy to choose whom they see suitable to run the country. We hope that combating corruption will be at the top of the elected President's agenda.

Abdul Rahman Abdulla, voter

I arrived here at 8 O'clock and in spite of the big numbers of people arriving, I can see order prevailing everywhere. We do not feel that we are observed, on the contrary, everybody here knows



be implemented.

Nasr Masary, local observer

I arrived here at 8 O'clock in the morning and I found a lot of people who kept coming till the afternoon. In fact, I have found it very easy to do my work as an observer of the electing process, as well as counting the votes. I can say that Yemen, by these elections, is moving in the right path of development and progress.

Faiza Ahmad Al-Doais, District no.2, Committee no. 12

Though we started just two hours ago, there are about 85 women out of 324 women enrolled in our lists. The others will soon come after finishing the housework. People have become aware of the importance of such democratic practices which enable them to choose the leader they think is suitable and able to combat corruption.

Lamsah Mohammed Abdul Galeel, District no.2, Committee no.11

This is a crowd of women which makes some problem for us because most of them do not know the alphabet and their districts, so we have to direct them to the electoral districts they are enrolled in. This is, of course, a waste of time and it causes a lot of troubles as you can see. Anyhow, there is a lot of women who keep coming in big numbers which, in fact, reflects the success of the role the media has played in arising the women awareness about their constitutional rights. We ground our hopes of leading the country towards a better tomorrow on the coming President.

Ivana Zuntova, Czech Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Section of Mideast.

I am Ivana Zuntova from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and I came as an observer because our relationship with the Republic of Yemen has been very intensive, especially during the latest months and I think it is very important to support every step which your friendly country is doing so I was delegated to come to observe this. This was not for checking your situation but more like an expression of our good-will and good support of your country. This very important for me to stress on. I can see that you have done very much already because you made elections in 1993 and 1997. It was shown that the people were interested in this process and the number of participants is increasing this time which is important as I think. I must say that I was quite surprised at the enthusiasm of the people for the election and when I saw the voters waiting patiently and trying to do their duty. I was even impressed by the experience of the committees because I saw that they were doing their work very carefully and I saw also some mistakes like, for example, the people forget to bend the paper and it might be visible but the committee was not willing to see them of course. The people who came to the elections sometimes made some mistakes but they were not serious ones. For example, I saw that some people were signing in front of the committee but they were directed to go to the cabins. I think the mistake is possible. You know this is something normal and it can happen anywhere. Next week, we will bring the opposition's view.



who he is going to vote for. Many people will vote for Ali Abdulla Saleh, whom they look at as their last chance to combat corruption. Anyway, giving the people a chance to choose their president is a good sign for a better future and I do expect the coming Presidential Election in 2004 to be more competitive than this.

Khalid Al-Roainy

I am very enthusiastic about this election and I consider it a good and a successful experience for a poor country like Yemen. Choosing the democratic course will enhance the development process desired by all. The people view these elections as a new hope to improve their living standards. Both of the candidates have presented their programs to the people, we hope that at least 80% of what they promised of in their programs will

SILVER LINING
By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi, Managing Editor, Yemen Times



Reining in The Cronies

In spite of all the mistakes and lack of a real healthy competition in the presidential election, the 23rd of September will be recognized as an important day in the history of democracy in Yemen, since it has marked Yemen as a presidential system, where the president is nominated through direct voting by the people. This election has brought Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has been in power for the last two decades, to the office of presidency. He might be again in the office for the presidential office is determined in two terms only as the Yemeni Constitution dictates. However, holding the presidential election is fine for it will establish a democratic tradition. I visited several voting centers and constituencies in the day of the election. I found that the participation was good in some centers and low in others. I asked some men and women about the reason why they were voting. I could understand that most of these people do not have a convincing reason why to vote. I, moreover, even asked them whether they expect accomplishments of the election programs of the two candidates. I noticed that most of them have not even heard about these programs, thanks to the high rate of illiterate people in our society. In other words, most of the people are not fully aware of the importance of elections and that it is one of the most important means of democracy. This means that these people might be blindly mobilized to vote, not necessarily in this election but also in any kind of future elections. It stands to reason that the Yemeni people need to be educated about the significance of democracy and their participation becomes vital since it is their participation that determines who is to be elected. People should understand that election is their means of change. In other words, the democratic culture is highly needed. In this connection, the NGOs relating to democracy have to work very hard and raise the public awareness towards the vitality of this issue. People should not be just parrots, repeating what others say. Rather, they should be learned and hence be able to practice this democratic right dutifully which can have positive outcome and

leads to change. Furthermore, when this required change takes place, they will feel that the practice is fruitful and accordingly will be enthusiastic about coming participation in any other elections. Well, now President Saleh is again in office of presidency in his first five-year term, which coincides with a new beginning of a new century and a new millennium. From that standpoint, it coincides with new hopes and aspirations for a new reality more in keeping with the requirements of a new and different world. The most challenging issues the president will have to face as the new century unfolds are the questions of alleviating poverty, unemployment, political reconciliation, insecurity, kidnapping and others. He has to give wider scopes for investments so as to reduce the ratio of poverty which has reached 30% as the population increase proportion is 3.7%. The President has five years to bring about the required transformations and uphold what has now become a global demand, that of implementing democracy, press freedom, human rights and pluralism, with no other restrictions than those prescribed by law. However, this is not likely to take place unless he reins in and impose stiff measures against the cronies existing in the power center and affecting the decision making; those who look only for their interests. These cronies should remember that the people can no longer tolerate all these sufferings and economic hardships which have taken a heavy toll of their lives. They should also remember that if the crisis situation flares up, they will be the first target. They have taken much of the welfare of the people and that is ENOUGH. Therefore, they should wake up and be a good support for the President to implement his election program and prove to the people that this time is different and change and reform is inevitable. This is because a genuine democracy and corruption do not coexist, for development comes about in the context of a genuine democracy. We are all supporting the President to make his election program materialize, establishing a civil society based on law and order.



Sergeants and soldiers.

In the press conference he held last Wednesday, Mr. Abdullah Barakat, Chairman of the Supreme Committee for Election, said that the observers came from Palestine, India, Finland, Korea, Czech, Djibouti, the International Organization for the American Electoral Systems, the United Nations Program for Development besides a number of local observers.

The Presidential Elections are considered to be a new step towards enhancing democracy in Yemen. It was amazing to see the people choosing their own president in a direct way. Despite the few mistakes occurred, nobody can ignore the positive sides of such an event. Will the elected President be able to meet the demands of the people who hang all their hops on him? The Yemen Times paid a lot of visits to many electoral centers in Sana'a Thursday morning and talked with some of the people who came in that early morning filled with ambitions for a better tomorrow.

Open Letter of Thanks to the Government and People of the Republic of Yemen

In the early hours of 17 August 1999, a devastating earthquake hit the Marmara region in northwestern Turkey, taking a very heavy toll in human lives and causing widespread destruction. Thousands were lost, thousands were wounded, thousands were left homeless and in need.

As we started dealing with the tragic humanitarian consequences of this astounding calamity, we were gratified to see that our national mobilization was being supported by a large-scale international relief effort including search and rescue teams, firefighters, doctors and medical teams.

The people of turkey are deeply grateful for your timely assistance and for your moral and material support in the aftermath of the earthquake disaster. Your generous and human gesture in our most difficult and painful days will always be remembered.

Now we are faced with the immediate task of providing temporary shelter for thousands of our homeless citizens that will give them shelter through the coming winter months. We are undertaking a major reconstruction effort to build new earthquake-resistant permanent homes for them. We are determined to heal the wounds of the destruction caused by this catastrophe within the shortest possible time and fully restore and renovate the infrastructure in the disaster zone.

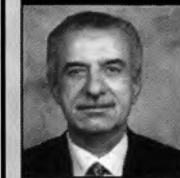
We trust that you will continue to stand by us.

We are profoundly thankful to you for your solidarity.

We shall not forget the helping hand you have extended to us in our hour of need.

Republic of Turkey

Impression about Yemen

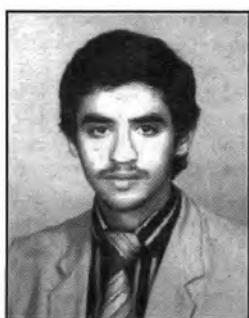


H. E. Taha Yassin Al-Basri
Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq

The impressions of any Arab is, as a matter of fact, different to that of foreigners when traveling to Yemen. When an Arab travels to Yemen, he is leaving his original home to settle in another portion of his huge Arab world. Hence, he would hardly feel himself away from home, as we have the same language, history, religion, conventions, except for slight differences imposed by nature and circumstances.

This small introduction does not mean I have no impressions about Yemen. My impressions are evolving day after day and are placed into my memories. We are living in a country where we feel as our home, and hence, feel ourselves citizens in our own country. The first impression I have is that Yemen is a perfect reminder to any Arab of our ancestors glorious and prosperous civilization whose first groups originally traveled from Yemen. While in Yemen, I feel that I am among my brothers who have the same feelings, ambitions, as well as hopes. Therefore, I say that being in Yemen never makes me feel as an alien. If you read the history of Yemen, it is certain that you will recognize that there is a developing process that comprises almost all dimensions of life. To get into the 21st century and to build the modern and developed society, Yemeni people are certainly moving in the right path. The Yemeni leadership is long sighted, for it has made a strong basis for the needs and necessities that will be a must in the future. The Yemeni people have also proved that they very much support and enhance the national Arab unity, by taking the initiative to deepen the unification of Yemen and protecting it, at the risk of their lives. I really feel there are lots of similarities between the political policy in Iraq and that of Yemen. This is the reason behind all that mutual harmonious relations and stability between the two countries. This is a manifestation of the great sincere efforts exerted by the two brotherly leaders, Saddam Hussein and Ali Abdullah Saleh and their strong commitment to serve their people as well as their countries.

بطائق مفقودة



فقد صاحب هذه الصورة الأخ/جميل يحيى عبدالله الزلب محافظة يوجد بها بطائقه الخاصة: بطاقة شخصية - بطاقة عسكرية - رخصة قيادة وغيرها من أشياءه الخاصة.

يرجى ممن يجد هذه البطائق الاتصال على هاتف رقم (241373) أو أخذها إلى قسم شرطة النصر المبلغ فيه عن فقدانها. شاكرين التعاون معنا.

Duties Versus Challenges of Tourism

It is a common held belief that tourism has become a universal trade business all over the world. It is a phenomenon that has so many multidimensional advantages. On the human relations' level, it enhances and strengthens relations between people as it makes them acquainted with different conventions, traditions, cultures, as well as arts. It is also a way to start new relations based on love as well as peace for it creates a nice atmosphere for making the long-awaited dream of peace among the nations. On the level of living, a number of advantages could also be perceived for it makes better conditions of life in different districts and support the national economy. It provides a great number of job opportunities for many people. This means developing the income of Yemeni families, limiting unemployment, encouraging the businessmen to invest in the country as well as attracting modern technology to the country through foreign companies. There are other merits and benefits that will best felt by the people. The Yemen of today is in a bad need of the profits of tourism on all levels either on the level of national economy or improving the ways of life or that of the environment and keeping it clean. All this makes lots of duties, respon-



Ismail Al-Ghabiry,
Yemen Times

sibility as well as challenges on the side of the government and its concerned constituents. It requires the government to sincerely and positively move towards establishing an effective policy whose fruits will be yield in the near future. It should also exert efforts to avoid any anticipated negative effects or that ones faced in its way of constructing and developing tourism industry in Yemen. The negative effects may result from different reasons such as the low-level of planning and absence of the government supervision.

If we cast a look over the countries that has got a head of Yemen in the tourism drive, we will see the great profits countries have made from tourism. Their economies have actually flourished and become very prosperous. Yemen is a fertile and rich country by its status as well as tourist resources. What it only lacks is the strong belief and commitment in the principles of tourism. I believe that in order to make our tourism drive become prosperous, we have to make a head positive progress in three dimensions, that can be summarized in the following:

The Executive Institution:

(a) Tourism requires as a first step exerting great efforts attempted by skilled and qualified personalities. Therefore, all the concerned ministries should participate in this labor to make easy all the obstacles and difficulties faced so that we will be able to push the helm of tourism a head. It is observed as important to establish the Supreme Council of Tourism chaired by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Ministry of Culture as a Vice President. The Ministries concerned have to participate actively in tourism as members in the council so as to carry out the rules and decisions as effective and serious as possible.

(b) Each job has its own tools and the tools of tourism are the qualified staff that use science in administrating things in a skilled way. Therefore, it is a priority to constitute and make available an organized specific and accurate framework for the General Tourist Authority to make a correct practice and establish a real tourism based upon modern science. A qualified executive apparatus has also to be established. The staff should also master different languages for mastering these languages is the key factor for flourishing tourism industry. Knowing languages is also important for understanding other people, marketing, making researches and studies, participating in international symposia and conferences, in corresponding, making contracts with foreign companies, etc.

(c) A modern administration has to be established based upon science and new techniques, able to deal and interact with the workers for the advancement and development of works. The administration has also to follow the following principles:

1- Qualifications as well as competency should be the main standard in evaluating and selecting all workers in all levels, to put the right person in the right place.

2- Adherence to rules of the administration is a must that should be fol-

lowed by all equally. However, this should not restrict workers to show as well as manifest their merits and talents.

3- Applying "punishment and reward system" that should be all-inclusive to all levels.

4- Choosing the specialized qualifications and higher levels.

5- Reconsidering the financial as well as administrative organization.

6- Applying observation and evaluating performance.

7- Making specific the relations between the centers and the branches so as not to mingle duties.

8- Making an effective observing program that ensures appealing services to tourists by tourists companies.

(d) Making information centers that apply the technical apparatus and supplies the modern tourist information either local or foreign as to provide planners and decision makers with good materials.

The Internal Dimension

(1) Completing the main structure.

(2) A Comprehensive field survey should be conducted to locate tourist places and those that need maintenance and attention.

(3) Issuing a tourist legislation.

(4) Specifying the financing sources whether it is from the budget of the government or from something else.

(5) Applying the procedures of modern scientific studies as a static principle.

(6) Planning tourism drive that is incorporated with general public objectives.

(7) Specifying policies and aims of the whole tourist activity in the country and instructing the private sector to follow these policies.

(8) protecting environment

(9) Activating local tourism

(10) Intensive care should be given to the tourist production.

(11) Making use of other countries experiences to establish principles and techniques and also to solve obstacles and difficulties faced in our tourism movement.

(12) putting an end to the random investment in the tourist field.

(13) Arranging programs to raise awareness of all participating factors in tourism movement to enhanced as well as maintain the desired behavior.

(14) Realizing the human capacity of tourist positions and the possibility of

distributing tourists to these places.

(15) Efforts should be made to construct clean and neat three stars hotels and to make available all that required by tourists.

(16) Making arrangements to get rid of swage.

(17) Specializing in tourist resorts. Yemen should make big efforts to specialize and train a staff in this field so as to meet the latest in technology and science. There should be a trend to exploit the natural as well as the cultural and traditional resources so as to attract the attention of foreigners to Yemen.

Another point that should be taken into consideration is that tourists will never cherish the idea of coming to Yemen unless they find that they will be given the attention and care needed. So it is advisable to supply these places with all that please and satisfy tourists.

The Exterior Dimension:

It is important that we define the mar-

ket so as to make strong relations with its people. Most of the tourists that come to our country are from Europe so it is important that we enhance strong bilateral relations with all these countries. However, we should not close doors at the face of other countries' tourists.

Popularization

After specifying the resorts and market we come to popularization. We hereby propose the following:

The media, tourist maps, tourist cards, publishing leaflets, tourist magazines, TV, radio, circulars, photos, etc are all means of popularization. A trend should be made to arrange and hold tourist exhibitions inside as well as outside Yemen. Competitive tourist programs should be carefully planned. Establishing a tourist office abroad so as to be aware of the problems of tourism in Yemen and to be a point of contact between outside as well as inside Yemen.



ADEN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

(Under management of Sanaa International School)
Box 6227, Khormaksar
Aden, Yemen
Phone 232-290 Fax 235-001

Aden International School offers HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION in the English language.

The curriculum includes:

- Art
- Music
- Science
- Mathematics
- Physical education
- Computer literacy
- Cultural studies (history, geography, economics)
- English (reading, grammar, spelling, composition, and keyboarding)

We believe in success for all students through a personalized approach to instruction and a positive learning environment. Open to all children 5 years through 13 years of age.
Please call for information about application

Workshop on irrigation Policy Implementation Action Plans

A Workshop on the a policy of irrigation organized by ministry of agriculture in cooperation with (FAO) during 18-19 September, 1999. The discussion included using the modern styles of irrigation in order to secure essential food resources for the second generation.

Background of the irrigation system in Yemen:

The irrigation policy as a series of Principles prepared and submitted to the decision-makers and the planners to be approved and to take all the necessary measures of its implementation, is the key process for dealing with irrigation in Yemen.

The irrigation sector is the major consumer of water. The ones working in this sector use water with extremely high waste and without awareness, leading to over-all irrigation efficiency not more 35%.

Over-exploitation of groundwater by farmers is a problem causing decreased water pureness, seawater intrusion, and a rapid depletion of some aquifers. In the long run, depletion will cause demographic dangerous changes with negative impact socio-economical aspects in the rural areas.

The continuation of this situation will make the sustainable and economical use of water in irrigation through a balance criteria of supply and demand impossible. Agriculture production also has low yield and poor quality causing a huge loss to the national economy and deficit to food security.

In spite of all these problems, the irrigation sector is the main productive sector in the country contribution 17 to the GDP, and providing direct and indirect jobs to more than total employment, thus encouraging the people to live in the rural areas rather than moving to cities which contain better services and more job opportunities.

Dealing with irrigation sector through numerous institutions, the lack of financial and technical capabilities, ambiguity in roles and responsibilities, and less coordination will make the situation worse. The existing roles of these institutions are limited to some activities without supervision and control over the use of water. They practice some activities through programs far from priorities and problems related to development and management of water for irrigation. Some of these activities depend upon financial and technical support for the MDG and faces discontinuity after the

termination of the donors programs.

These missions relate to formulation and implementation of the irrigation policy are serious tasks require the involvement of all concerned parties.

We do hope that implementing these

tasks will be accept and support by the decision-makers. Because they are the only way to deal with irrigation activities and problems. Implementing them will enable us to deal with the donors in a more organized and effective way and hence encourage them to get the situation much better than it currently is.

The irrigated area increased from 230,000 ha in 1970 to around 600,000 ha in 1998. This was accompanied by doubling the irrigated area from groundwater by ten folds (from 37,000 ha in 1970 ha 383,912 ha in 1998).

The main reason for this development was the support of construction spate irrigation schemes, introducing drilling and pumping technology, and availability of agriculture products markets.

Recently, small structures have been constructed (small dams, check structures ponds, ... etc.) in the highlands to develop additional water for domestic, irrigation, and recharge of groundwater. The total number of these structures executed and under study reached more than 550 structures in the end of 1998. From this total, 386 structures are small dams and check structures, and only 40% of them were executed.

Farm irrigation management in the surface irrigation projects is still weak. In spite of the observed progress in farm irrigation management in groundwater basins, still it is below the anticipated level. This has reflected and led to a reduced irrigation efficiency of about 35 % with no application of modern irrigation methods and water usage technologies in agriculture.

Rain-fed agriculture was subject to misuse and the total area that depended on rainfed agriculture retreated from 1,056,000 ha in 1970 to 678,000 ha in 1998.

As a conclusion of this report, we here can draw a conclusion out of the workshop from the short but effective statement of Mr. Mutahar Zeid Mutahar, head of the irrigation department at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation: "It is always important for our agriculture sector to follow up with the plans of irrigation. The major themes of this workshop were to tackle the irrigation traditional problems. Using modern technology in an appropriate way side by side with austerity programs in the usage of irrigation are the best tools for irrigation in our country."

شعيرية

مكرونه

المائدة



مكرونه المائدة غذاء وفائدة

شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة
GenPack والحاصله على شهادة الجودة العالمية الأيزو 9002
تليفون: ٢١٨٠٢٧ - ص ب: ٦٣٢٨ - تعز / الجمهورية اليمنية

ملا للامان

Yemeni Ancient Traditional Dresses



Saleh Abdulbaqi
Cultural Editor
Yemen Times

its traditional uniforms, which became a part of its daily life. The new fashions did not affect the traditional

Yemeni Society has a number of ancient traditional dresses. Through these traditional dresses, people have formed their own originality and civilization. The country has different beautiful samples of traditional dresses which are inherited through the generations. These dresses emanated from the real environment, which formed the customs and traditions of our country.

Without doubt, people in Yemen have a high taste in this field. In other words, we are proud of our national customs. In this report I will deal with some of these distinguished features of this dress in Tehama-Hodeidah. People in Tehama are famous from the ancient periods for their originality and traditional customs. They still preserve these tradition until today. If we look closely, we would realize that this tradition embodied the close relation between man and the earth. The Tehamian society is distinguished for

dresses of Tehama because through their traditional dresses, people there have formed a deep civilization. Moreover, dresses in Tehama are among the most distinguished amongst all the Yemeni dresses. The white color reflects kindness and peace, two things that distinguish Tehamians from other Yemenis. Tehamian men wear the white 'Ma'waz', and the 'Al-Maajar' which surrounds their waists.

On their heads, they also wear a cotton white cap or the caned cap, which is a quite famous handicraft in Tehama. They also put some flowers on the head within a green 'Shaal' or 'Mashqar'. Finally, I would like to affirm here that our ancient dresses reflect the real face of our country. The tourists and visitors have a desire to see and get these dresses. Dresses that Tehamian men wear truly reflect an idea of peace of mind, and simplicity. The two features of all tehamian people.



Ignorance's Consequences on Our Society

Mohammed Noman Al-Hakimi, Taiz

It is quite obvious that ignorance and negligence are fully contrasted. The great difference between the content of these two allies is exactly what we feel today in our society and what our ancestors felt as well. But what we realize is different from what they did. They lived in the darkness of ignorance. However, after the coming of Islam, they began to look for science and cling to it till they accomplished remarkable progress. In contrast, today, we live in deeper darkness. It is the darkness of neglecting science. That negligence has made the Islamic nation a rather sick nation, after a remarkable progress achieved centuries ago. Such darkness was planted into the heart of nearly every Arab Muslim colonialists. However, we find colonizers from the West themselves wondering at and looking for the miracles of this religion that science has proved. What the Holly Quran comprises, indeed, astonished the world as a whole. Many people certified on behalf of the Islamic religion, most agreed with it, and, the others believed it.

The scientific and technological progress the world enjoys today, and which nourished the various fields of human life, like flying in the air away from the earth, was known to illiterate

prophet (peace and prayers be upon him) 14 centuries ago, according to the Holly Quran revealed to him still we must have a confessional and scientific stance concerning this. The stance should be first of all, out of ignorance which prevailed in our present Age, and has become a doctrine rather a philosophical school for many intellectuals and thinkers of today. Due to a number of internal and external factors, it seems to them that it would be in the interest of the individual to ignore the constant facts and statements the Holly Quran reveals, and which form a stumbling block before them. And thus they find it impossible to continue their fast progress or get out of the organized sphere of science to the sphere of decline and aimlessness.

When coming back to the Holly Quran, which is the greatest of the Holly Books which are not distorted, we see that it involves a great deal of scientific rules and facts with a direct relation to technological and scientific discoveries humanity has made since the beginning of this world. These facts indicate obviously that the Everlasting Creator has a knowledge of what has happened and what is to happen. And how we will stop the preamble since what follows will be even more interesting. We have to return to some

facts the Holly Quran includes regarding discoveries.

We start from the seabed till we reach high space layers coming through the life of the peculiar creator named man (Insane.) In addition, we will consider geographical and physical phenomena which surround him and which are well matched to his activities.

At the beginning of the age of many-sided scientific inventions and discoveries oceanographers were able, no doubt after a very hard extended work, to discover the fact that sea, in general terms, which appears to form its outside to be one uniform mass of water, in fact stratified. Every layer has different characteristics from that of the layer which follows. And these very deep seas contain earthly waves which are also different from those on the surface of the sea. They have reached the fact that seas are too dark in their deeper layers. Besides, many other scientific facts have been recorded by the scientific fraternity and after all, it has been realized with fiducial looks that all that the scientists have come to know was however, known of earlier through the tongue of the "illiterate prophet" (peace and prayers be upon him). Indeed, it is strange that the prophet's information was said centuries ago, i.e., at the time of camel and donkey riding and of present day means, such as airplanes.

The earth, that planet of medium size among several others, is considered only one stoma. It has been asserted by scientists in the modern age that the earth along with other planets situated in the same cosmic galaxy was only one mass. And due to the influences of several factors a tremendous explosion happened. That led to the dispersal of a group of planets to very far-off distances out of the original mass. Again the "illiterate prophet" informed the world of it much earlier.

And one of the scientific facts considered very important today is the continuous expansion of (sky) heavens. This was also emphasized by the true God through the prophet Mohammed's tongue.

It is only because Muslims make little of their religion and science, others begin to undertake them. Besides, they have grown despite the fact that they really are not. Muslims have deteriorated in many fields. All this was but a consequence of our negligence. And this is what colonialism exactly aimed at, and what Muslims accepted willingly.

In closing, what we are to do is to come back to the original Islamic sources which encourage science and never suggest neglecting it. We have to adhere to what we say, to what we believe. We should not continue to be negligent or else we will suffer a great loss of face. "Allah changeth not the condition of a person until he first changeth what which is in his heart." A verse from Surat Arrad.

Disseminating Information in Yemen



Shaker Al-Ashwal
Vice President,
Yemeni American League
New York, USA

In many places when people write, others read and respond. In Yemen, however, we just read, talk among ourselves, and bury our reactions in Qat sessions. What is worse is that, the agencies that are the focus of many of the press investigations often ignore the press and its attempt to bring attention to certain issues. Most of the officials in Yemen whether in governmental agencies or other institutions, treat press coverage as an episode of flu. They drink hot liquids, and pump enough Vitamin C into their systems, and pray that the symptoms disappear. Instead of examining the issues, raised by the press and to respond to them, many officials pray in their closed offices for the hours to go by fast, and for new news to push the story that bothered him away from people's minds. Time, to them, is the broom that sweeps the press coverage and any attempt to question their policies under the carpet of history.

THE OFFICIAL REACTION

In many cases the only official reaction is a phone call to an editor of a newspaper or a magazine, reminding the editor of the newspaper of the history of friendship between them, or threatening to shut down the publishing institution or issuing other threats. Seldom do we see officials, ministers, or parliament members taking on the issues brought up by the press and addressing them. The failure of the officials to address the issues, results in keeping the public out of touch. Until now it has been the job of the press to go after stories, interview people and beg officials for leads. Whether a major event is taking place in any agency or branch of government or whether it is just routine operations. It has been the task of journalists to go around to sniff for stories. As the events that take place in Yemen attract an international focus, the officials in Yemen will have to reexamine their public relations strategies, and their relationship with the press and the public will have to undergo some changes.

AN EXPLOSION SCENARIO

Let us take a scenario that is not a fictional one, a scenario that has happened, and unfortunately may happen again. An explosion takes place in Sana'a. What happens? The hours after the explosion are chaotic not only in terms of the tragedy but also in terms of the flow of information. In this day and age, the news from Yemen takes only minutes to be on the newswire, and on the Internet. News reporters rush to the scene trying to figure out what happened. They interview witnesses, and examine the scene and then wait for the official word. They begin to look around, trying to find a man with some stars, and hopefully some creditability (official) of course there will be many of them around, they will interview them too. Of course they will not be getting the official version, and then they just have to wait. If their timing was right and they happened to meet the Minister of Interior at the scene then they could get an official word otherwise they would just have to wait for days until someone realizes that we have foreign journalists in the crowd only then do they decide to hold a press conference. Maybe keeping the public in the dark was one of the ways that kept the government out of people's criticism, but in this day and age when our government is trying to take its position in the international arena we have to seriously consider the way we do things. We are living in the age of information, and our government agencies would have to find ways to disseminate that information to the public. We are not trying to compare Yemen to other countries, but one could count with his finger the number of times our officials held press conferences. Maybe its their way of making sure that when they hold them they will be major attractions. We are not asking the government agencies in Yemen or for that matter all those in power in Yemen to do things as they are done in the other developed countries overnight, but at least let us see the signs of that progress.

VERY RARE PRESS CONFERENCES

Government agencies, officials and even private companies hold press conferences regularly to keep people informed of issues that are in the media and issues relating to their progress and programs. Is it too much to expect our officials and government agencies to organize their ways of disseminating information? Is it too much to ask the government agencies ministers, parliament to hold regular press conferences to inform people of the progress and development or any other issues of importance to the public? Or should we learn to continue to expect to hear from them only when they are about to inject another dose of economic reforms into the body of our people.

Yemen is looking to place itself among developing countries that are trying to attract foreign investments. I am confident that our officials understand that without the political stability, planning and organization it is not going to happen. It is not enough to open a market and expect people to flood into it. The establishment would have to be well maintained, organized, safe and competitive to lure customers. Therefore, the government officials in Yemen will have to make dramatic changes to their ways of conducting business. They would have to work tirelessly to bring order and organization and they would also have to learn to communicate with the world.

Every agency should have a spokesperson who the journalists could approach for information, and who holds regular press conferences to inform the public. The journalists union should put pressure on the government petitioning government to organize information flow from the various government agencies. In asking for that, the journalists would be representing the people and in essence asking the government to be accountable to the people.

THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN YEMEN

The people are realizing that the current press in Yemen has continued to lose its independence and when it completely does, Yemen will no longer be able to claim that it is democratic. Our journalists and our people have the right to information, and the government officials as servants of the people should create a system that would allow for the flow of information to the public.

When crises or major events take place in Yemen nowadays the world will be watching how we manage them, and that would reflect to the outsiders if we are ready to offer an organized and reliable system to be dealt with. I think it is also the role of the union of journalists, if it is independent enough, to take a strong stand and to represent the needs of people and to insist on a systematic flow of information. It is also the role of the Union to educate the government agencies and officials no how to do it.

I hope that our journalists will become more active in the process of gathering information, and not wait to be in the receiving end; extracting information might become their expected role. It is about time for our government to look for modern ways relating to crises management and public relations, and it is the role of the journalists to push them to do that.

The curtains of darkness have been penetrated by the light of this new age, the age of information. We can choose to wear shades and block the light, but that will not make it disappear nor will it prevent other people from seeing it.



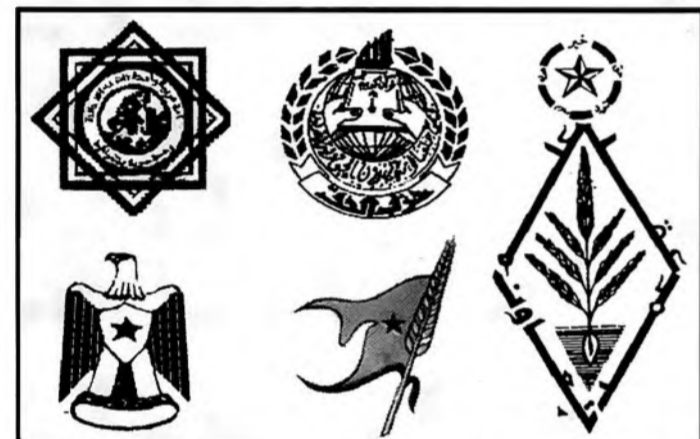
فاین کریم
يغذي الشعر
ويزيل القشرة



The Election Program for the Candidate of the Coordination Council of the Opposition Parties for the Election of the President

What follows is the election program of the nominee of the parties in the Higher Coordination of the Opposition, Mr. Ali Saleh 'Ubad (Muqbil), which is considered a big achievement realized by the opposition parties to be able to come up with one candidate and one campaign platform, the points of which represented a distinctive transition in the future outlook for political action in our country.

Now, we are all together able to decide the orientation which we wish for our cherished nation to take, and when we go to the polling boxes to cast our votes in the first direct presidential elections, in fact, we will be the first generation in the modern history of Yemen, for whom the conditions have been set for enjoying this right which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The enjoyment of this right entails the responsibility of choice. Being as the parties that make up the Higher Coordination Council for the Opposition honored me when they selected me as their nominee for the presidential elections, I have agreed to perform the task, in terms that coincide with my confidence in the aspirations of the people, and my faith in the inevitability of change, and my firm belief that improvement at the top is the realistic entry point for the reinforcement of the strength of our society, the rejuvenation of its bonds, and its ability to overcome the sorrows, destruction and crisis that many long years of oppression, violence and deprivation have left behind. The call to duty is an overwhelming call, which I cannot ignore, which compels me to become worthy of the trust and sincere as I present to you the with my election program, in the hope that it will win your trust, and will respond to your aspirations and cravings, which I share with you that our country becomes a free country for a great and capable people.



In the position, as President of the Republic, being the Head of State, and the restorer of the people's will, I am not allowed to act without taking counsel, nor to decide without being able to explain, nor to decisively rule without having done all that is necessary to reach an accord. I hereby undertake that I will abide to the letter of the Constitution and the laws, to respect the responsibilities of the constitutional institutions and to act in keeping with the people's desires, when making all the decisions, to do all that is possible to ensure that what ever improvisation I make shall be commensurate with the public interest, and to set an example by my conduct and deeds rising to the level of the office which I shall occupy, in the event that I am elected. God willing, in addition to, first of all, embodying the fundamentals of modern management, placing my confidence in only those who are worthy of the responsibility they shall bear and who has fulfilled the highest standards of competence and integrity.

I strongly believe that change that is needed is not just confined to people, it also extends to the existing climates and conditions that are reflective of widespread corruption, influence peddling, violation of rights, the implanting of illegitimate benefits, general insecurity, and the increase of violence. In addition to the implementation of the Law, I am confident that changing these conditions and climates require that dialogue and tolerance be upgraded along with the prevalence of national interest, becoming above having to resort to selfish double-dealing and narrow interests, and reverting to the use of violence and moral and financial compulsion to impose on us ideas and viewpoints that are different from what we stand for. This is because dialogue between the different parties in the political and civil system relies only on the respect for pluralism, and can only become applicable in a wide expanse of freedom, and cannot attain its ends without having implanted in

the conscience of the parties involved the concept of shared affiliation to the country, which alone can guarantee that our political system can apply the exchange of innovative ideas and programs no matter how many they are or how much they conflicted with, or conformed to each other.

I hereby undertake to defend the Republic of Yemen and the unity and safety of its territories, considering this to be the ultimate choice of the people that is irreversible, and to face up to all that threatens its unified state and its national sovereignty. I shall work towards correcting all those improper policies and practices which hurt the national unity of the people and to provide all the right conditions that reinforce the pillars on which Yemeni nationhood rests upon and to reinforce the bonds between the Yemeni people as well.

The Political Regime and the Building of Modern Democratic State

Undoubtedly, the absence of a modern state institution is the major constraint that stands in the way of the progress and renaissance of the Yemeni society and keeps it confined to backwardness and poverty and confronted with violence and instability. Our country can never be regarded as secure and prosperous country, with its place in the modern world, unless we have accomplished the building of a modern civilized state based on justice, liberty and respect for human rights and equality of all citizens. To achieve this goal, and in the event that I am elected to the office of the Presidency of the Republic I shall work diligently through the constitutional institutions of the government and its different authorities, and with direct public support to do the following:

1. Provision of all the conditions necessary to complete the transformation to a democracy and to proceed with the transformation until all the desired

goals have been achieved accordingly. This includes removing all the obstacles and measures that lead to the weakening of democracy and its retraction; to provide all the appropriate conditions to carry on with the democratic process and to ensure the integrity and equity among all the different political parties and organizations and to guarantee all public rights and freedoms.

If elected to the office of the Presidency of the Republic and my leadership of the state, I shall focus all my efforts towards the movement of the political life in Yemen from its present superficial form and to confirm the theoretical contention that "the people are the owners of authority and the source of its being" to true implementation practical application thereof, as well as to create the appropriate political and social conditions that will rejuvenate the missing vitality to the political and partisan arena, and the provision of all the legal conditions necessary for the achievement of this goal. The major task that we will be confronted with having to achieve, to enable us to qualify for entry to the Third Millennium, which is just a few months away is the achievement of broad national reconciliation, which will enable our people to overcome the lingering effects of the past and the remnants of the political and social wars and conflicts, especially the tragic Summer War of 1994, in keeping with the spirit of the times. To achieve a real reconciliation in its serious implications, this implies the reconciliation of the government with the overwhelming majority of the members of the society, so that it becomes a government that is a true reflection of its values and a real advocate of its interests. This entails the restoration of the honor of the victims of the political and social conflicts over the past recent years and to cancel all the exceptional measures taken against them, and to facilitate the return of all the Yemeni exiles overseas, as well as expunging all the political rulings issued by the courts since the war until now, in addition to the restoration of those who were removed from their offices, whether military or civilian accordingly, to their positions and to compensate them for the financial losses and moral damages that were inflicted on the orand individuals arising from the cycles of political violence and conflicts of the past.

2. I hereby undertake that I will call all the political forces and social movements to declare that they are committed to the preponderance of the constitution and the Law and the application of a peaceful transfer of authority, in a realistic manner and to stand up to the culture of violence, and to ban the use of force, or the threat thereof, for the achievement of political and social ends, or in order to rise to power or the maintenance thereof, as well as to stand up to the exploitation of the religious, national and Yemeni rites, traditions and customs that are adhered to by the majority of Yemenis in the political and partisan conflicts and intrigues.

3. To call on all the political parties and forces to hold a general national conference to achieve the desired national reconciliation, and to declare the commitment to realize, defend and practically apply all these concepts, and to place the mechanisms appropriate for the development of the political system in the country in a entrenched manner that will lead to the restoration of confidence and the resumption of the relationship between the people and the government based on a social contract and equal citizenship, as well as the establishment of a constituent consultative council that will arise out of the national conference which will be responsible for the achievement of

comprehensive political reforms.

4. To work towards the constitutional and political reforms that will fulfill the requirements for the building of a new state and political development in the country and which will achieve a representative and equitable regime, which will express the true weights of all the different political and social forces in the country, plus the revision of the election system from the individual nomination system to the candidates list and proportional representation, which enable the voter to vote for the political platform that he favors accordingly. In this way the political party, coalition or list of candidates that wins the majority of the seats in the Parliament will be able to form the government and to implement the political platform it called for in the elections, by which it was elected accordingly.

5. To delegate all the executive powers to the government, whereby the President shall be responsible for guaranteeing that the relevant government institutions are carrying out their constitutional responsibilities and are enjoying all the legislative, executive and judicial powers without any interference whatsoever.

6. To achieve the full separation of powers between the general functions of the state and that of any political party that becomes the ruling party through elections and to confine the transformation of power to the leading political positions, as well as the provision of the political and legal guarantees for free and honest elections, making sure to avoid all the violations and distortions that accompanied the elections of 1997.

7. The establishment of local democratic rule with extensive authorities through the establishment of local councils with their own autonomous legal status which are directly and freely elected with equitable terms, including the positions of the Governor and the District Managers. Such local councils will be considered the pillar on which the modern Yemeni state will be built upon, and will also be the instrument by which the performance of the political and institutional approach that will reinforce Yemen's national unification, implant social integration, speed up development and will secure the rights of the Yemeni citizens to political participation and the voluntary selection of those who manage their day to day affairs.

8. To comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Yemen and to work towards their implementation, as well as to take all the necessary legal measures against anyone who is in violation thereof, notwithstanding his official or partisan position and their social status; to also set up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring the compliance of the government officials in the various organs with the stipulations of the Constitution and the laws and for determining the extent of the violations by such officials.

9. To adhere to the Constitutional provisions regarding the separation of powers between the three branches of the Government, and to decisively reduce the predominance of the executive organ over the judicial and legislative branches, as well as to prevent all forms of intervention in the affairs of the judicial authority; to cancel the position of the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council.

10. To work towards the activation of the Constitutional Department in the Supreme Court and the Judicial Inspection Authority, as well as the

General and Administrative Prosecution with a view towards reforming all the organs concerned with judicial matters so that it becomes a mechanism that indeed works in accordance with the Constitution and the Law and which monitors the implementation thereof as well as disseminating justice among people and protecting and respecting their general human rights and liberties.

We can summarize our policy towards the Judiciary as follows:

1) Autonomy and respect for the Judiciary and the prevention of the domination of the Executive Branch over it or the latter's intervention in its affairs, in addition to the provision of the appropriate conditions that insure its autonomy and integrity.

2) Removal of the Judicial Administrative authority, represented by the Ministry of Justice from the functioning of the Courts and the Judges, and Judicial Councils, whereby the desired autonomy of the Judicial Authority intended by the Constitution is attained, and to attach the Administrative Authority in the Courts to the Supreme Judicial Council.

3) Provision of full protection for the Judges, the improvement of their living standards, by the provision of the adequate financial (compensatory) needs, in order to ensure their ability to fully carry out their duties accordingly.

4) To set and rehabilitate the Judicial Police and to attach them to the Judiciary, so that they are to carry out the Court rulings and decisions.

5) Organization of the General Prosecution and to give due care to its members, in terms of rights, training education and the implementation of the appropriate authorities meted out to it to enable it to defend the rights of the society without violating the rights of the Courts and the interference in their authorities.

6) To reorganize the Higher Judicial Institute, in a manner that ensures its ability to supply the Judicial Authority with the competent personnel it needs and to provide for all its needs accordingly.

7) To work towards the purification of the Judiciary from corruption and to ensure the Judiciary's full compliance with the highest standards of competence and integrity, when appointing personnel to judicial positions; to work towards facilitating the measures to speed up Court cases, with a view towards the implementation of justice and the protection of the rights of the citizens, to prevent them from having to resort violence and force to solve their cases, outside the government and to have the Judiciary directly supervise the implementation of the judicial rulings.

8) To work towards taking all the necessary measures to separate the official administrative functions and the ruling party. Also, to take all the necessary legal measures against anyone who violates the law, in terms of the neutrality of the central government organs in the competition between the political parties.

9) I hereby undertake to withdraw from my partisan affiliation, in form and in deed, during my term as President of the Republic, which will ensure the return of equilibrium to the political life in the country and to open the scope for the development of the political party system as well as the achievement of political development in the course of reaching a fully

matured democratic regime accordingly.

10) To keep the people informed of all the faand information regarding those who occupy public service positions, including the President of the Republic and to speed up the issuance of the Financial Conscience Law.

11) I will work towards the prevention of the combination of the public service and the financial and business affairs of the senior public officials in the government.

12) The cancellation of the measures and the constraints that violate general rights and liberties and ensure the implementation of Yemen's commitments in the international conventions and standards, which are duly signed and recognized, in this respect; the cancellation of the covert security organs that are directed against citizens and that prevent them from exercising their political rights, wherever they exist; to issue the law that will regulate and reduce the authorities of the Central Political Security Organization, which will be considered an organ under the Ministry of Interior, that will be responsible for monitoring external intelligence activities and the protection of national sovereignty, and to prohibit from interfering in the affairs of the political parties and the surveillance of the postal and telephone lines and houses of the citizens and its interference in public service.

13) To guarantee the rights of civil society organizations to operate freely and independently, without any interference or domination from the Government organs and others.

14) The cancellation of the Ministry of Information and setting up an independent national authority to replace it, with the aim of immediately putting an end to the monopoly of the official media channels by the ruling authority or party and to prevent the deprivation of political parties and forces from access to public media, as well as the provision of the legal and administrative conditions that guarantee the rights of the various political parties and forces from expressing their views and their program alternatives to the society, in addition to the prevention of the exploitation of any single political party or partisan entity to formulate public opinion to its own whims; providing the people with information and facts on the general public affairs of the country, and the prevention of the use of such important organs to mislead public opinion and to distort its awareness on the actual events occurring in their lives. This is in view of the fact that the official media is publicly owned, which is financed by the people (taxpayers). To work towards enabling the visual and audio press organs to carry out their mission in the dissemination of information and the enlightenment of people. This can only occur through making it pluralistic and independent from any authority.

15) To work towards seeking to improve the conditions of the existing official prisons, and to work towards separating the prisons of women and minors from those of men; to ensure that satisfactory living conditions for those who have been sentenced to stay in them, and to work towards converting these official prisons from penal organs to educational and rehabilitation institutions that train and readapt their residents during the implementation of their sentences, so that they can return to their families and to society after having made use of the anti-illiteracy for adult education and they have learned some skill or vocational trade that will enable them to start a new life.

16) To pay attention to the correctional facilities for minors and to intensify the awareness programs among them that will avert them from bad conduct.

17) Ending of the revenge feuds, which will be through calling for a general reconciliation between the tribes, with a view towards ceasing the bloodshed of the people, and subsequently to regard anyone who still engages in blood revenge as outlaws, which shall be penalized in accordance with the law. This call shall be made through the convening national general conference which will be participated in by all the social and political forces, religious scholars, where the national reconciliation shall be signed and all will declare to abide by it accordingly.

Guarantee the Attainment of Security and Stability

In view of the deterioration of the security conditions in the country over the last few years, which has led to severe damage to the national interests of the country and that of the people, and has seriously hurt the image of the country overseas, I hereby undertake to work towards spreading a secure civil life, to uphold the word of law, to return the smiles to the faces, to implant tranquility in the heart of people, to protect life, to protect property, to create the suitable climate for the attraction of foreign investments and return tourism, as well as setting up the right conditions for development

and stability in general, which will be through:

A. The firm application of the Constitution and the Law; to take a number of measures that will eliminate poor security conditions and the spread of murders, kidnapping and the daily warfare that is taking place in the different governorates of the Republic, including the Capital Secretariat.

B. The ban on carrying firearms in the cities, and the public markets as a first step; to prevent the trade in armaments through the issuance of laws that regulate this.

C. To spread justice among the people by quickly proceeding with the cases that were referred to the General Prosecution and to immediately carry out the judicial rulings accordingly.

D. To prevent the detention, arrest or the withholding of the freedom of any citizen that is in violation of the Law.

E. To take all the firm legal measures against anyone who engages in kidnapping, and to avoid any appeasement, bargaining or granting them any rewards.

F. The improvement of the standard of living of the police and the general security personnel, as well as to train them, rehabilitate them and upgrade their legal and cultural awareness on the nature of their jobs: "The Police are a service to the people", and on crime prevention.

G. The removal of all military checkpoints inside and outside the cities, that are not justified, as well as the cancellation of the orders to apprehend by the military, the hand and leg chains, special jails/prisons, in addition to the ban on the accommodation of criminals, who are murderers, through the issuance of a special law for this.

H. To work towards seeking to improve the conditions of the existing official prisons, and to work towards separating the prisons of women and minors from those of men; to ensure that satisfactory living conditions for those who have been sentenced to stay in them, and to work towards converting these official prisons from penal organs to educational and rehabilitation institutions that train and readapt their residents during the implementation of their sentences, so that they can return to their families and to society after having made use of the anti-illiteracy for adult education and they have learned some skill or vocational trade that will enable them to start a new life.

I. To pay attention to the correctional facilities for minors and to intensify the awareness programs among them that will avert them from bad conduct.

J. To combat the cultural and social values and customs that glorify war and violence and all forms of terrorism and extremism, as well as to resist any discrimination within the society based on color, vocation, religious sectarian affiliation, social affiliation, political and partisan affiliation, and to punish anyone who engages in phys-

ical and psychological torture.

The Armed Forces

In this area, I hereby undertake to work towards:

Transferring the armed forces to a highly skilled defense force, and to separate between the civil and military authorities; to rehabilitate the armed forces, rebuild their military conceptualization, in a manner that will enable them carry out their defensive duties for the protection of the country's sovereignty and to ensure the borders of the country, in addition to having them become fully subjected to the civil management, guaranteeing their neutrality in the political and partisan conflicts, the prevention of the use of any of its material and moral means in support of any political side, no matter which party it belonged to; to apply the law of the political parties and organization, with respect to preventing the armed and security forces from any partisan activities within the armed forces and the control of the budget of the Ministry of Defense. In this respect the following policies will be pursued:

1. Building a strong national skilled army, on sound scientific and national basis, whereby the combat beliefs shall emanate from his faith in the maintenance of the national sovereignty, protection of the people and the defense of the defense of the Arab and Islamic causes, but far from any interference in the political life, and to prevent getting them involved in the political conflicts, notwithstanding any of the sides involved.

2. To pay attention to the cultural enhancement of the Armed Forces and security personnel, to upgrade their educational level and to implant the education of Islamic, nationalistic and patriotic spiritual attachment, which is far from any form of extremism.

3. Improvement of the living standards of the Armed Forces and Security Personnel and to provide the adequate remuneration for them, as well as to ensure that such entitlements are timely given, along with their systematic periodic vacation leaves; to grant them the increments, promotions, financial and moral bonuses that are legally due to them and to guarantee medical services for them and their families.

4. To review the martyrs and veterans benefits due to the personnel of the military and security forces, as well as the entitlements of the handicapped, and to ensure that the martyrs' families are getting their monthly dues on time; to give priority to their children for enrollment in the military and civilian colleges in accordance with the appropriate scientific and nationalistic criteria accordingly.

5. To work towards returning those who were adversely affected by the war to their units and bases, and to abide by the adherence to the highest standards of competence and qualifications for occupying any of the different positions in the armed and security forces.

6. To provide equal opportunities for the Yemeni nationals to join the ranks of the armed and security forces, in accordance with sound scientific standards, and the prohibition of any form of prejudice or discrimination in dealing with the armed and security forces personnel.

7. To eliminate corruption through the drying up of its springs (elimination of its origins) and to remove its focal points and all its causes; to fight bribery and administrative neglect; to combat smuggling and tax and customs evasion, and to expose smugglers and to bring them into account; to guarantee the rights of the government and the activation of the Central Organization for Auditing and Control, and to refer all the corrupt officials to the Courts in accordance with the applicable laws.

Building a Competent and Effective Administration

Without effective and competent administration, it is impossible to achieve development, or to uphold justice, or to have security prevail. The

effective management is the one that is scientifically structured in its organizational framework. The administrative measures and the selection of the staff and the administrators in our country was structured by impulsive decisions, and the administrative measures and methods that were pursued do not fall under the laws and the regulations thereof, but rather are subject to personal assiduity of those who are in positions of influence, and the selection of the employees was based on the presumption that the public employment was a tool for satisfying and making gains rather than a mechanism for achievement, thus friendship superseded experience, and the public service lost its neutrality, and became an instrument in the hands of the ruling party and the domineering forces, which they use to serve their interests.

Therefore, management/administration deteriorated, development failed, security collapsed, justice disappeared, corruption and decay became generic.

For this reason, among our priorities will be to correct the administrative conditions, with a view towards restructuring the government administrative structure on a scientific basis, and the application of the laws and regulations, and the selection of the employees on the basis of competence and, capabilities, experience and honesty, and to achieve the neutrality of public employment, through the placement of the civil service under a national neutral council, besides the reinforcement of the control organs, the establishment of the administrative courts, and to bring those who became wealthy at public expense in illegitimate ways to justice, and not to accept the return of any official to a senior position unless his financial conscience has been found to be cleared.

Justice and equity must be also applied among the government employees in both the military and civilian organs, especially in the area of increments, promotions and retirement, and to insure the sequencing and renewal of the generations, and not to allow any person to remain in the official military or civilian position beyond what is allowed by law.

On the Economic Side

1. To follow a balanced economic policy characterized by transparency, whiny will guarantee the participation of the various production types and forms in the development of the economic resources, and will fulfill the increasing needs of the people of the country, and will guarantee the optimal investment of the national savings and will achieve a suitable standard of living for all the people.

2. Provision of a suitable climate to end the present state of recession and to rejuvenate the national economy and lead to the reformation of the monetary and financial system, taking all the necessary measures to halt the rise in the cost of living for the people, and providing job opportunities to end unemployment, poverty and supplication.

3. To eliminate corruption through the drying up of its springs (elimination of its origins) and to remove its focal points and all its causes; to fight bribery and administrative neglect; to combat smuggling and tax and customs evasion, and to expose smugglers and to bring them into account; to guarantee the rights of the government and the activation of the Central Organization for Auditing and Control, and to refer all the corrupt officials to the Courts in accordance with the applicable laws.

4. To review the restructuring and reclassification of the general state

budget on a scientific, practical and modern basis in keeping with the general strategic goals of the comprehensive development plan, and in order to achieve the required balance between the revenues and expenditures, to overcome the budget deficit and to achieve economic growth accordingly.

5. To encourage national private capital to invest and to remove all the constraints that stand in the way of the private sector investment, in addition to the creation of the appropriate political and legal climates that encourage the attraction of the Arab and foreign investments in the country, and to provide the required protection thereof; to prevent the intervention of influential persons in their affairs, such as through the freeze on their deposited or transferred funds, and the prevention of the imposition of gratuities and compulsory partnerships with the investors, in a manner that will remove the fears of the investors in the country and will insure the rise of production and exports.

6. To carry out a comprehensive review of the borrowing policies, as well as those pertaining to assistance and donations and the purposes for which they are allocated; to ensure the optimal use of the loans, grants and assistance provided, and the modernization and improvement of the banking system as well as to ensure the independence of the Central Bank of Yemen.

7. To diversify and improve the methods of agricultural and fisheries production and to insure the proper balance between the environment and the investments, in a way that will lead to achieving food security and to setting up the appropriate and quick scientific and practical remedies for rectifying the water problem, considering that it is one of the most prominent problems of the country, as well as to work towards the formation of a national committee composed of specialized personnel of high competence to put those remedies in place and to have them implemented accordingly by starting immediately with the confrontation of the water problem in both the governorates of Sana'a and Ta'ez, to be followed later by the rest of the governorates.

8. Empowerment of the specialized concerned persons to enable them to make the appropriate optimal economic decisions that will have the highest economic standards and criteria prevailing in the decision making process accordingly.

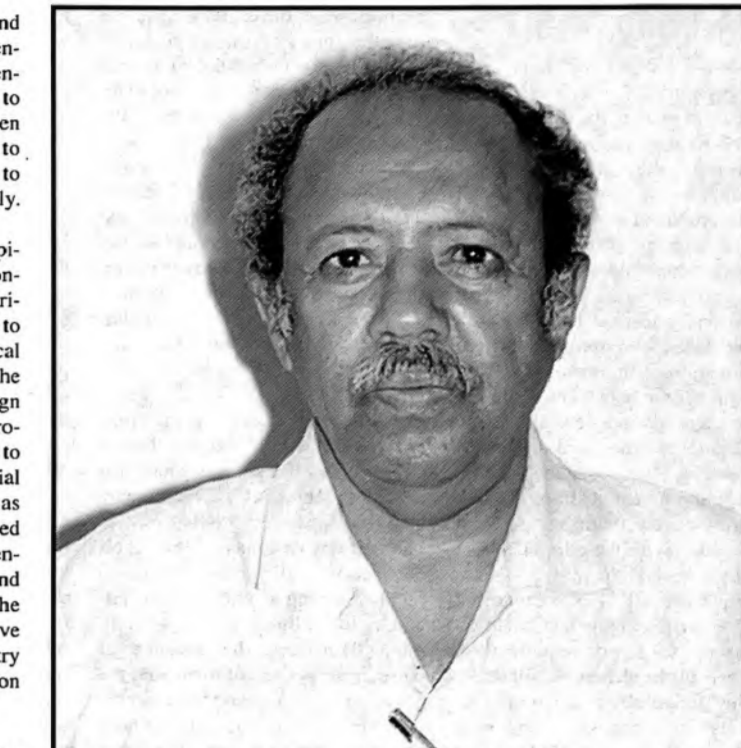
In the Area of Endowments

1. To revive the mission of the mosques, away from any extremism and diversion and the stimulation of conflict between the religious sects, to ascertain that the mosques are places of learning, worship, security and fraternity.

2. To cancel the Ministry of Endowments, and to carry out a comprehensive review of the Law of Endowments, in order to achieve the regulation of the endowments through the supervision of legal independent religious authority, and to ensure the autonomy of the admin, property and expenditures of the Endowments, and to separate them from the government budgets.

3. Renovation and maintenance of the historic mosques, considering as they are a part of our heritage and Islamic culture in Yemen, and to account for the lands and assets of the Endowments. While protecting them and preventing any trespassers or property thieves, and the illegitimate trade thereof, without any deterrent by conscience or religious persuasion.

4. The State's support of the religious schools (*hijjar*) and their revival and



to carry out the responsibility of providing housing and living for students of these schools, and the acknowledgement of certificates issued thereof in the government's offices, and finding solutions to the situations of graduates and specify their educational levels.

The Social Field

In this regard, I am pleased to emphasize the social issues that are related to the stability and life of the people and the future of their children. So as soon as I win the elections, I will work on the following:

1. To realize the concept of free and compulsory education in the basic levels and to organize national campaigns to fight illiteracy and adult education to eradicate alphabetical illiteracy and apply the law of education so as to unify education administratively and curriculum-wise along with correcting shortcoming in these areas. I shall also adhere to an educational policy aiming at modernizing secondary education with special attention given to vocational and technical training, and seek the modernization of university education and higher studies, connecting this policy with the comprehensive development plan, and to prepare a generation that is absorbed in national, democratic and humanistic spirit.

2. To realize justice in distributing educational projects and services all over the Republic, and to expand the school network in all its levels with special attention to rural areas and the maintenance of the existing schools.

3. To provide solutions to the low standards of education and work on upgrade the efficiency of educational administration and to provide assistance to Yemeni teachers and enhance their living conditions.

4. To encourage and support the Yemeni females in getting their rights to education.

1. Work on developing and strengthening Yemen's relations with brothers in the Peninsula and the Gulf, and solve the issues related to Saudi Arabia so as serve the two neighboring brotherly countries, and in a way that endorses trust in the credibility of agreements reached between them in order to strengthen bigger relations that serve the Arabic nation and support its sovereignty, independence and development.

2. To Consolidate relations with neighboring countries to safeguard common interests, and the consolidation of the security of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Arab Sea and the Horn of Africa through cooperation with all countries to make it a peaceful demilitarized region.

3. To remove all the misunderstandings in the relations between our country and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to enhance the role of the Arab League, and to work on activating the Arab Summit institution and the support of the economic, political, cultural and scientific integration between countries of the Arab nation; to boost Arab popular relations and work on lifting off sanctions from Iraq, Libya and Sudan; to reject the concept of collective siege and punishment, and supporting the liberation of the Arab occupied territories and the Arab Palestinian people in their struggle for regaining all the territories and shrines and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

4. Consolidating the brotherly relations with the Islamic countries and nations through the Islamic Conference Organization as a combining frame for all Islamic countries.

5. Consolidating relations and ties with African nations and the third world countries, and the development and renewal of the Non-Aligned Movement in the light of the global changes.

6. To call on a cooperation initiative to be carries out among countries of the South, and to work toward a new global regime that realizes cooperation between nations based on the values of righteousness, justice and peace for all humanity; the adherence to a policy that guarantees interest and benefits between our country and countries of the world, and respecting sovereignty, independence and the principles of international law and the establishment of peace, justice and equity throughout the world.

7. To activate the role and profession of diplomatic representation and reducing its size and costs so as endorse our relations with countries of the world, and to observe the interests of the country, the expatriates and the students outside Yemen.

The Foreign Policy

Our country's foreign policies have to reflect faithfully our internal policies. The foreign policies have to be based on foundations of our national struggle that is committed to the national and Islamic interests. Priorities will be given to:

The Political Alliance in Yemen, with or Versus the Economic Reform



Mohammad Al-Qaheri,

1) The political factor is of a decisive role in making the development as well as the economic reforms a success in the modern political economy for development. In fact the development as well as the conducted reforms is a long course process which needs a thorough plan and strategic observation. It also strongly needs strict valid rules, strong public commitment and the participation of the local as well as foreign economists. The political factor depends on securing these requirements and making them available. All this should be done by the ruling political coalition, that is, the government with its political allies along with the administrative constitutions and the army. Along with all these economic reforms, something called coalition for the sake of equalization emerged in the economic literature for the structural equalization. This coalition may contain, along with the government, some of the social as well as economic groups according to the benefits they get from these reforms. These groups are usually represented by the businessmen's organizations, laborers, farmer, laborers' syndicates and services renders: teachers, doctors, nurses, lawyers, engineers, scien-

tists, artists, etc. However, in the case of Yemen and because of the primitivism of the economic life, we find that most of these syndicates are either not influential or do not exist at all. Moreover, it is not independent from the government's observation. The Trade and Commercial Chamber that represents businessmen has no effect on the government's instructions and decisions or is observed and totally controlled by the government. Therefore, the political coalition is the only effecting factor in the country and I will focus my discussion on its role.

2) Most often, these organizations are looked at as "Redistributive Groups" or "Pressure Groups for Particular Interests". The centers that find these reforms harmful to their interests may seek their destruction and make them prove failure, causing an embarrassing situation and a threat for the government. However, the absence of these groups does not mean that the government of Yemen is beyond the pressure groups, for in most poor countries these groups take other shapes and is still there in the political coalition, that is, in the government and is related to power centers. We can call them "Statist Pressure Groups" which consist of politicians, army men, sheikhs, businessmen and journalists, most of them are hypocrites. We can bestow

all the failure in reforms on these groups. Hence, the importance of the political coalition to make clear whether it is with or against reforms with the idea that coalition can never be a tool for carrying out the reforms and a shelter for people who exercise pressure at the same time.

3) This role is specified by the Political Feasibility" for the economic reform which can be divided to three sets of conditions:

(a) Political conditions: these conditions are represented in taking the political decision to accept having reforms. This decision is to be taken by the first political leader in the country who is at the top place. As he is a politician and is not a specialist in economic as well as financial situations, he takes the decision on the basis of consulting the specialized economic and technocratic team in the country.

(b) Technical, lawful and institutional conditions: these conditions mean that there should be a specialized economic and technocratic team to take the role of making the economic reforms. This team should never indulge in politics and should perform its duties under the supervision of the Minister of Economics and Finance, consulting and coordinating with different Ministries and concerned institutions. Active local as well as foreign economists and sociologists should participate positively in all these reforms. Another condition is that there should be qualified administration as well as convenient laws as to be effectively implemented.

(c) Economic conditions: this set of conditions requires an existence of a large base with quite a good number of people who will benefit from these reforms so that they can provide a good political support and stability for the political coalition. In the case of Yemen, the number of people who may benefit from these political as well as economic reforms are a lot, including:

(1) importers, exporters, investors, other groups who may benefit from the freedom of trade, reforms in customs administration, privatization, reforms of taxation policy on profits as well as trade courts and reforms of the institutional and lawful framework.

lifting prices of flour and corps which have actually made farmers depend upon themselves to grow.

(3) The administration members whose income, abilities and chances of participating in the decision making will improve. The employees of the organizations participating in the Reform Program enjoy a lot of interests, some of which are increasing their income and improving their work experience. The Reform program is supposed to stop corruption and the monotonous routine, at least lessen it. If this happens, such services will not be costly. At the same time, this will satisfy people disapproving corruption.

(4) The opposite politicians who have been provided by pieces of information as well as an evaluation of the economic situation in the country. This category benefits from the political suggestions presented in the Reform Program.

On the other hand, there are the losers who can form a party opposing the reforms. This party can be divided into two categories: The Weak Category and the Strong Category. The first category includes the poor people who have been affected by the inflation, and the employees dismissed or fired due to decreasing the number of the administrative employees or privatization. Though this category of people is considered to be weak, it can be a real threat to reforms. However, if their awareness of the importance, necessity of reforms and their later on fruits is raised, their support is guaranteed. The program includes different articles that should be implemented to combat poverty. The pressure other groups should also be prevented from transferring the burdens of these reforms over the shoulders of the weak groups. Otherwise, this will constitute the real threat to these reforms either by a political means such as strikes, demonstrations, revolutions, etc. or by economic means. For if they do not get the compensation means, this will mean that there is not an improvement in the income distribution and their incomes will remain low. This will lead to a non-existence of any impetus to increase the show of products and opportunities of work later on.

They Say..... I Say

Salwa Mohammed Sarhi



They say "when you are in Rome, do like the Romans." I say, "when you are in Yemen, do not look for kidnapers!" The reason I say this is because of an event I attended few weeks ago at the Taj Sheba. The subject was "Tourism in Yemen" and the presenter and his audience were non-Yemenis. The presenter had an enormous amount of passion for Yemen, its architecture and unique beauty.

During his presentation, he mentioned how the recent stories of kidnapping foreigners and tourists are hurting Yemeni tourism and how damaged the picture of Yemen has become in the eyes of the world. He continued to elaborate on Yemen's beauty as a country and culture and concluded that he would like to think of Yemen as a "fully secure place."

This ending didn't set well to some in the audience. It created some mumbles and grumbles the turned into a harsh voice of a woman from the audience, "how can you call Yemen a fully secure place after all these kidnappings?!" The presenter calmly explained to her that yes, Yemen has kidnappings, but he also remind her that some of these stories happen in places well known to the kidnapped as unsecured, yet they more than willingly continue their pilgrimage to these places.

A hot debate was about to ensue when the presenter tactfully hopped down from the stage redirecting the audience attention to a film about Tourism in Yemen.

I was watching and hearing the quick, yet so loaded subject and I couldn't help but wonder how a non-Yemeni could feel so much passion for Yemen and call it a "fully secure place", while another non-Yemeni felt unsafe from such description.

Maybe Yemen shouldn't be called fully secure place, but where in the world would you call a place so and be 100% sure?

I have traveled a lot and I have lived abroad for some years, and like Yemen, I have to avoid certain places. The first question I usually ask when traveling abroad is: "which places should I avoid?"

And even if I was oblivious enough not to anticipate danger, the highly publicized media news would surely catch my attention. I will not go in de tail to describe the daily killings I used to see on TV abroad, the daily reports of rape, battery, abduction, children shooting children, mothers killing their kids etc.

Some of these horrible incidents would happen in a very familiar place and in so-called "fully secure" places.

Who would think that a children's school would be the stage of a massacre performed by a child? Who would even indulge in the thought that a church, the place for serenity and goodness would be instead the grave for its congregation when a lunatic marches in killing those peaceful souls?

Why do people still live in these places if so much dangers hangs around them? why do they still sleep, wake up, go to work and send their children to school? why don't they label their country "not fully secure?"

I really want to ask which is more dangerous and less secure? Is it a place where you know where danger is and how to avoid it or a place where you can be the next victim not knowing it still?

I, by no means pretend to call other countries "not fully secure" just because I read about killings etc., on the contrary, I don't call any place "fully secure" since there is no such a place.

However, my point is to let those accusing Yemen of being a dangerous place know hoe misleading and false their judgments are. Yemeni authorities and those concerned have made it their duty to spread information about unsecured areas in Yemen. Now, with this information easily obtained at embassies, tourism companies...etc., why do some still go to these places having full knowledge of the consequences? Are they looking for kidnapers?

If the case is not so, than I would really like to know what other reasons compel them to do so?

I am only referring to those kidnapping cases where the kidnapped knew well enough where not go, yet they recklessly ignore the safety measures and seek what they want it to be their version of Arabian adventures with the very boring scenario encountering desert and camel (as they assume all Yemen to be.)

I certainly can't sympathize with those who still hold Yemen responsible for all the kidnapping. Why should it still be Yemen's responsibility to free the kidnapped offer him/herself to kidnapers on a silver plate?

Of course the kidnapped are not losing much, but Yemen is losing its tourism income and the good image it carries as a country of good hospitality and generosity.

Those in the tourism business know well how bad the image of Yemen is from the drastic drop in the number of tourists coming to Yemen. And who is to blame if all they read about Yemen is news of kidnapped tourists? (which is about the only time Yemen comes to the spot light)

Some people do not even know about the existence of the country called Yemen, yet the media of these countries make sure they introduce Yemen within the kidnapping package.

Regarding all the bad publicity in the international press, I can't help but ask: how prejudice that is to Yemen? And how far can bad in publicity?

It certainly reaches very far since the effect is more bad publicity and fear of being in Yemen.

Meanwhile, Yemen finds itself trapped in a very tight spot. Yemen feels obliged to free the kidnapped by all means, to avoid more bad publicity and to ensure those foreigners in Yemen, that Yemen does care for their well being and safety. Thus, my question remains: Is it really fair to Yemen?

Baby Sitter Wanted

Responsible English Speaking Nanny/Baby Sitter for 3 year old girl.

All Nationalities Accepted

- Will take care of all visa and immigration documentation needed
- Must have previous experience, be responsible, fun-loving and be ready to travel abroad.
- Excellent Salary package for a full time live in basis

Please call 268 546 (Maysam) for an interview appointment

Or fax resume/references along with a recent photo to 268 549 (att. Maysam)

Now Open!

Well-trained Beauty experts and highly qualified staff. Specializing on make-up, massage, skin health restoration, skin treatment, skin and body lifting and beauty products by Joseph Habib.

Opening Hours:
Daily from 9:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.
and Friday 2:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

THE MAN
THE WOMAN
THE LOOK

L'HISTOIRE
D'UNE
COIFFURE



Unisex Salon
Hair Styling for
Men and Women

HEAD OFFICE:
Beirut Lebanon
Tel.: 03299882 - 03770716

CAR FOR SALE

The German Embassy Sanaa herewith announces that is it going to sell one of its cars:

Type: Volvo 740 GL
Year: 1988
Km: 161,000
Colour: Silver grey

DUTIES NOT PAID - CAR NOT ROAD SAFE

Interested parties are requested to contact the Embassy for inspection and to make an offer in a sealed envelope before 7 October 1999.

German Embassy Sanaa
Contact: H. Klein, Head of Administration
Phone: 01-413174
Fax: 01413179

فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL
Tel: 237500

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Where to From Here?

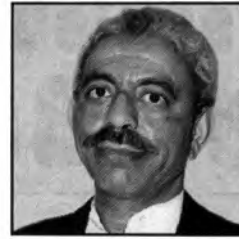
"Why did you not vote? This was the historic moment and anyone who believes in democracy would surely not forget to take part in the first direct elections for the President of the Republic of Yemen. So what happened to you Saleh?" Ahmed was asking his long-time friend and neighbor as they were on their way to the Grand Mosque of Rawdha for the Friday prayers.

As he coughed to confirm his forthcoming reply Saleh said: "For seven days now I have been in bed doing nothing but coughing sneezing and sweating my head off trying to kick this miserable cold, or what ever it is away. In fact, the only reason I am going out of the house n, is to ask the Lord, Al-Mighty for the relief I need from this flu, just so I can tend to my work and other needs." A sneeze just came in time to add emphasis to his response. He continued: "I had really intended to take part in the voting, just as you said, no one should not be on record for having taken advantage of the First Presidential Elections, no matter how remote they seem from the elections most people would have in mind. I am glad that you did not fail to take part in the elections. Tell me how did the turnout look?"

Ahmed responded: "Well, I went at mid-day and it seemed that most people had gone early to cast their votes. There were just a handful of people trying to figure which room they should be voting in, as they seemed to have forgotten what letter their names start with. Two others were not sure if they had brought their voting registration cards in, as they looked through their pockets finding that they were, in fact, not with them. So they trekked out again, without doing anything. I do not know if they ever came back later to cast their votes, as it was fast approaching the qat session hour then."

Saleh came back to reassure his friend of his true intentions: "I had, in fact, I had dug out my voter registration card from the dust, since it has not been used since 1997. But there was no way I could come out yesterday with this horrible cold on me. For sure, had I gone to vote, people who had come to vote would have been driven away by my coughing and sneezing and the voter turnout would be even less than the low turnout that showed up. Here comes our neighbor Hameed to give us another idea of how it looked at the polling station yesterday. What do you say, Hameed how was it yesterday, at the polling station, since you registered at another district?"

Hameed arrived next to the two greeting them with the usual Friday greetings and pointing his hand to the refreshment stand for some juice before going into the Grand Mosque which was about two hundred meters away: "Well, my district is a part of Sana'a City and stretches from the south of the City of Sana'a to the Airport. I could never figure out how Rawdha could not be just one voting district and literally had to be split into two districts. Here we are literally next door neighbors, but having to belong to two different districts. In any case I went early and there were sufficient lines there for the television cameras to go home with something. It is really hard to determine how they voted, as nobody had any idea that they should really vote for. Quite a few wanted to show that they were going to vote different from the majority of the voters just to see if their opposition vote would show up. I am really surprised by the interest shown by people, in wanting to see if their vote was going to be counted at all." "All-right Hameed, what are you having? For Saleh, there can be nothing better than a double strength Lemon



Juice there and a pack of tissues", he Ahmed was speaking and ordering at the same time, tuning his face to the refreshment stand owner as he handed the last tissue he had to Saleh, who dished out a powerful sneeze that released two dozen "God bless-yous" from all the passers-by and the people gathering at the refreshment stand, as he took the tissue from his friend. Hameed answered: "A carrot juice will do fine for me, especially as you are treating? There is nothing like celebrating this weekend with carrot juice and high potency qat. Look at that, after our elections for the Presidency there are similar elections in Egypt and Tunisia. There is going to be a lot to talk about in the qat sessions today. By the way Saleh, you should get yourself some good qat to overcome your cold." Saleh was not impressed by the election report in the Arab World: "Hameed, do you really think the Arab World has moved forward in the democratic process. There is no indication that any of these elections you are talking about that the Arab World has gotten the gist of what democracy is all about. In Egypt, you have the classic referendum, with the only candidate being the incumbent. I have

always felt that the Egyptians should be in the lead in fostering real democratic elections for their leaders, but it seems that the Arab leaders continue to feel that there is no one else more suited to lead their people other than them, thus they feel that all they need from elections is to have the mandate from the people to carry on for another term. Most likely, the most competitive election we might see is the one in Tunisia, but at this stage it is too early to see, if that will also not turn out to be a referendum. For our elections, we were given a choice all right, but the choice was selected by the existing regime, so how much of a choice did we really have? What chances did the other choice have in winning, if all the government was geared to make the incumbent win at any price?"

Hameed commented: "We should not find difficulty in learning that in the next election there is a lot that should not be allowed to occur if we want real democratic elections: we should have more than one party represented by candidates for the office of the President. We should not allow the official media to work diligently for the incumbent President. We should have independent observers monitor the voting, the vote count and the tallying of all the votes to insure that no foul-play is at work."

Saleh added: "There should also be a sufficient enough time period between the nominations and the elections to allow the candidates to become better known among the voters. In two weeks it is really difficult for a guy like Qahtan Al-Sha'abi to become known to all the voters in the country,

let alone the major cities. "Saleh, I believe that as a first election, it was impressive to see that people still were willing to have a go at it, even though they realize that it is not exactly what they had in mind for a free election." Hameed wanted to assure Saleh that people still wanted to take advantage of their right to vote. But, Hameed what good is having that right, if that right is blocked from bringing about real concrete changes in the way we are governed and by whom we are governed? Something tells me that somebody is getting the short end of the stick: the people, to me, are not really getting their money's worth are they?"

Ahmed also had a comment, as he gulped his juice when the muezzin uttered the call to prayer: "In Yemen, it seems like we never get our money's worth, just taste this juice, it seems like our friend had forgotten to put the fruit in. The taste of plain water seems to dominate the flavor of the 'juice'." Hameed also rushed his juice down: "That is why I asked for carrot juice, because carrot juice is a lot harder to cheat on than Arab elections. Besides at least carrot juice provides a different alternative to Viagra for poor guys like me, who cannot afford the magic love pills. The potency of carrot juice is also not effected by whoever wins the Presidency."

Well thanks to God the elections went on peacefully, but carrot juice or not, what I want to know is where do we go from here?" queried Saleh.

"There can only be two directions: serious government or more of the same non-sense".

Letters to the Editor

NOTES: Any Letter sent to the Yemen Times office is subject to correction and modification. Letters which are seen suitable for publishing will be published as soon as there is space. Letters without the name of the author will not be published.

Dear Editor,
My name is Abdulbari Ali Ahmed, 23 years old, born in East Africa - Somalia. I am originally from Hadramout.

According to the Muwalladeen subject, I would like there to express my deepest thank and gratitude to my brothers who used to send letters and complaints to Yemen Times to Letters to Editor. They always express and spotlight on the Muwalladeen face and have got into their heart through the Yemeni society an they even pick out of what most Yemenis have in their intention either discrimination and inhumanity. I would like to say to them thank you and please continue.

At the end of my acknowledgement, I would also like to pay my tribute and gratitude to the Founder of YT who used to give us the necessary moral support. Actually, in the past not many newspapers were able to divulge the fact of Yemeni society due to social pressures. I hope that Yemen Times will do its best and be our forever-beloved newspaper as it is now.

By: Abdulbari Ali Ahmed
B.F.C - Aden

Film about Yemeni

Immigrations to South East Asia
I am a 4th generation Yemenite born in Singapore and currently living in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It is only recently that I have begun to start researching my roots and hopefully be able to discover more about my homeland and people. I am currently researching the migration of Yemenis to South East Asia in the early 1800s. This research that is being conducted by my wife and I is for the purpose of writing a novel that will eventually be translated into a film. Hope that we are able to get assistance on the subject.

Syed Farouk Aljoffery

"Missing of Referendum"

True democratic elections require the participation of all people in choosing the best candidate to represent them and work for the welfare of their country. However, in regards to the current presidential elections, and for me in particular, I don't see any need to disturb myself in participating in these elections, because the result is already known. The final results will show Saleh as the winner, and hence, voters would waste their time for nothing. I

think that there is no one else who is more qualified to be the President. Transfer of power in the current time, will only cause more pain and suffering for the people of Yemen.

Finally, I would like to say that even though I do not support the idea of the current elections, voting in elections -in general- is the duty of everyone (every Yemeni). But for this election, the case is different, as we see it transforming into a "referendum". But nevertheless, people have the right to select the best person they see who can increase the standard of living of the people, and who has the courage to face the economic, political and social challenges.

Mohammed Othman Al-Homaidi
University Student.

Dear editor,

I am happy and glad that we are witnessing our country's historical event resembled in the first direct presidential election that happened on the 23rd of September 1999.

This election is a good step towards strengthening the democratic process in Yemen.

However, as we all know, Yemen is still a poor country. I personally think the democratic process can only be efficiently implemented in a country, which is based on a strong culture and economy.

I would like to say that this event would have been better implemented in the future, when Yemen becomes wealthier and when it can deal with the process more adequately. I met with many people before the election and to say the least, they were not satisfied, simply because they know that the results are predetermined.

In my opinion, this election is still a good step despite the country's current conditions, and despite all the mistakes that occurred during the preparation and voting process of the election. People must take advantage of such experiences and learn something about democracy. I am sure that the experience we gained in this election will further help us learn more on how to use our democratic rights, and hence will enable the next generation to live a real democracy.

Mahouz. A. Alstwei

Dear Editor,

Whenever I receive any new issue of Yemen Times newspaper I always feel

sad and weak for a while, as if I stop a minute of mourning for the sorrowful death of its great founder Dr. Abdulaziz Saqqaf. As a matter of fact, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf will never be forgotten, even if there is a person to fill in the space he left behind. But his personality will remain sticky within our memories forever. How I wished if he would be alive among us these days to see how our presidential elections take place in a sphere stained with doubts and injustice. But we are still confident in the Yemen Times newspaper, as it continues on the path that was paved for it by the late Dr. His successors in the Yemen Times establishment seem to always keep his name alive. When I lately read the editorial column of issue no 36 and the silver lining column I completely forgot the death of Dr. Al-Saqqaf and thought he is still alive. Many thanks for the staff successors of the late Dr. Al-Saqqaf in the Y. T. Establishment.

Abdul Majid Ahmed
Mukalla

English and our society

English is the most famous language in the world. It will be spoken by around 80% of the world population by the year 2020, as the statistics given by the United Nations show. Unlike in Yemen, in many countries, English is not just taught in schools or universities, but it is used within the society, even if it is not its mother tongue, and not spoken by the family members in one house. That is something we lack in Yemen and we are in deep need of it. Besides being limited to universities only, English is not taught in all departments, and is imprisoned between four walls. Do you think that a student who studies Islamic education is able to teach English? I don't!

I don't think a student who studies history is able to follow a short conversation between two Englishmen. Do you? We came to the conclusion that the English departments of our universities are the only source of English in our society.

Do you think that this is enough? Will it help much? Most of the graduates only have certificates with nothing in their minds. Hence, they are useless and out of consideration. We still have good graduates as well, but they are few and we don't expect much from them because if they

work very hard, they would burn themselves before they attain a simple noticeable success. Nothing can change about this unless we all make enough efforts to increase English education in our society. The reason why I wrote this letter is the following true story. A friend of mine from Ethiopia once

gave me his telephone number to keep in touch with him when he is in his home country. When he handed me the paper on which the number was written I asked him, "What about if someone else answered me! What would I say? I don't understand their language" I meant the language spoken in his country.

He smiled at me and replied "Don't worry, everyone in my family speaks good English!" His words were full of confidence.

This made me think thoroughly of the future of English in my family in par-

particular and in my country in general. Will we reach a stage when everyone in a house could speak English? I doubt it! But it is not impossible. We should all work very hard to overcome such obstacles that will prevent us from catching the modern world training, which will take us to a brighter future. If we don't, we won't catch the train and we won't be in the past nor in the future. We will be hanging somewhere in the middle.

Fuad Al-Sabri
Taz



Yemen Telecommunication & Information Technology Co. Ltd.

A licensee of NIIT Lt. (a global I. T. services company engaged in computer education, software exports and consulting, having over 750 Education & Training Centers world-wide), requires the following personnel:

FACULTY

Profile: Graduate/Post-Graduate in Computer Science OR Diploma holder in relevant computer technologies with thorough knowledge of DOS, Windows NT, OFFICE 95/97, UNIX, C, C++. Knowledge of SQL server, Visual C++ and RDBMS required. Two years of relevant work experience required.

ACADEMIC COUNSELORS

Profile: Young graduate, with a pleasing personality and a flair for interacting with people to help them select the right course. Familiarity with standard Word Processing packages preferable.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Profile: Graduate with 2-3 years. Secretarial Experience, familiarity with Word Processing, Spread Sheet and Internet.

Excellent communication skills and good command over English & Arabic essential for all positions.

Mail/Fax detailed resume within 7 days, to:

The Personnel Manager, YTEL Ltd., (Licensee of NIIT Ltd.),
Algeria St.
P. O. Box: 520, Sana'a
Tel: 265101
Fax: 265192
Email: ytel@y.net.ye



Yemen Times Special: A Miraculous Rescue Attempt Turns Successful In Hadda Street: Back to Life after Death

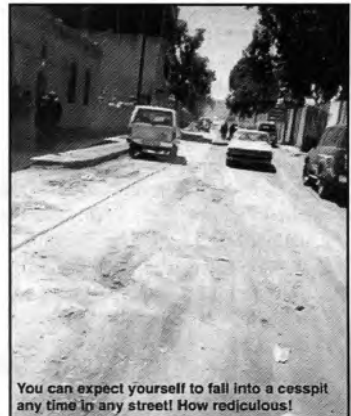
Report by: Tawfeek M. Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

You need nothing more than casting a look over the pictures to easily realize the extent of our calamity. Do you see how doleful it is? Do you believe that such views frequently happen in our society? Do you agree that people in charge do not even move a finger to put an end to such sufferings? The person in the pictures was not run over by a fancy car that is the fashion these days, nor was he harshly beaten up. The pictures were not taken after an invasion or a military attack nor was the person a victim of an explosion or so. The person whom you see is actually a mere Yemeni worker in the Water and Sanitation Authority. He was one of the many workers who are trying their utmost to make ends meet. Such workers expose themselves to the difficulties and hardships of life, so that they can sustain a livelihood through these harsh and difficult times. They are enslaved to their work and in return they are given nothing that can be comparable to the risks they go through. These pictures have been taken by coincidence after this man (on the right) fell into one of the cesspools

while working in Hadda street last Wednesday, September 15th. It is worth mentioning that there were several reports lately about the falling of workers, and even normal citizens passing by into such weakly structured cesspools in Sanaa. This is mainly due to the weak structure of the cesspools ceilings which sometimes collapse resulting in the death and injury of the people who walk on it. Any way, after the worker had



The worker after being taken out of the pit was no more than a dead body

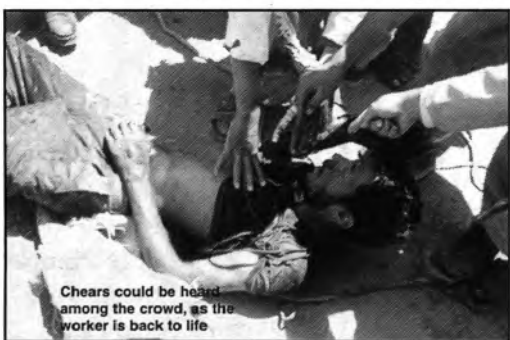


You can expect yourself to fall into a cesspit any time in any street! How ridiculous!

Not to get you so bored, here, we give you the actual story with the words of the courageous rescuer, the person who brought the worker back to life: "My name is Ayman Al-Gabree, a petroleum engineer living on Hadda Street. I was sitting at my home at around 1:15 p.m. while all of a sudden, we heard a strong knocking at the door. My nephew Abdul Hameed went and opened the door and found someone asking for a glass of water in great panic. I went out and asked him what the matter was and he said that someone had fallen inside the swage cesspools. So I hurried to the kitchen and took a jug of water and brought my camera and run outside. The person was still inside the cesspools and everybody was staring in panic and could do nothing about it. Finally, one of the workers tied himself to a rope and then he managed to pull the victim out, however, it seemed that it was too late, for he was totally dead. There was no pulse in the neck, I could not feel any heart beats, and there were no signs of breathing. Soon, as in all such

incidents in Yemen, there was a large crowd of curious people around the victim. I shouted at them to move away, for it was no time to cause panic, then I had some photos captured. Despite the large number of people staring, no one even thought of provided a single vehicle to take him to a hospital or so, as if they were watching a movie for fun. Then some responsible people asked "what shall we do?" Some said that we should take him to the hospital. I told them that by the time we get him to the hospital he would definitely be dead. "It would be too late. We should begin by giving him a first-aid. We should try our best to get the man's consciousness back; so that his heart would pump and he he would breath again." I said.

Then I bent over him, checked his breathing and unfastened his belt. I washed his face which was full of dirt and all that what you expect to be in a cesspools. Then despite all the smelly things on his face, I didn't care because for me his life was more important and gave him a "mouth to mouth breathing. I blocked his nose, then blew through his mouth twice, then pumped his chest five times, then I restarted all over again by blowing into his mouth twice, his chest five times for about ten minutes and checking the pulse in-between. Just as I was about to give up, the man's body started shaking



Chears could be heard among the crowd, as the worker is back to life

WELCOME TO QUEEN ARWA UNIVERSITY FOR A GUARANTEED FUTURE




Queen Arwa University for Academic Sciences

A member of Arab Universities union, Islamic Universities, The International Universities and a member of Arab Higher Education Association

Queen Arwa university announces the start of registration period in its different colleges for the year 1999/2000

<p>COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES</p> <p>Bachelor degree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics • Accounting • General management • Scientific sciences <p>(Opened new section only in English)</p>	<p>Diploma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration and secretary ship • General management • Accounting • Computer • Tourism 	<p>COLLEGE OF ARTS AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Languages Department (Arabic English, French) • Psychology and Anthropology • Tourism • Public Relations • Libraries and Information System
<p>COLLEGE OF SCIENCE - Computer Sciences and Programming, Mathematics</p> <p>ARWA JUNIOR COLLEGE - English language (basic lang.) qualifying the university student (a one-year study before university)</p>		
<p>COLLEGE OF APPLYING ARTS <i>(The First college in Yemen Opened This Year)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicrafts • Painting and Sculpturing 	<p>ENGINEERING COLLEGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Engineering • Architecture • Interior Decoration 	<p>HIGHER STUDIES (MASTER DEGREE)</p> <p>(i) Social Sciences Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychology • Social and Physiological Service • Woman and Family Studies
<p>COLLEGE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The special Education Department • Kindergarten and Nursery • English Language Methodology 	<p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation to-from the university • Apartments • Students of the junior college can join the university after they finish their first year in the college 	<p>(ii) College of Economics & Administrative and Political Sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting and management • Administration development and economics • Politics and economics
<p>FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR</p> <p>SANA'A, HADDAH BRANCH, TAIZ BRANCH, 60th st., Montazah Faj Attan area. Tel: (415992-415991-416909-206917) Abu Al-Hassan Al-Hamadani St. Tel: (218722-206917) The International Yemeni Institute for Languages, Gamal St., opposite the Arab Bank. Tel: 226982</p>		
<p>FOR REGISTRATION FROM OUTSIDE YEMEN: Tel: 416909-206917-415991, Fax 209544-417063 P.O. Box 11586 E-mail: arwauniversity@y.net.ye http: www.y.net.ye/arwauniversity/ For more information, please contact our embassies in: U.A.E - QATAR - SAUDI ARABIA - BAHRAIN - OMAN</p>		
<p>(iii) physiological and educational sciences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology • Educational Aids • Educational Principles • Educational Administration 		

as if his soul came back to his body. So I bent him over and he threw up. As soon as I felt the signs of life, I took some pictures to stay with me as a memory. After more than fifteen minutes, a Hilox pickup vehicle came and took him to the hospital." Mr. Ayman Algabree went on saying "To my dismay, I could see no equip-

ment, tools, masks, uniforms that must be available while these people work. I can definitely tell you that, according to my experience, if this person stayed unconscious for five or ten more minutes, bringing him to life would have been impossible, or at least if he lived, he would have lived with a damaged brain, and live his life handicapped."

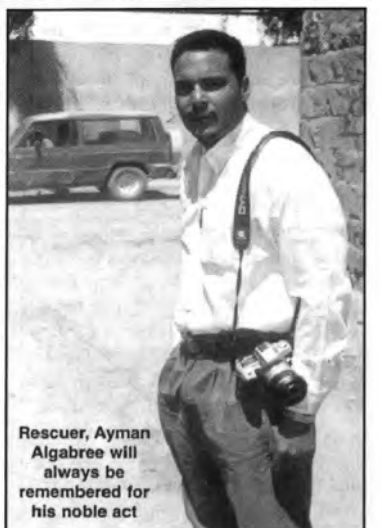
Finally, as the Yemen Times, we thank Mr. Ayman Algabree for his gesture to save the worker, and express our hope that the government would value his efforts, just as we do value them by thanking him and calling him to our office to give him a written letter of gratitude for his humane and invaluable efforts in saving a man's life



Ayman never gave up trying to rescue the man

Asking him about his experience in the first aid, Mr. Ayman said that he was well-trained in France and that he is currently working in an oil field company in Al-Masila, in Hadramout. This incident has actually raised a lot of questions, which need to be answered from the people in charge.

- Where are the special uniforms that workers should be provided with while working?
- Where are all the rescue tools that should be available all the time during the time during work?
- Where are the specialized rescue groups who should be present at the site in case something like this happens?
- Why aren't these workers not trained how to give the first aid?



Rescuer, Ayman Algabree will always be remembered for his noble act

حليب

المستاز المركز

إسم على مسمى





المستاز



The Federal Republic of Germany Celebrates its 50th Anniversary

The year 1999 is the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the German Basic Law. Based on the constitutions worked out in 1848-49 at the Paulskirche in Frankfurt and in 1919 at the National Theatre in Weimar, it was meant to be a temporary measure assuring national life a liberal democratic constitutional order for "a transitional period," until the divided Germany of the post-war period could be reunited. Since the death of the GDR, the Basic Law has been that for all of Germany as of October 3, 1990.

"The Federal Republic availed itself of this opportunity and underwent peaceful, democratic, and prosperous development such as no other German state in modern history had ever seen. In its 50th year the republic will undergo yet another watershed event, the move of Germany's government institutions from Bonn to Berlin. The "provisional" status of the post-war German republic is now definitively at an end. Since the accession of the new German states on 3 October 1990 the constitution has ceased to have anything "provisional" about it.

The move to Berlin stands for continuity, but also for change and renewal. On an anniversary date such as this it is useful to remind ourselves what the success of this German development in the Federal Republic was based on.

Although the new republic was based on the best and most liberal of German and European constitutional traditions, there was considerable skepticism at first as to whether a stable democracy would be able to develop in "West Germany". The fact that the history of the Federal Republic, despite the worsening Cold War, was able to become the history of a "disaster that didn't happen" is due to the country's systematic integration into the Western community of nations based on shared values and to its emphatic pursuit of European integration.

"Participation" became a key to the successful development seen by our society. The participation of the people responsible for creating our society's wealth in ownership and in decision-making processes within our society became a guarantee for

social peace and economic strength. The policy of reconciliation with the East, as was pursued by Willy Brandt and those who followed him, created an important foundation for the democratic revolution in the eastern part of Germany. The people in the GDR did not have a chance to engage in democratic and economically profitable development. They were the ones, first and foremost, who had to pay the price for Germany's war-time guilt, i.e. until 1989 when, in an admirable display of moral courage, they managed to free themselves from the yoke of a dictatorial one-party system. This opened up the way for reunifying Germany politically.

However, the joy at accomplishing this, the pride in our constitution, in our democratic practices, in the economic, social and cultural achievements of our citizens, should not close our eyes to the fact that in the 51st year of the Federal Republic and in the 11th year of German unity our country is faced with difficult challenges.

In eastern Germany we are far from a situation in which everything has grown together that "belongs together". The creation of equal living conditions as called for in the Basic Law, the formation of deeply rooted democratic convictions, the fair distribution of economic opportunities are objectives that will continue to require a great deal of effort from us for a long time to come.

The principles of participation and social security have come under serious pressure as a result of the global-

isation of production and the dramatic changes that have taken place on the job markets. Unless there are enormous efforts to achieve innovation it will not be possible to fight unemployment effectively; joblessness could become an explosive issue for our society.

Finally, developments on our own continent and Germany's increased international responsibility have confronted us with new and painful decisions as well as major tasks. The crisis in Kosovo was not the first factor to demonstrate this. Together with its European and Atlantic partners Germany has an immediate obligation to promote and guarantee stability, human rights, and peaceful development in all of Europe. This includes economic assistance, security partnerships, and strategies for being able to deal effectively with refugee and immigration problems.

Our constitution continues to provide a viable basis for successfully shaping social change.

Despite occasional ups and downs, the fifty-year history of the Federal Republic is a "success story", a reason for us to feel a sense of pride and confidence."



Day of German Unity: Federal Chancellor Gerhard Schröder

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany, here we bring some excerpts from the a speech by the Federal Chancellor Gerhard Schröder,



Germany 1999: Federal President Johannes Rau and his wife, Christina Rau, in the Berlin Reichstag building.

Abu Walad Sandwich Biscuit

بسكويت زبدة أبو وولد

أطيب منه؟
مستحيل!

The Sweetest Biscuit in Yemen



Back To School Sale

Huge Discounts Up to

50%

eCCO®

Shoes for Life



Cosmo
Was \$ 70
Now Only \$ 35



Shape Sandals Plateau
Was \$ 95
Now Only \$ 55



City Walker
Was \$ 119
Now Only \$ 60



Kids Cosmo
Was \$ 75
Now Only \$ 30



Track
Was \$ 149
Now Only \$ 99



Kids Mobile
Was \$ 75
Now Only \$ 40

and many more

Sana'a Trade Center - Al Jazaer Street

Internet for the Beginner

Continued...: Why use the Internet? (User's Perspective)

What is the Internet and World Wide Web?

As explained in a previous issue, the Internet is simply a series of computer networks that are linked together around the world. The World Wide Web (WWW) is a means of accessing, organizing and moving through all the information on the Internet. For example, the Yemen Times Web page at www.yemen-times.com is one of the pages that exist on the WWW and can be accessed by any person using the Internet in the whole world.

Everything you can think of can be found on the Internet. Information about sports, latest news, shops where you can buy goods online, pictures of all kinds, encyclopedias. You can even listen to radio and watch TV and video through the WWW. However, the latest revolution extends to using the Internet as a communication media, just like a telephone. However, tools have been developed to videoconference. In other words, you can communicate with your friend over the Internet in audio and video; you see each other on the screen and hear each other as well, all live! All in all, it is a magnificent world beyond description. However, there is only one drawback about information that can be retrieved from the Internet: it is not organized at all. Hence, web administrators have provided search



engines that can somewhat facilitate the search of pages and to retrieve them.

Analysts say that illiterate people would be classified in the first world countries by the year 2010 as the ones who do not know how to use computers, and specifically how to surf the Internet. For Yemen, we have a long way to go especially that there are no standard Internet cafés in Yemen.

What is a Web browser?

We use a program called a Web browser to access all this information that is available on the WWW as mentioned above. It is the tool that we use to view the information in an elegant and organized matter. We, at the Yemen Times office for example, use a browser called Internet Explorer, and this gives us the means to travel through all information on the Internet, to open our web page, and to find new web pages. Internet Explorer can be found on the desktop of any PC with Windows 95 or

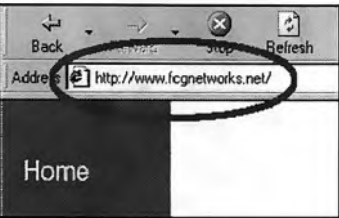
higher. Its icon is a spinning globe with a magnifying glass on it. When you double click on this icon, the browser program will open. The browser program acts as a window that lets you look at Web Pages on the Internet. You can move from page to page by clicking on hyperlinks. These are underlined words within the page. You can also type an address of a page you want to visit into the address line.

How do I use Internet Explorer?

The browser consists of a window in which a Web Page is displayed and a toolbar at the top. There are buttons on the Internet Explorer toolbar that let you navigate from page to page around the Web.

The Back button takes you the web page you were just looking at, one step back, as if you were flipping through the pages in a book. The Forward button operates in the opposite manner of the Back button. If you have used the back button, you can then use this button to go forward. These two are useful when flipping back and forth between web pages. The Stop button stops the current page from loading. Use this one if you're tired of waiting for a page to load in, and you want to stop the process.

The Refresh button reloads the current page. This is used if the page you are viewing has changed. Pressing the Refresh button will show you the most



If you have updates or additions to this list, please call Anwar Al-Sayyadi at Tel: 268661



FOR EMERGENCY

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity problems	177
Telephone enquires	118
Aljumbury Hospital	274285
Athawra Hospital	246366
Kuwait Hospital	283282/3
Red Crescent	203131/3
Tel-Yemen	7522202
Y.net	7522227

BANKS

Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274310/1
Commercial Bank Sana'a	213662/6
Hodeidah	217040/3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank of Yemen	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Watani Bank	206613

BRANCH OF FOREIGN BANKS:

Arab Bank Ltd.	276592/3
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

GOVERNMENT OFFICES:

Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	254032
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	332001/2
Radio Station	282061

INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Y.I. & Reinsurance Aden	273311
Marib Insurance Sana'a:	206112/4
Aden:	255668
Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General Sana'a:	265191
Aden:	241171
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Ins. Co. Sana'a:	272890/2
Taiz:	215012
Hodeidah:	217292
Aman Insurance Sana'a:	214093
Hodeidah:	240354
Saba' Yemen Insurance Sana'a:	240894/908
Aden:	253646
Taiz:	233082
Hodeidah:	226627

AIRLINES:

Air France	272895/6
Alitalia	273655
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways (Sana'a)	267929
British Airways (Aden)	241534
Cathay Pacific	272432
Egypt Air	275061
Emirates	244444
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75
KLM	278747
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	213400
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	272540
Sabena	285865/925
Sudan Airways	279210
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel (HO)	275028/9/30
Universal-Zubeiri	245888
Universal - Bonia	272861/2/3
Universal Aden	221146, 243475
Universal Taiz	225383/4



Sana'a:		
1. Embassies:		
Algeria	209689/206350	
Bulgaria	208469	
China	275337/341	
Cuba	417305	
Czech Republic	247946	
Djibouti	415985	
Egypt	275948/9	
Eritrea	209422	
Ethiopia	208833	
France	268888	
Germany	413180/413174	
Hungary	263586	
India	243440/264872	
Indonesia	414633	
Iran	413552/3/4	
Iraq	269571/4/5/6	
Italy	269165	
Japan	207356/208753	
Jordan	413275/6/7/9	
Kuwait	268876/9	
Lebanon	203959/733	
Libya	267636/4	
Mauritania	264188	
Morocco	247964	
Netherlands	263323/4/6/3	
Oman	208874/5	
Pakistan	248812/3/4	
Palestine	264236/6/6	
Poland	413523/4	
Qatar	269654/7/11	
Rumania	205515/209003	
Russia (FR)	278719/283142	
Saudi Arabia	240429/30	
Somalia	208864	
Sudan	247885	
Syria	414891/2	
Tunisia	240458/9	
Turkey	263476/241395	
U. A. E.	248777/78	
U. K.	264081/4	
U. S. A.	238842/52	
2. Honorary Consulates		
Austria	266725	
Belgium	286965	
Canada	208814	
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215170	
Finland	207018/20/21	
Greece	272218	
North Korea	272987	
Norway	272983	
Spain	208745	
Sweden	207595/470	
3. International Organization		
European Union	248495	
FAO	207331/607	
UNDP	415505/6/7	
UNHCR	201856	
UNICEF	211400/1/2	
WFP	415199	
WHO	252220	
World Bank	413706/8/10	
UNFPA	417713	
Aden Consulates:		
China	233115	
Egypt	231270	
Germany	232162	
Libya	233611	
Oman	233433/460	
Russia (FR)	232792/232625	
Saudi Arabia	233009	
Somalia	241101	
U. K.	232712/3/4/5	
Al-Itimad	552493	
COURIERS:		
Aramex Sana'a:	240741	
Aden:	255333	
Taiz:	213489	
Hodeidah:	218168	
DHL	268551	
American Express	272435 / 6	
FedEX Sana'a:	412604	
Hodeidah:	247422	
Aden:	232911	
Taiz:	232838	
SkyNet	212698	
UPS	416751	
FRIEGHTS:		
AEI	285540	
GAS Aviation Services	412309	
ITS Agency	218142	
Pacford Int'l Forwarding	203375	
Red Sea Pac. & Gen. Services	26489	
Sheibani Shipping and Clearing Corp.	212989	
Hodeidah:	212989	
Sana'a:	207028	
Aden:	243319	
Taiz:	219292	
Mukalla:	303913	
Yemen Freight Agency (YFA)	272135	
YEMPAC	208898	
LOCAL TEL. CODES		
Sana'a 01	Al-Gayda 05	
Aden 02	Al-Shuhr 05	
Lahj 02	Soqatra 05	
Al-Dhale 02	Dhamar 06	
Yaf'e 02	Al-Bayda 06	
Abyan 02	Marib 0630	
Hodeida 03	Al-Jawf 064	
Taiz 04	Mahweet 07	
Ibb 04	Amran 07	
Mukalla 05	Saada 07	
Seyoun 05	Hajja 07	
Attaq 05		

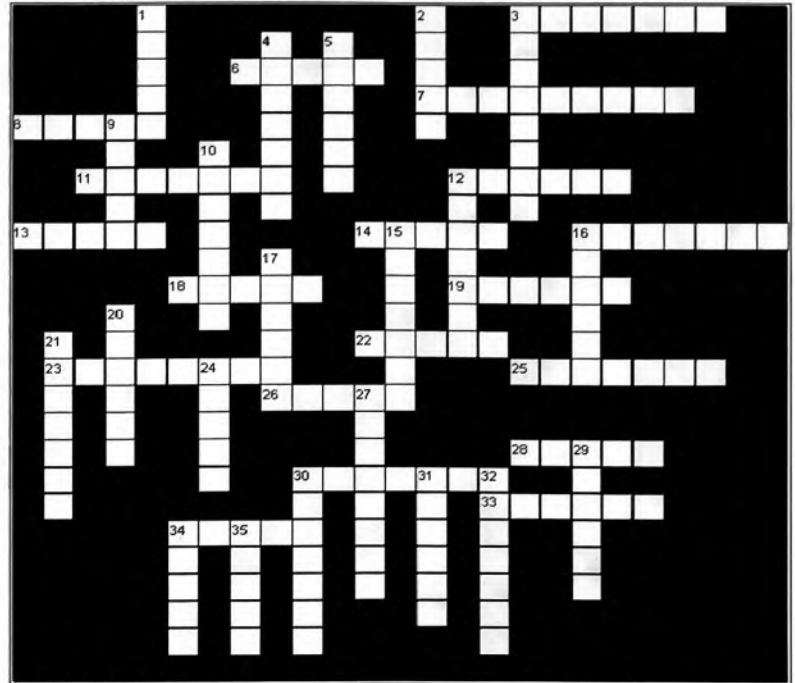
Universal Hodeidah	226980
Universal Mukalla	(05)354842/4/5
Bazara Travel	780932/70879
Ilias I. T. T.	273338/275554
Al-Nasim Travel	270750

YEMENIA BRANCHES:	
Abdul-Mughni	274698
Haddad	204538/550
Shaub	250833
Zubeiri	260834/5
Head Office	232381/9
Reservations	250800/1
Airport	250868/831

HOTELS:	
Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3
Plaza Suites	209074/903/205483
Hadda Hotel	415212/4/5
Shahran Hotel	418320/1/2
Aden (02)	
Movenpick	232911
Elephant Bay Beach Resort	202055
Crescent Hotel	203471/2/3
Hodeidah (03)	
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	239336
Al-Fakhama	247881
Bristol	239158
Taiz (04)	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Mareb	210350
Qaser Hemyar Tourism Hotel	223129
Yazan	217997
Mareb (063)	
Bilqub Mareb	2666/2371
Sadah (0751)	
Al Mamoun	2203/2459
Mukalla (05)	
Hadhranaut	2060

Crossword Puzzle: Improve your English by solving the YT Weekly puzzle!

Across Clues:
 3- The surname of a famous Yemeni doctor, in the consultative council.
 6- _____ is a direction. I have a _____ hand and a left hand.
 7- _____ is a holiday for Christians. They celebrate the birth of Prophet Jesus on _____.
 8- A _____ is a large animal. Some people ride _____ s.
 11- I wear a _____ on Halloween. I wear clothes, which make me look like someone else.
 12- A _____ is a long yellow fruit. _____ s grow in bunches on trees.
 13- The _____ is a musical instrument. I make music by pressing the keys on the _____.
 14- I like to build sand castles at the _____.
 16- We make jack'olanterns from _____ s on Halloween.
 18- I wash my hands to make them _____.
 19- My mother took a picture of our family with her _____.
 22- A large stream of water is called a _____.
 23- I put words together to make _____ s. This is a _____.
 25- I gave my sister a _____ on her birthday.
 26- I have a new _____ in my mouth. One _____ fell out and another grow to replace it.
 28- I like to _____ milk and juice.
 30- A _____ is a large animal with a very long neck. _____ s live in Africa.
 33- A _____ is a musical instrument. It is played by drawing a bow across its string.
 34- Sanaa's most famous dish.
 Down Clues:
 1- Sometimes I _____ with my



brother. We disagree about playing a games.
 2- My baby sister builds with _____ s.
 3- Joe fell off of the chair and hurt his arm. He had an _____.
 4- The room in our house where we cook our food is the _____.
 5- _____ is made from milk. I like cheddar _____.
 9- A _____ is a utensil. I eat soup with a _____.
 10- A famous city in southern part of Yemen.
 12- I always wear a helmet when I ride my _____.
 15- Most people in the United States speak _____.
 16- _____ is a color. It is made by mixing red and blue together.
 17- I take off my dirty clothes and put them in the laundry _____.
 _____ A _____ is a container which is used to carry things.
 20- _____ is a day of the week. It comes between Sunday and Tuesday.
 21- When I do something rude I am _____.
 24- My dog makes _____ when it sees a bird. It barks at the bird.
 27- _____ is a day of the week. It is comes between Wednesday and Friday.
 29- An _____ is a pieces of land which is surrounded by water.
 30- My friend Joe wears _____ to help him see.
 31- I have four _____ s and a thumb on my hand.
 32- The sun sets in the _____.
 The sky turns dark.
 34- We buy groceries at the _____.
 35- I _____ many things at school. I find out things I did not know.

Last Week's Answer



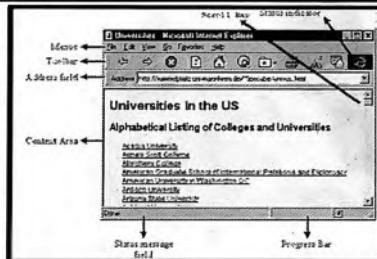
current version of that page. The Home button takes you directly to a preset Homepage, in our case, the Yemen Times Website. The Print button prints the current page. Be careful when using this button. Often, you will not be aware of how long a page is unless you check before you print, and might find yourself printing pages of information you do not want. The Font button cycles through different font sizes. If the type on your web page is too small to read or too big to comfortably fit within the window, simply click the Font button until the font size is acceptable. The Mail button will take you to your e-mail (see previous issues about e-mail).

How do I get to a Web Page?

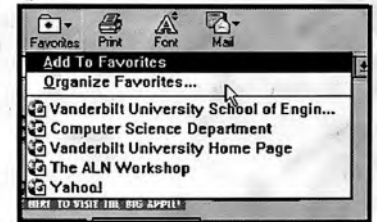
You need to know the Web Page's URL. A URL is the address that will take you to the page you are looking for. Every Web Page has its own unique address. If you look at the top of your browser window, you will see a thing that starts with http:// ????. That is the URL (Uniform Resource Locator). The URL of the Yemen Times for instance, is <http://www.yementimes.com>. The URL of CNN International is <http://www.cnn.com>. Most URLs start with www (referring to World Wide Web) and end with com (referring to commercial.) Enter the URL for the page you want to see in the 'Address' box, then press enter. The browser will then retrieve and display that page for you.

How do I find URL's for pages that might interest me?

There are several ways to know URLs that interest you. Often URLs are found from the WWW itself. For example, you can go to the most frequently visited search engine (http://www.altavista.com) and from there you can search for a phrase, let's say "Yemen Times". Then, the search engine will return around 1,700 URL address for Yemen Times, in which you can choose one. URLs are also available on newspapers and magazines. For example, if you now turn back to page 2 of the Yemen Times, you can see at the bottom that there exists a URL (www.yementimes.com). That is the URL of the Yemen Times. If you read Al-Ayyam, you can find www.alayyam-yemen.com as their URL, and so on. Sites you access will often have links to other sites that interest you. Going back to Search Engines, they are compiled lists of what can be found on the WWW. However these take practice to use and can often waste time without any



select it and then you will find "News and Media". After clicking on it, you will find Yemen Times available. You can save your time in just writing "Yemen Times" in the empty space before "Search" and press Enter. Let us take another example. If you have a research about a certain animal species, let's say, butterflies, then you can easily go to the Science category, animals, insects, then butterflies. It is that easy!
 The Internet is the biggest and fastest library to access in the whole world. You can get all the information you want with a simple mouse click. Finally, if you want to know more of let's say, Naseem Hamed, and his upcoming matches, you can easily go to Naseem's page at <http://www.prince-naseem.com>, which can be found from Yahoo as well.
 It is a frequent experience that first timers get too excited and want to visit everything at the same time. Calm down, and take it step by step. With a bit of practice, you will be able to learn how to surf the Internet and make the most of your experience online in no time. The Internet is a new world, with far reaching dimensions. We advise all readers to begin seriously to think of ways to learn more about this fabulous in order to be able to cope with the rest of the world in the coming millenium. As Yemen Times, we look forward to receive any questions or comment about the Internet and open a special window for this topic. Currently, we are also working with a number of businessmen to establish the biggest Internet Café in Yemen to be able to gradually get Yemenis out of their routine and into this revolutionary world. After founding it, we are planning to have it open for one week free of charge for everyone to use. It will be a project of its kind in an effort to get you, our readers more benefit from this extraordinary world. Are you excited about it? Stay tuned to know more news about this project.



Yahoo at <http://www.yahoo.com>. From there, you can virtually go everywhere. For example, if you want to know where Yemen Times Website is, you should first go to the Countries link under the Regional category, then go to the "Yemen" link. You will find "Cities", click on it to find "Sanaa",

PASSION FOR PEOPLE

M. PRABAHARAN
 Director of Finance, Sheraton Sana'a Hotel

Recently been appointed as Director of Finance at the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel. Before his transfers to Sana'a he worked at the Sheraton Addis Hotel, Addis Ababa as Deputy Director of Finance for the past three years and other hotels in the Middle East having the post of Assistant Financial Controller, Systems Manager and Night Auditor.

Dedicated and trustworthy on financial matters, he received too many awards at the Sheraton Abu Dhabi Hotel as "Employee of the Month, Supervisor of the Quarter, Best Employee of the Accounts Department and Employee of the Year."

Completed his studies in Hospitality Management from the Educational Institute of the American Hotel & Motel Association and passed the General Certificate of Education in Sri Lanka.

He is also a licensed member of the Institute of Data processing management in UK and Member of International Association of Hospitality Accountant in USA.



هنيئاً للقائد ثقة الشعب له في هذا العرس
الديمقراطي الكبير ويتجسد المعنى
الحقيقي للديمقراطية.
هنيئاً لنا هذا القائد العظيم

شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

ممثلة الشيخ صالح باثواب - رئيس مجلس الإدارة، وجميع الموظفين والعمال فيها
تُرف أذكى التهاني وأصدق وأخلص التحايا والتبريكات إلى قائد هذه الأعراس الديمقراطية وصانعها
قخامة الرئيس

علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة إنتخاب الشعب اليمني له رئيساً للجمهورية وإلى كافة جماهير شعبنا اليمني وكل
عام واليمن في تقدم وازدهار ورخاء في ظل قيادته الحكيمة

Sheikh Saleh Ba-Thawaab-The Chairman
and all staff and workers of

The National Cigarettes and Matches Industry

present their congratulations to

PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

For Winning The Presidential Elections

We Also Congratulate all the people of Yemen on this
spectacular, historical, and
democratic occasion wishing
Yemen more prosperity and
development under its wise
leadership.



WATERMAN



MAM International Corp.
Sana'a, Saif Bin Zi Yazan St.
Tel. 275145
Taiz, 26 September St.
Tel. 220214



CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL
AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- ⊕ Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- ⊕ Heavy, light industrial plants.
- ⊕ Power and desalination plants.
- ⊕ Fuel and water storage tanks.
- ⊕ Oil fields ancillary installations.
- ⊕ Air purification for industry.
- ⊕ Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- ⊕ Offshore structures and underwater works.
- ⊕ Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- ⊕ Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- ⊕ Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- ⊕ Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- ⊕ High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- ⊕ Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa
Tel: (967-1) 247852
Fax: (967-1) 263043
E-Mail: cccyemen@y.net.ye

Aden
Tel: (967-2) 377328
Fax: (967-2) 377716
E-Mail: cccaden1@y.net.ye

For your monthly free classified ads
please call 268661 or P. O. Box 2579



Dr. Waleed Jazrawi, President and General Manager

and all the staff of

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen Congratulate

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections

They also present their heartfelt congratulations and felicitations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary

of 26 September Revolution.

Many Happy Returns.

د / وليد جزراوي رئيس ومدير عام شركة

كنيديان اوكسيدنتال

بتروليم يمن

وكافة موظفيها

يتقدمون

بأحر التهاني واطيب التبريكات إلى فخامة
رئيس الجمهورية الأخ

علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة انتخاب الشعب اليمني له

رئيساً للجمهورية

وكذلك بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين لثورة

السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر

وكل عام واليمن في تقدم وازدهار



26 SEPTEMBER

CONGRATULATIONS



YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

Congratulates

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections.

Also presents its heartfelt
congratulations and felicitations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmer and Parliament,
Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister and his Government
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani and Consultative Council,
and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of 26 September Revolution
Many Happy Returns

شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

تتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات
لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبدالله صالح
بمناسبة إنتخاب الشعب اليمني له رئيساً للجمهورية.

كما تتقدم بأعطر بالتهاني والتبريكات إلى الرئيس

علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر، وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني،
وإلى المجلس الإستشاري برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني، وإلى الشعب اليمني
بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر
وكل عام و اليمن في تقدم وازدهار

26 SEPTEMBER

Arab Bank plc

Congratulates

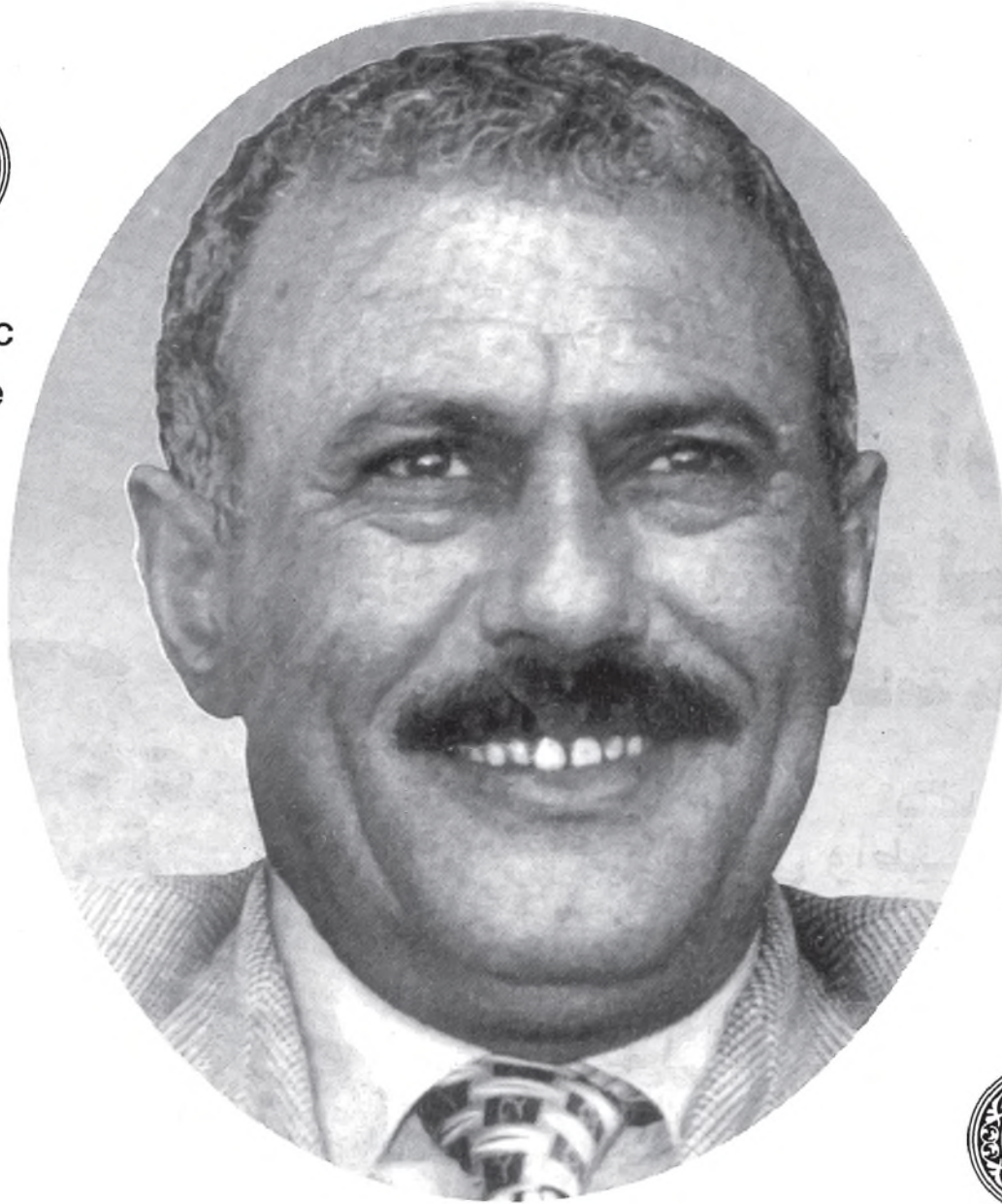
President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections



Arab Bank plc

Profound Experience
Strength in origin



Also presents its heartfelt
congratulations and felicitations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmer and Parliament,
Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister and his Government
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani and Consultative Council,
and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of
26 September Revolution

Many Happy Returns



Branches Operating in Yemen

Regional Office: Phone: 276-593

SWIFT: ARAB YESA YBC

Internet: www.arabbank.cm

Email: arabbank@y.net.ye

Branches in Sanaa City

Zubairi St.: 276-585

Taiz road: 263-337/8

Al-Hsabah: 227-029/44

Other Branches:

Taiz: 231-523,

Hawdh Al-Ashraaf 232888

Hodeidah: 239-166/7;

Aden: 242-099;

Sheikh Othman: 388-247

Ibb: 408-365; Mukalla: 354-003

26 SEPTEMBER



CCC

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Congratulate

President
Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning
The Presidential Elections.

Also presents their heartfelt
congratulations and felicitations to

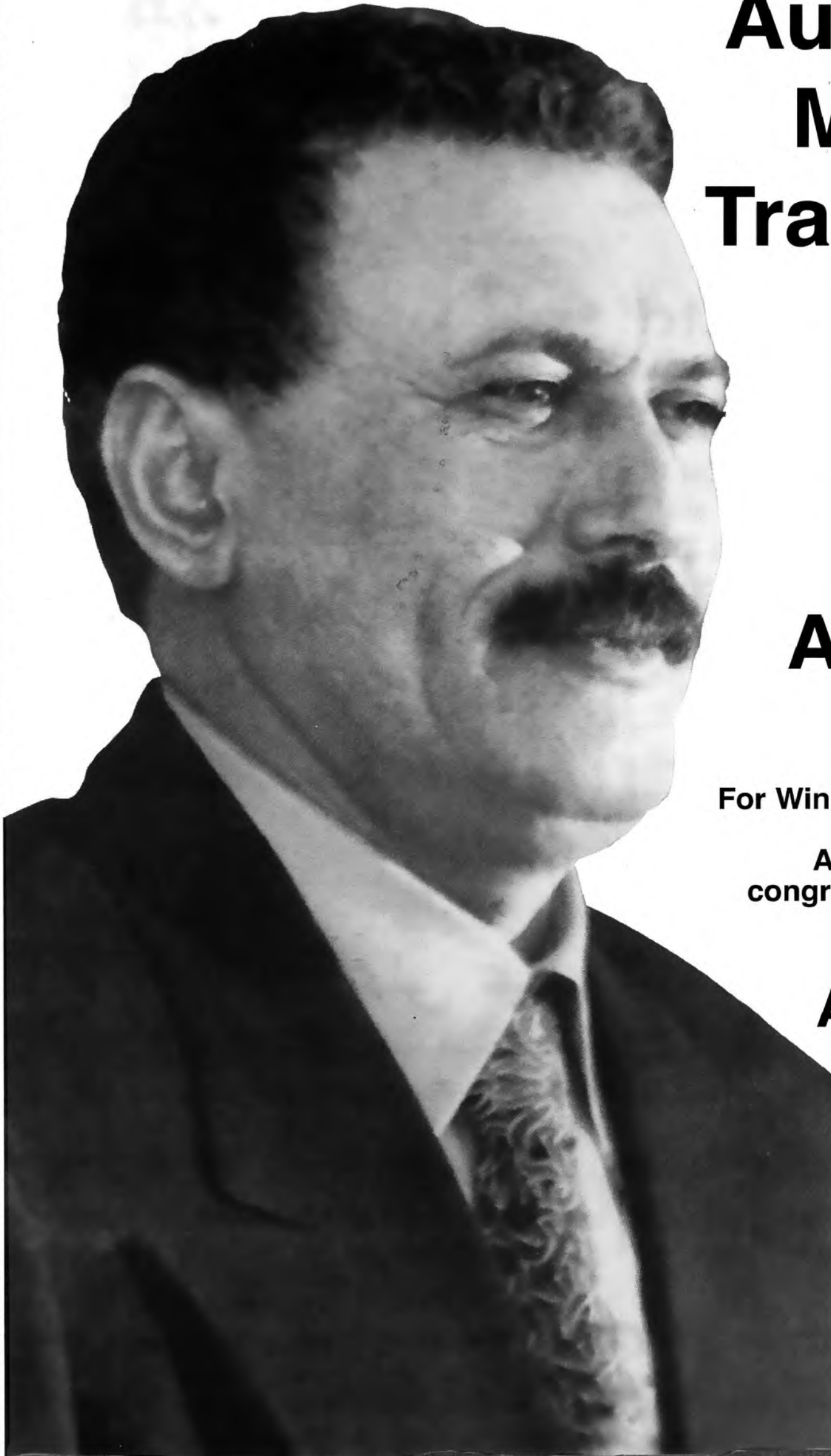
President
Ali Abdullah Saleh

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary
of 26 September Revolution
Many Happy Returns



26 SEPTEMBER

CONGRATULATIONS!



Automotive & Machinery Trading Center

AMTC



PRESENTS ITS WARM
FELICITATIONS TO

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections

Also presents its heartfelt
congratulations and felicitations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain
Al-Ahmer and Parliament,
Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani,
Prime Minister
and his Government
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani
and Consultative Council,
and the Yemeni people
On the occasion of the 37th
anniversary of 26 September
Revolution

Many Happy Returns

26 SEPTEMBER

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد انعم

تتقدم

بأحر التهاني واطيب التبريكات إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ

علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة انتخاب الشعب اليمني له رئيساً للجمهورية اليمنية

وكذلك بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين لثورة السادس والعشرين

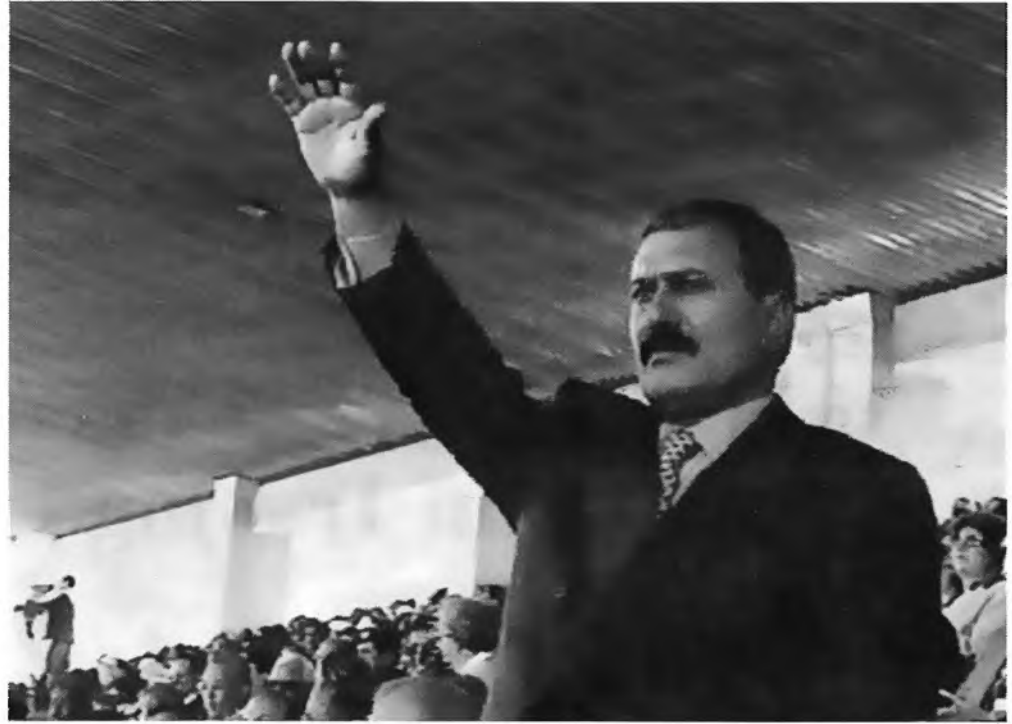
من سبتمبر وكل عام واليمن في تقدم وازدهار

عن المجموعة:

علي محمد سعيد انعم، أحمد هائل سعيد انعم



ASCA



Hayel Saeed Ana'am group of Companies

Congratulate

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections

They also present their heartfelt congratulations and felicitations

on the occasion of the

37th anniversary of 26 September Revolution.

Many Happy Returns

On behalf of the group:

Ali Mohammed Saeed Anaam

Ahmed Hayel Saeed Anaam

شركة ألفا المحدودة

تتقدم بأحر التهاني واطيب التبريكات إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ

علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة انتخاب الشعب اليمني له رئيساً للجمهورية
وكذلك بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين لثورة السادس والعشرين
من سبتمبر وكل عام واليمن في تقدم وازدهار



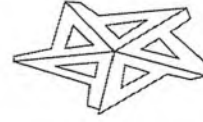
ALFA Co. Ltd.

Congratulates

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections

Also present its heartfelt congratulations and
felicitations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary
of 26 September Revolution.
Many Happy Returns



ALFA

جامعة الملكة أروى

تتقدم بأعطر التهاني وأسمى التبريكات إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ

علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة انتخاب الشعب اليمني له رئيساً للجمهورية

وكذلك بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين

لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر

وكل عام واليمن في تقدم وازدهار



Queen Arwa University

Congratulates

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections
Also present its warmest congratulations and
felicitations on the occasion of the 37th
anniversary of 26 September Revolution.
Many Happy Returns

AL-KABOUS

Industrial Trading & Investment Group

Congratulates

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections

Also presents its heartfelt
congratulations and felicitations to
President Ali Abdullah Saleh
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmer and Parliament,
Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister and his Government
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani and Consultative Council,
and the Yemeni people

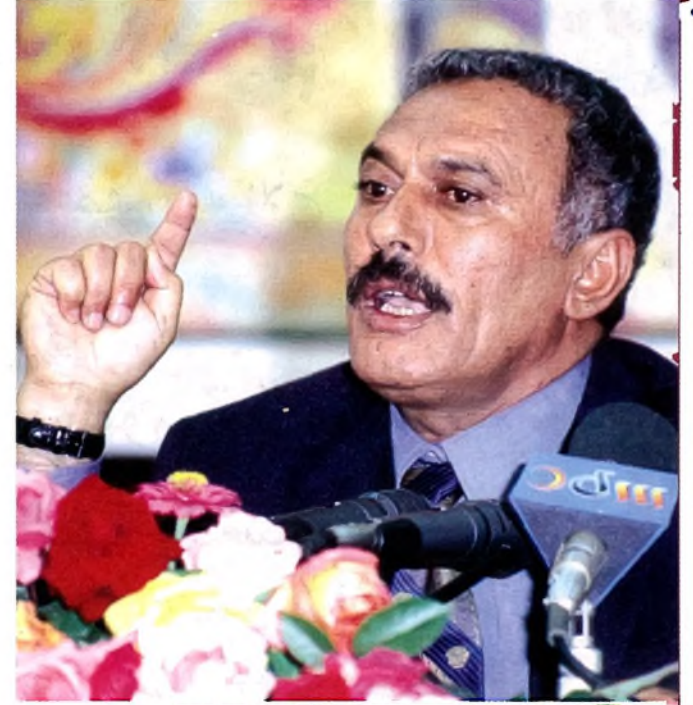
On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of 26 September Revolution
Many Happy Returns

مجموعة الكبوس للتجارة والصناعة والاستثمار (مؤسسة محمد حسن الكبوس وأولاده)

تتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات
لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة انتخاب الشعب اليمني له رئيساً للجمهورية
وكذلك بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر
كما تتقدم بالتهاني والتبريكات إلى الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح
وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر
وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني،
وإلى المجلس الاستشاري برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني
وإلى الشعب اليمني البطل
وكل عام و اليمن في تقدم وازدهار



AL-KABOUS
Industrial Trading & Investment Group

مجموعة
الكبوس
للتجارة والصناعة والاستثمار
(مؤسسة محمد حسن الكبوس
وأولاده)

Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا

Taha M. A. Anam Trading Est.



أقدم شركات مستلزمات التصوير في العالم
The Oldest Photographic Companies in the World

Congratulates

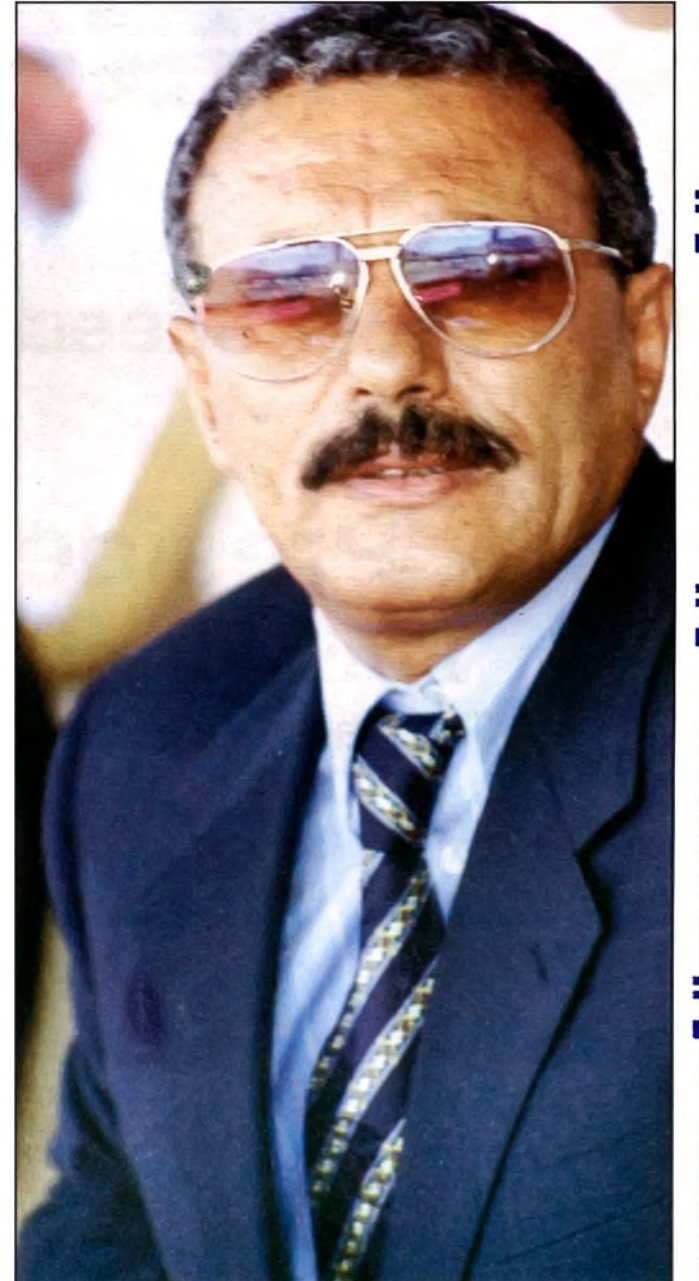
President Ali Abdullah Saleh

For Winning The Presidential Elections

Also presents its heartfelt
congratulations and felicitations to
President Ali Abdullah Saleh
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmer and Parliament,
Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister and his Government
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani and Consultative Council,
and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of 26 September Revolution
Many Happy Returns.

Taha Anam & Fuad Anam



Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا Konica كونيكا