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THE DEADLY BULLET



IBB: On Thursday the 22nd of October at around 17:50 in the evening in Al-Qa'ida area, a police car began following a vehicle, moving suspiciously. The vehicle was loaded with dynamite, which is usually used in exploding rocks and opening roads. However, as soon as the vehicle approached the Thee Sufal (Al-Gobe) village, known for its traditional open market, two men in the vehicle started shooting at the policemen, killing two of them. The event took

a violent turn, as the police car and vehicle in question began firing at each other. During this exchange of fire, a bullet penetrated through the back of the vehicle reaching the dynamite material. This obviously resulted in a huge explosion that killed the driver, the passenger, and 7 passersby. However, local sources claim that 13 were killed. 45 people most of whom were children were also led to the loss of some pedestrians' arms and legs. Some of

the injured were able to leave the hospitals after first aid. The explosion also destroyed a number of buildings near the spot of the incident (Thee Sufal/Al-Gobe). The good news coming from official sources, however, is that the incident was not politically motivated since the preliminary investigations confirm that the two people were well known smugglers allegedly involved in illegal trade of weapons and explosives for a long time. **More on page 5**

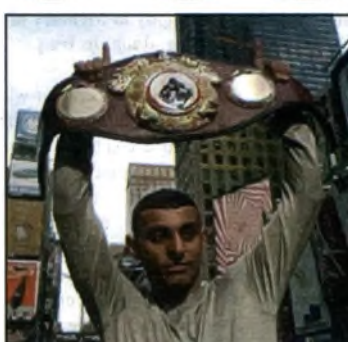
- 1- The spot of the explosion. The pieces of the destroyed vehicle could not be easily found.
- 2- The House whose owner died in the explosion. His daughter and wife were injured and are under intensive medical care in Taiz. All his cattle and sheep, etc. were also killed in the blast.



Prince Naseem Hamed Again VICTORIOUS

DETROIT-USA: Hamed did it again. With his tough win against Cesar Soto last Friday at 5:30pm Detroit time, the prince obtained his 33rd win by unanimous decision after 12 rounds with the results from the three judges as follows: 114-110, 115-110, and 116-108. Obviously, all judgements favored Hamed. Hence he successfully retained his title for the 13th time, and pulled the WBC featherweight title away from Mexico's Cesar Soto. Now Hamed has added the most prestigious world title belt to his collection after a hard struggle fight that was described as "ugly". Friday's world championship rumble also marked Hamed's debut under the guidance

of Detroit's hall-of-fame trainer Emanuel Steward of the legendary Kronk Gym. Despite the win, many were a bit disappointed with how the match went along. Hamed was not able to preserve the highest standards of sportsmanship resulting in the loss of 2 points on penalties in the 5th round. The good news is that the Prince has started realizing that he should take into account the formalities of boxing in an orthodox style to keep him strong in defense. Despite the ugliness of the match, Yemen celebrated this spectacular win of Hamed, a Yemeni from the town of Rada'. **Round-by-Round Report, Page 14**



Naseem Hamed adds the WBC belt to his collection

The First Yemeni-American Medical Conference Inaugurated



SANAA: The First Yemeni-American Medical Conference got underway on Saturday, October 23. The big scientific event was inaugurated by the Vice President, Mr. Abdo Rabbo Mansur. The conference was co-organized by the Ministry of Health, Faculty of Medicine, Sanaa University, Rush University, Chicago, American Embassy and Yemeni-American Friendship Society. In his speech, Dr. Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, Minister of Health said that the conference was a big event in the history of the Yemeni-American friendship in the field of medicine. He also said that the conference aimed at focusing on various topics and diseases like hepatitis, diabetes and many other diseases commonly found in Yemen. The Conference, which will end up tomorrow, is an opportunity for Yemeni doctors to utilize the old American experience in the field of medicine. Among the participants are well-known Yemeni physicians and renowned American Professors from the University of Maryland School of Medicine and Rush University Chicago. Many papers have been presented in the conference. **Complete Report Next Week**

30th Anniversary of the Yemeni-German Friendship An Occasion to Cherish

Yemen and Germany are celebrating the 30th anniversary of resumption political relations and developmental cooperation between the two countries with the official inauguration that started on Saturday. There is a strong belief among Yemenis that Germany has a lot in common with Yemen, much more than any other non-Arab country. Being a sponsor in this great event, Yemen Times wishes the best to both countries to further strengthen our already strong relationship. **See Interview on P6**

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Words of Wisdom

"Can individuals, especially the young and educated look into the possibility of quitting smoking and/or chewing qat? This would be a welcome decision at many levels. The individual will enjoy a better health, more available income, more time, etc. The family will be spared the hazards of the smoke and the chew, and will have more money to spend on other needs. Society will also benefit directly and indirectly."



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

In Brief

Military Campaign Against Private Jails

In a swift military campaign, five private jails were destroyed in the Al-Udain district, 220 km South of Sana'a last Friday. The tribe leaders, Sheikh Sadeq Amin Basha and Sheikh Mohammed Al-Massawi, were arrested as well. However, they were released yesterday after the mediation of some ranking tribal figures. At the same time, 24 prisoners, five of them accused of murder were transferred to the Prosecution to finalize their cases. The government's military campaign was kicked off last Friday in a special mission in the Al-Udain district to demolish all the prisons constructed by the tribe leaders. All the prisons were exploded by dynamite after all the prisoners were set free. During the mission, the forces belonging to Sheikh Amin Sadeq were not mute spectators. The clash resulted in one death, as well as the injury to three others from the Al-Sheikh's followers and one death from the military troops. An official source has confirmed the government's firm will to pull down all the private prisons in order to reinforce the state's authority over all the Yemeni land. Such private prisons have been a point of severe criticism from the International organizations concerned with human rights. It is worth mentioning that a number of Yemeni districts are still under the tribal control. In such districts, everything you can imagine is under the autocratic control of Sheikhs or the tribe leaders. The place of our story is the best example of such districts.

A Korean Delegation to Visit Yemen.

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Riyadh sent a message to the Embassy of Yemen on October 19th 1999 in which it expressed its compliments to the Yemeni Embassy in Riyadh. It also informed the Yemeni Embassy about the forthcoming visit of the researcher delegation from the Korean Unification Institute to Yemen on Oct. 29th 1999. During the proposed visit, the researcher delegation of the Korean Unification Institute is planning to meet with professors and researchers of the Sana'a University to discuss issues relating to the unification experience of the Republic of Yemen.

The First Woman Deputy Minister in Yemen.

A Republican decree no. 353 for the year 1999 has been issued concerning the appointment of Asmaa Yahya Al-Basha as an Assistant Deputy Minister for International Cooperation in the Ministry of Planning and Development.

Japanese Ambassador in NIDs Press Conference

Mr. Akira Hoshi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Yemen attended the press conference for the National

Immunization Days for Polio Eradication held on Oct. 21st, 1999 in the meeting hall of the Ministry of Information. In the conference, which was attended among others by the Minister of Health, Dr. Abdulla Abdul Wali Nashir, Mr. Akira delivered a speech in which he appreciated the Yemeni government's commitment to the campaign.

German Films Week

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the relationship between Yemen and Germany, the ministry of Culture and Tourism jointly with the Embassy of Germany in Yemen is organizing the German Films Week in the auditorium of the Cultural Center from Oct. 24th to 28th. The films chosen for screening are: Endurance Test, Black Rider, Short Sharp Shock, Beyond Silence, Burning Life, (23) and Marco Coming Home. The show will start at 7 O'clock in the evening.

Petroleum Pipe Exploded

The petroleum pipe in the Khaais district extending from Marib to Al-Hodaidah exploded last Thursday after midnight. It is said that the explosion was caused by the inhabitants of the district to force the government to fulfill its commitment made before the release of the French kidnapped by the same group.

Seminar on Water Supply

Organized by the Ministry of Electricity and Water, a seminar on rural water supply and sanitation project study was conducted yesterday. The seminar aims at the discussion of the final report of the preparation phase for the Yemen rural water supply and sanitation project.

Ceremony in Memory of Baradouni in Iraq

The Yemen Embassy in Baghdad, in cooperation with the Iraqi Authors Union, organized a condolence ceremony in memory of Al-Baradouni, one of the Yemeni greatest poets, on Oct. 20th, 1999 in the Embassy of Yemen. During the ceremony a number of poems and speeches praising the late poet were delivered.

East Taiz Circuit at a Virtual Standstill

For more than one month the circuit in the East Taiz Court has been obtaining from finalizing the cases transferred from East Taiz Prosecution. The reason for this is that some of the employees in the Taiz East Circuit work in the court as well. Consequently, these employees were prevented from entering the court. This matter filled the judge of the Circuit with anger and he soon decided to stop finalizing all the cases transferred.

Training of Trainers of Headmasters Inaugurated

Dr. Yahia Al-Shuaybi, Minister of Education, and Ambassador Barbara Bodine of the United States Embassy, with support from the U.S

Government, inaugurated a six-day program for headmaster training on Oct. 24th at the Ministry of Education. The program aims at helping 43 Ministry training staff design programs to train headmasters in the basic of school system administration, supervision of teachers and the effective use of community participation.

Yemeni Insurance Companies Held

The Insurance Yemeni Federation, with support from the Minister of Supply and Trade, organized a meeting for the insurance companies working in Yemen on Oct. 12th at the Haddah Hotel. Discussions in the meeting centered on the present situation of insurance, as well as ways of activating it.

Corruption Piled up

The government decided last Wednesday to liquidate the Yemeni Industrial Bank established 1978. The Cabinet, in its regular meetings, appointed a committee representing shareholders -the general and private sector, each according to their rates and the representative of Ministry of Industry- to finish all the procedures of liquidating the bank. The cabinet, moreover, defined that the deadline for privatizing the bank is the end of the coming December. The government owns 70% of the bank and 30% by the private sector. "The capital of the Bank is around 96 million riyals as a monetary, besides the other assets that may run into half of this sum" reports indicate. The bank has also other bad debts exceeding over one billion riyals, however, the bank could not get them due to the

After Years of Hard Work, Symposium on the Family Budget Survey Done

Under the slogan of "Using the data of the Family Budget Survey" to support the economic, social policies and participating in shaping the Second Five Years Plan (2001-2005) a success, a symposium was held to show the final outcomes of the Family Budget Survey for the year 1998 at the central Statistics Institution Apparatus. The Survey was financed and conducted in cooperation with the Japanese Government and in coordination with the World Bank's office in Sana'a. It was conducted in four stages spread over a year. The workers engaged in implementing this survey ran into 255.

The Central Statistics Apparatus is determined to execute this plan for the year 1998, covering 15120 families from different governorates of Yemen, so as to make available a strong information base. Then, the data summary and the general estimation of the final results would be issued. Many tables have not so far been covered by the general estimation. They will be issued in accordance with the needs and requests of users of the data.

In order to meet the basic requirements for the data users, summaries of the important points pertaining to data regarding families, summary of the final outcome of the survey

for the year 1998 were issued. Then, a symposium was held to compile the data compiled. The symposium was attended by a good number of specialists in statistics, economy, social development fields in the Yemeni Universities and research centers and different governmental institutions. The results will also substantially help researchers, policy as well as decision makers and specialists to be informed about the most important details relating to the income of the Yemeni families and the conditions of the family in towns and villages. Such data and information compiled can also be used to prepare plans and future policies to improve the economic conditions of the families and support their income. Moreover, they could be used in the economic social policies that will help prepare the plan for the next five years (2001-2005).

Hassan Al-Sagheer
Statistic Media in the Central Statistics Apparatus



Editorial

Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Chief Editor

Respect of Others Begins with Self Respect

It is so unfortunate that until today and less than 2 and half months before the turn of the millennium, we are yet to understand that the respect of others only comes after respecting oneself. An incident that truly confirmed this to me was the one of last week. While I was driving to the office around 10:00 am back from a meeting outside, I heard the sound of the police cars approaching towards me from behind. The sound was getting louder and louder. Being in a main street, I understood that the police cars were part of a convoy protecting one of the prominent figures in the society. As I tried to turn my small car to the right in an attempt to get away from the convoy's path, I was surprised to find out that the convey had already begun passing by my right. I heard voices coming from the guards in the convoy shouting, "get lost out of the way!" "Move it before we kick you out.", and other insulting statements. Of course, I could not listen to them because I would then go unto the sidewalk, so I ignored them in the hope that they would peacefully bypass me from the right, because there was plenty of room for them to go through.

The expressions on their faces and the way they talked made me understand that they were not happy about my decision, so they slammed my car with probably their weapons in a sudden and abrupt manner, and then I saw them laughing in a sarcastic manner. In anger, I tried to chase them, but my two friends who were with me in the car advised me not to clash with them. "You are not of their size, you better swallow your pain and anger and pretend as if nothing happened. Please, do not get yourself into trouble and behave foolishly like them", they said. Those statements hurt my emotions and dignity badly.

This incident had surely shown me that there is no respect whatsoever to the people by these guys. How can such a person later expect that he would be respected and valued among the people?

This had confirmed to me that we in Yemen still have a long way to go in our democratization process until we truly value the people and their will. The people in charge sometimes think that they are superior and should be obeyed by the people. They do not realize that they are the servants of the people, and should in every possible way service and respect them.

At this particular moment, I feel that it would be suitable to recall the story of a western leader. Once the leader was driving a speeding car. Hence he was given a traffic ticket for his violation. Can you imagine what his response was? He apologized to the officers, and paid the fees and continued his way.

This incident is truly a good example of what democracy is all about. It shows that in a democratic country, all people are equal, a president, a soldier, a teacher, and even a showmaker; all are equal under law. We need to understand in Yemen that unless we reach that stage of true democracy, we will continue to be humiliated in such incidents, and we will have no other choice other than to swallow our pains hoping for a better tomorrow.

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Yemeni Press Scanner

الطريق

AL-TAREEQ

1) Execution reflects authorities' seriousness:

The Execution on Sunday of the convicted Zain Al-A'bideen Abu Bakr Abdulla Al-Mihdhar, the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army leader, known as Abu Al-Hasan had a wide range of reactions inside Yemen and abroad. The B.B.C. Gulf Area reporter reported on Monday that Western diplomats were trying to get official confirmation of the news about the person who was convicted of kidnapping and killing foreign tourists in Yemen. It added that observers consider the execution as reflecting seriousness of Yemeni authorities in fighting extremism.

In Yemen, some political circles denied that reactions by members and/or supporters of the so-called Aden-Abyan Islamic Army are feared, and belittled its capabilities. But the B.B.C. said that extremist Islamists inside Yemen and abroad confirmed they shall revenge. It quoted Abu Al-Hamzah, the Egyptian leader of the London based Sharia'ah Supporters Group as saying: "Blood shall not go unaccounted".

Other Islamic extremists said the execution shall re-ignite fighting in Yemen, the B.B.C. reported. It said also that Yemeni officials advised Westerners in Yemen to be fully alert and attentive.

Yemenis consider the execution a real indication that President Saleh is determined to be serious with kidnappers.

2) Prince Sultan: Border Dispute with Yemen to be solved:

Prince Sultan, the 2nd. Saudi Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Aviation said that the border problem with Yemen is in its way to a solution. He said in an interview with the Jordanian broadcasting station of Amman that the demarcation of borders with Yemen is now a matter of formalities and shall find a solution in the near future. It is noted that President Saleh has announced on 14th. October that both the Yemeni and Saudi had achieved an important progress with regard to the borders issue. He said that a few kilometers of the border remain to be agreed on.

Border negotiations between Yemen and Saudi Arabia has been going since 1995.

3) High American Official in Yemen:

The Director of Yemen and Oman Desk at the American State Department, Ms. Shalbi, arrives in Yemen on the 20th of October She intends to make a tour in a some of Governorates of Yemen, especially Aden and Hadhramout. She will meet a number of Yemeni officials in addition to leaders of opposition parties and Media activists. Mr. Walker and Mr. Newman of the American Embassy in Yemen shall accompany her.



AL-UMMAH

1) An American Official on Religions Arrives:

Sources disclosed to Al-Ummah that the American Ambassador-at-large on religious liberties' affairs shall arrive to Aden within the next few weeks while circumstances seem saturated with what are said to be claims and demands of Jews of Yemeni ori-

gin about their previously owned temples, schools and other properties in Aden.

It was noticed also that a land survey is executed at the area adjacent to the Jewish Cemetery. Sources revealed that the British Embassy intends to build/repair the cemetery's wall. Last week a tourist group claimed to be Danish is reported to have visited the cemetery and took pictures of some of the tombs. The sources linked between repairs at the Jewish cemeteries in Aden and Taiz with the news of meetings held between Yemeni and Israeli counterparts. It is known that American pressures are pushed on many Arab countries, including Yemen, in this regard. The USA had issued a law for defending minorities, giving herself the right to interfere in the affairs of other countries and to pressure them in the name of protecting their minorities.

2) The first Crucial Action against Extremism!

Abu Al-Hamzah, the Egyptian, threatened that terrorist and destructive reactions in Yemen shall implemented as a reaction to the execution of Abu Al-Hasan. Political observers consider the execution of Abu Al-Hasan as the first official crucial action taken on issues related to terror and extremism and that there might be reactions to it.

3) USA might be sued on Contaminated Flour Aid:

The National Committee for Support of Arab and Islamic Issues is discussing with lawyers and consultants the possibility of taking legal action against the United States and relevant Yemeni authorities on the contaminated flour imported into Yemen as an American Aid. Sources say that the Committee considers this flour to be brought to Yemen in the name of American Aid to reflect how America scorns the people of Yemen. The Committee condemned the relevant Yemeni authorities for accepting such an aid especially when it was already known to be unclean. The Committee hinted



26TH SEPTEMBER

1) Archaeological Missions Arrive and Important Finds at Sarwah:

A number of archaeological missions working in Yemen have arrived recently to continue their programs in a number of locations.

Dr. Yosuf Mohammed Abdulla, Chairman of Public Authority of Museums and Monuments told us that two French groups are among them: One working in Al-Shehr area and the other Wadi Hadhramout. A joint French/Italian group to work at Baihan, Shabwa Governorate, while an American group to excavate at Al-Hada' in Dhamar Governorate. Another joint group, a Russian/German one, shall work in south Tihama areas. During the next two months the mission of The American Institution for the Study of Man which works at the graveyards of Mahram Bilqis and at Aden and Bab Al-Mandab shall begin its work to conclude its excavations at these graveyards. The American mission shall for the first time start excavations inside the historical town, Marib at which there have never been any excavations. He said that the last discoveries at Mahram Bilqis were some tower-like tombs used for the elite in the Kingdom of Sheba who were keen that their graves should be near the great temple. A number of marble bust statues were discovered

in these tombs, with their names engraved on them. Some of these statues date back to the 4th century BC.

Dr. Abdulla added that the German mission, which works jointly with a Yemeni team, had made its last findings of coins, statues and other Bronze artifacts that go back to the 1st Millennium BC, in addition to a temple at which future excavations shall occur.

2) A Hadhrami Landlord: Accommodation for Qat!

A citizen of Mukalla, Hadhramout Governorate has rented out a room under his building to a Qat trader who is active in the same town. The funny thing is that the rent is four bundles of Qat. The contract provides for four daily bundles of Qat as rent instead of any monthly amount of money. The landlord says that this idea of his is a bargain for him! He said that he decided on it after a precise and thorough study and found that it was much better for him this way; as he could chew the Qat he received and saves his salary for the needs of his family. He clarified by saying: Necessity knows no law! We say: The worst ordeal is that which makes laughter! And No Comments!



AL-AYYAM

A Court Judgements Prohibits Publication of Aden Army Trial Episodes:

The Ja'ar Court, headed by Judge Mohammed Mahdi Aulaqi issued last Wednesday, 20th October a Judgement prohibiting publishing details of the trial of the second group of the accused in the case against the Aden -Abyan Islamic Army: 1) Mr. Saleh Haidarah Al-A'twi, Mr. Nasser Al-Mashriqi, Mr. Khaled Mansoor Al-A'twi, Mr. Hani Al-Marqashi and Mr. Mokhtar Ahmed Saleh. Two additional accused Shafea' Ahmed Saleh and Abdul Rab are at large.

The Judgement was issued after Mr. Ali Al-Samet, the attorney demanded a resolution forwarded by him at the previous hearing for prohibiting the publication of trial details of the penal case no. 100 /1999 Serious Crimes. Despite objections by the defendant's lawyers built reasons they had previously outlined the court agreed to the demand of the attorney. Lawyer Nabil Al-A'moodi told Al-Ayyam: "As Lawyers we objected to the judgement. It is unjustified and obviously breaches the principal of judicial openness, which is a guarantee of a just trial. But, despite we are committed to the ruling, respect it, shall never breach it and shall deal with it in lawful ways".

2) Egyptian MP: Privileges Meager Compared to MPs of Yemen:

Dr. Faisal Al-Sharqawi, Secretary of the Industries Committee at the Egyptian People's Council said that the privileges enjoyed by Egyptian MPs are meager when compared enjoyed by Yemeni and Sudanese MPs.

He added in a reportage published by Ruz-el-Yosef on 22nd October saying: "Any Member of Parliament in Yemen receives 50.000 Egyptian Pounds monthly, and an American Congressman receives a lumpsum amount of \$500.000 directly after the elections to compensate him of losses suffered during the election campaign. A Congressman also enjoys the services rendered to him by 18 assistants who are paid by the state, and can choose four of them.

2) For the First Time: An Editor's Compulsory Commitment:

Al-Ayyam's first editor in Shabwa Governorate was verbally summoned to the office of Shabwa Attorney and forced to sign an imposed commitment - the first of its kind- to refrain from writing anything relating to the killing of Mr. Bafayyadh, a lecturer at Faculty of Oil. The Attorney's Office declined to issue a written warrant for our editor, which is the common procedure.

Before signing the said commitment accusations were thrown at the reporter about his role in covering the said story. He was interrogated for four hours. He was released only after signing the commitment by which he is obliged not to right anything on the subject before acquiring the OK from the Attorney's Office. Lawyer Abdul Salam Hazza' and Sheikh Ali M o h a m m e d Thabet were present at the signing event.

Al-Ayyam is sorry for the actions taken against its senior Shabwa reporter, Mr. Haqroos and condemns such actions and considers them a shameful breach to press liberties.



AL-WAHDAWI

A court case against the Presidency:

Journalist and writer Abdul Rahim Mohsen took his case against the Presidential office of the Republic of Yemen to the of Southwest Sana'a Court. The case against the Director of the Presidential Office claims that payment of Mr. Mohsen's salaries was suspended since last August. Mr. Mohsen demands payment of his

accumulated salaries and returning to his post.

The Court ordered the Director of the Presidential Office to be represented at the Court within the defined time limit.

It is noted that by the interruption of payment of Mr. Mohsen's salaries he lost the only source of livelihood for him and his children

NOTICE

Embassy of India, Sana'a, has received a notice of intended marriage between Mr. GOVINDARASU VARADARAJAN son of Mr. GOVINDARASU, Danida Centre, M. G. R. Nagar, Chinnamudaliyar Chavadi, Bommiyalayam Post, Vanur Tk. VRP. Dist. Pin-605104 (TN), India, and Miss LYN I. FLORES, daughter of Mr. ANDRES S. FLORES, Nanabangan Buguey-3511, Cagayan, Philippines, under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969. Both the parties are presently residing in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. If any person has any objection to the solemnisation of the intended marriage, the same may please be sent in writing, duly signed and stating the grounds of objection to Mr. E. Martin, First Secretary & Marriage Officer for Republic of Yemen, Embassy of India, P. O. Box No. 1154, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, within thirty days.



بشرى ساره
أمال مشرقه نحو غدأ أفضل



بصرنا إعلامكم بالفتح مدرسة الأمل المشرقه للتربية الخاصة للتدخل المبكر وإعادة التأهيل الرائد في تخصصاتها وخدماتها الميدانية لنوعي الاحتياجات الخاصة في الأقسام التالية:-

- قسم التعليم الدراسي
- تعليم الخطوط والكلام
- مسرد لطلاب ذوي صعوبات
- قسم تحت اشراف كادر تخصصي وبرامج علمية متخصصة شاملة ولدية مثل السنوات الاولى من عمر الطفل مع تقديم خدمات متميزة للطفل وامرته في التوعية والتوجيه والارشاد والجانب الصحي والنفسي والاجتماعي.
- فلا تلوونكم الفرصة في الحق أطفالكم و الاستشارة مثل السنوات الاولى من عمر الطفل واكتشاف لاعاقه
- علمتسا بان بابا
- التسجيل مستمر على مدى العام في برامج التدخل المبكر وإعادة التأهيل.

العنوان: صنعاء - امام مدرسة اروي للجنات غرباً شارع رقم (٢٣)
- مدخل الجنحول مقابل بهارات صنعاء شارع الزبيرى تلفون (٦١٣٣٩٣)

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Engazat Trading Company

Yemen's Fastest Growing IT Company

Engazat Trading Company (ISD), adding two new big Accounts to its profile (Yemen & Gulf Bank and Yemen Telecommunication & Information Technology Ltd. Co., YTEL)

YTEL

NIIT

Project: Supply of Compaq products for YTEL/NIIT Training Centers

YTEL/NIIT Training Centers represented by Mr. Sameer Mohsen, Deputy General Manager, signed the contract with Engazat Trading Company represent by Mr. Majdi Al-Masri, Deputy General Manager for the supply of Compaq products/Training Centers.

Brief Idea:

Yemen Telecommunications & Information Technology YTEL, was established in 1998 as a member company of Al-Rehab Group. YTEL specializes in IT solutions, education and training in the fields of both telecommunications and information technology. YTEL commenced its first venture in the field of education and training through its alliance with NIIT of India. NIIT has a network of over 750 centers in more than 25 countries worldwide, with the distinction of having trained more than 750,000 students and professionals from every corner of the planet.

In December 1999, YTEL shall open the first two NIIT centers in both Sana'a and Aden, with future plans to expand to a total of six centers around Yemen.

NIIT's programs are designed by eminent academicians to cover a comprehensive curriculum in information technology. The educational methodology includes pioneering concepts such as Mindroom, which helps to develop personal and professional skills. Projects and seminars which test the acquired skills, help to verify that learning is complete. NIIT's programs of studies are designed and developed using ISO 9001 certified processes.

YTEL will tackle information technology challenges at all levels, small, medium and large environments, public or private. Modern IT problems demand creative, flexible solutions. YTEL creates the strategies, manages the projects and completes the tasks.

With our team of highly trained and experienced staff members, we intend to reach our targets by developing strong global links with well-established Telecommunication and IT companies offering software, training and Internet solutions.

NIIT
Global Net



Yemen & Gulf Bank

Project: Compaq Total Solution (Banking)

Yemen & Gulf Bank, a commercial bank that provides full financial activities represented by Mr. Mohammad Al-Zubeiri, Chairman, signed a contract with Engazat Trading Company represented by Mr. Majdi Al-Masri, Deputy General Manager. The amount of the deal is USD400,000 (stage 1) for the implementation of Compaq Total Solution (Banking).



Mr. Majdi Al-Masri and Mr. Mohammad Al-Zubeiri signing the contract.



Mr. Mohammad Al-Zubeiri, Chairman YGB, Mr. Nashwa Abdull-Allah, ETC Marketing Manager, Mr. Sajjad Al-Husaini, ETC Sales Manager (ETC-Project Coordinator), Mr. Majdi Al-Masri, ETC Deputy General Manager, during the contract signing ceremony

The Values of Engazat Trading Co. (ISD)

Engazat Trading Company, Information Systems Division (ISD) carries out its business on the basis of a set of values. They represent an overview of its business philosophy to meet market needs and the environment in which the company works. Thus, it is the quality of products and services that differentiate ISD from the competitors.

To the customers, the value of ISD is best measured by what the company holds as valuable in conducting business. This is the value of knowledge - intelligently and aggressively acquired and applied to solving customers' needs.

Vision & Focus:

In the computer and information industry, change occurs quickly. In order to predict trends and market requirements, ISD's focus is in the business at hand. That means staying abreast of those issues that directly impact customer's needs - technologies, standards, market trends and service needs.

Policies:

- To offer and maintain a high quality professional service;
- To be competitive, yet profitable;
- to be independent, yet flexible.

Services:

ISD always believes that the reason behind a trouble-free Network and its success is a reliable service.

ISD is committed to providing the professional business through the following services:-

- Computer Hardware and Software installation and commissioning
- Designing and installation of both Local and Wide Area Network
- Technical Support and Training
- In-home and On-site Maintenance and Services
- Consulting
- Structured Cabling



ENGAZAT TRADING Co. شركة الإنجازات التجارية
Information Systems Division قطاع أنظمة المعلومات

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Continued from Page 1

The Car Explosion in Thee Sufal: The Complete Story

By: Yemen Times Staff
Taiz

It was a mysterious and extraordinary night for the people of Thee Sufal. Those people who had never gone through such conditions and had never in their lives heard a small explosion, hence hearing the sound of an explosion of hundreds of kilos of dynamite surely had its toll on them. It was truly an unforgettable incident not only for Thee Sufal, but for the whole peaceful province of Ibb.

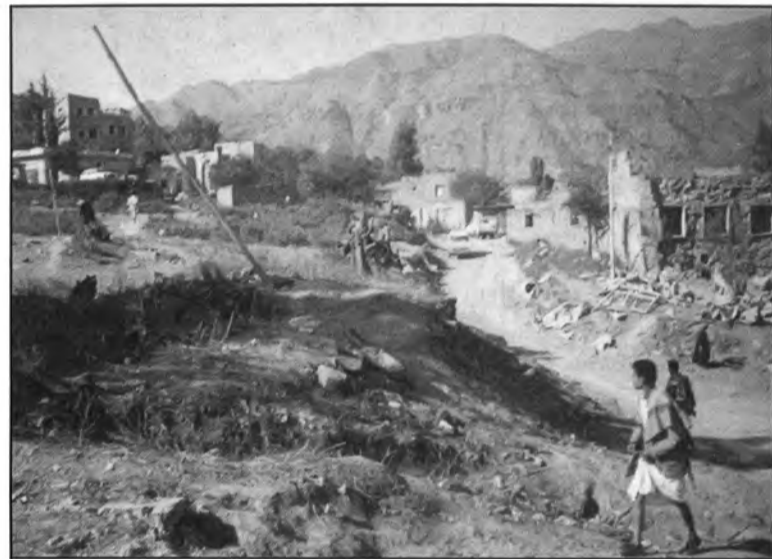
The Beginning
At 5:50, Thursday evening, October 21, a huge explosion rocked the area called "Thee Sufal" in the south of Ibb (197 km south of Sanaa). The voice was so loud that villagers in neighboring areas also heard the explosion.

were innocent children and passersby, who had their arms and legs cut. The explosion which rocked the whole village also caused severe damages to the houses near the spot of the incident. Interesting, the spot of the explosion was surrounded by three homes of prominent figures in the country, including the houses of Sheik Mohammed Ahmed Mansour, Member of the permanent committee of the ruling party (PGC), Sheik Yahya Al-Junaid, Member of the Parliament (who had his son slightly injured), and Sadiq Amin Aburas, the Minister of Local Administration.

Interesting, the spot of the explosion was surrounded by three homes of prominent figures in the country,

Sufal while they kept on chasing it for half an hour in totally empty roads. They ignored shooting at it all the way, and it was not until they arrived to our crowded village, that it came to their minds to shoot at it? This is nonsense" a villager said. One of the teachers in the village mentioned that the explosion took place in the time of dawn prayer while people were on their way to the mosques for prayer. The people of the area did not realize the actual reason behind the explosion, which occurred abruptly. He said that the villagers could see nothing remaining from the exploded vehicle, not even the engine or the tires, it totally turned into charred unrecognizable pieces. "We tried to rescue whoever we could by taking them to the closest hospital, and that was the Military Hospital in Taiz. Some of the injured were severely wounded that we lost hope in rescuing them. Later, we discovered that they had died. Many of them are still in critical conditions and need to be sent abroad for surgery, and many had their arms and legs cut" the teacher added.

Later, we went to Al-Thawra hospital in Taiz to see how critical the conditions of the injured were. There we talked to Dr. Abdullah Annab, the General Manager Assistant of the hospital, who said, "around 28 people arrived to the hospital, of whom 5 had died. There are currently at least 23 injured persons, 11 of them are in critical conditions. The rest of the injured are in the Military Hospital." Hence, in order to know the exact number of the people injured, we went to the



The whole story began with a telephone call from Ibb security office to the security office of Al-Qai'da stating that there is a suspicious vehicle carrying smuggled explosives escaping from Ibb towards Al-Qai'da. Immediately after receiving the call, a team consisting of 5 policemen, including major Al- Al-Lahbi, the manager of Al-Qa'ida security office was prepared to track down and capture the vehicle. Being experts in smuggling weapons and dynamite, the two men in the suspicious vehicle realized that there was a police car awaiting them, so they branched to an un-asphalted road leading to Thee Sufal area (15 km away from Al-Qa'ida, takes 45 minutes to reach) in an attempt to escape. However, it was not long until the police car was able to follow them and begin a long chase, until they both arrived to the Thee Sufal village which was by the time loaded with a lot of villagers. After realizing that they are being closely followed, the vehicle driver and passenger fired at the policemen killing two of them and continued on their way escaping from the police. But having two of their fellow members shot to death, the other police officers

Yemen Times in the Village
As soon as we arrived to the Thee Sufal village in the morning of the next day, we found large gatherings of villagers who were sad and concerned about the fate of their family members who were killed and injured. We also found several police cars and investigation units trying to collect the remaining pieces of the wrecked vehicle, which were disseminated all over the place. We then talked with a number of villagers who expressed their dismay at what had happened, and blamed the

Villagers expressed their dismay at what had happened, and blamed the policemen for the disaster.

policemen for the disaster, "It is unimaginable that a policeman could ever think of shooting at a vehicle loaded with hundreds of kilos of dynamite in such a crowded village as Thee

We were surprised at the level of conservation the hospital managers and security officials had shown.

Military Hospital in Taiz, where we asked the General Manager of the number of cases and their conditions. But unfortunately, he refused to give any information at all, stating that he had instructions not to mention anything about this case. He directed us to the Security office of Taiz, whom we called to get answers, but who also refused to provide us with any numbers, and on his turn directed us to the Ibb Security Office Manager. We then called the Ibb Security Office Manager to be again faced with the same response of "We are not allowed to give you any information because we are not the persons concerned." He directed us to the general relations department of the Ministry of Interior in Sanaa. We didn't give up, and we called the department to get no response at all. We were surprised at the level of conservation the hospital

managers and security officials had shown. However, we were still able to get some information from one of the security people in Al-Thawra Hospital who mentioned that the number of the people killed was 11, 5 of them were carried to Al-Thawra Hospital, 5 to the Military Hospital, and one to Al-Jumhuri Hospital. He also indicated that the injured in his hospital were three, among them was the Al-Qa'ida Security Office Manager, Major Ali Al-lahibi. Local sources in the area state that the true number of deaths is 13, and there is preservation from the Security

"In other words, the car's existence in that area was not a coincidence after all."

about the true number of victims. On the other hand, the number of injured had exceeded 40, 10 of them with light injuries and have left the hospital.

Was it a coincidence?
The issue although might seem as a normal police - smuggler chase operation, which resulted in a mistakenly

shot bullet that caused the explosion, but there might be another side for the story which the security people are concealing. As one villager said to us the other day, "the car's existence in that area was not a coincidence after all. The owner of the car that carried the explosives was a well known person by the police for his criminal record in carrying explosives. It is worth to mention that last Saturday, the police held the car market owner in Ibb, who gave the guarantee on the car."

To know the truth behind this incident, all we need to do is wait and see!

Regrettably, one of the bullets that came out of the police arms hit the dynamite on the other vehicle, and caused a huge and loudly heard explosion.



could not resist and began shooting at the vehicle without taking into consideration the risk of causing an explosion. Regrettably, one of the bullets that came out of the police arms hit the dynamite on the other vehicle, and caused a huge and loud explosion. The blast obviously destroyed the vehicle and killed the driver, the passenger, and 7 passersby. The number of injuries exceeded 45, of whom many

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Yemeni-German Friendship: Going Strong over the Years

Ismail Al-Ghaberi
Yemen Times

The Federal Republic of Germany is considered to be one of the very few countries that are supporting different projects in the developing countries, especially in the field of water sector and sanitation. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Yemen-Germany cooperation projects as well as the resumption of diplomatic relationship between the two countries, Mr. Ismail Al-Ghaberi of the Yemen Times met Dr. Heiner Schmidt-Burr, from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Henning Rudt Von, the Division Chief of the KFW, Dr. Magdy Menshaw, consultant in the GTZ, Anwar Al-Sahooly, Chairman of the Technical Secretariat, and the German as well as Yemeni officials who are involved in the water sector and other projects.

Q: Dr. Heiner, Yemen and FRG are celebrating the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations. How do you evaluate this time tested relationship?

A: Well, This cooperation is going very well. We started more than thirty years ago working in two fields, agriculture and education. These fields were chosen by the KFW, especially by the chairman of the cooperation. Our cooperation with Yemen for development has a lot of promise of fulfillment. This can be seen from the time we started our relations. However, we are working now in other fields which have proved much more complex. We are supporting as much as we can,

and if we look for infrastructure for development, we will find that water supply, sanitation, and conservation of water resources have occupied key places in terms of our priorities since the beginning. This will be the main point in the future as well. Then, we take up health and the family planning. This institutional capacity building and training are going on a few contrary setbacks. Another field of importance is basic education along with preservation of the cultural heritage. But we are working in other fields at the national levels together with the government and the ministries. We are also supporting on a technical level the office of the presidency and perhaps we may also cover the national population council. These are very complex changes that have taken place as a result of our cooperation.

Q: Mr. Henning, What do you want to say on the occasion of celebration of the anniversary?

A: This is something very special for the two countries. Yemen has become a special country for us, especially for the people who are working here very hard in this old traditional culture. This characteristics are not found in any other country.

Q: Could you please give us details of the amount of assistance during this period?

A: If we calculated all together, it is about 2.2 billion DM. We are active in Yemen since 1969. Our field is mostly the financing of Infrastructure Projects. We started our cooperation with Yemen by financing Sana'a airport in 1969. We have also financed a lot of projects in building roads such as Sana'a-Taiz road and those in some other areas. At present, we focus on other

major areas, such as the water sector. We are financing projects with a total amount of around 2.65 billion DM. To mention some of them, we have already financed a lot of water and sanitation projects in certain provinces in Yemen as Beit Al-Fakeeh, Bajal, Al-Mansourah, Zabid, Mokha and Hajah. So, we are supporting many towns. We are also supporting the process of increasing autonomy for the branches of the National Water and Sanitation Authority in Yemen to be nearer to the consumers of the services. We do this in close cooperation with the German technical aid GTZ. Another big project is the Waste Water Project in Aden amounting to 75 billion DM. Its implementation is in progress, and we are confident of very good results in regard to this issue. At present, we have gone into the sector of primary education in two governorates, Ibb and Abyan. Then, we are financing the extension and rehabilitation of primary schools. This is a successful project and we put much emphasis on the participation of the local population who will get the benefit of this project. Moreover, we have two projects in the field of primary health and family planning in four governorates in Yemen.

Q: What is the prospective areas of cooperation you are going to embark upon in the future?

A: I believe that we will stay in the same field as we are at present, namely the water sector, primary education, primary health care and family planning. Our projects aim at increasing the spirit of decentralization. We feel confident that we will continue our support in these fields

Q: Dr. Magdy, What is your assessment of GTZ cooperation in the field of water sector in Yemen?

A: The main focus of the economic cooperation is in the fields of water sanitation as well as waste management. I am from the GTZ, responsible for planning and technical implementation projects. Our support has been related to human resource development and institution capacity building announced at the cost of approximately 45 million DM. At present, we have two major projects under implementation. The first one, according to the request of the Yemeni government, is the support given to the NASA, technical cooperation needs accompanying bilateral projects implemented in terms of financial cooperation and technical expertise. This started in the middle of 1980s and is still going on. Both governments approved of the extension of this cooperation. In addition to that, the German government is supporting the technical secretariat within the water sector for the implementation of the water reform. This insti-

tion is supported by the GTZ with a lot of expertise needed for implementing reform. In the past, we had taken up certain projects in rural areas which were all complete during the last two years.

Q: What do you think about the policy of the Cabinet resolution concerning the water reform?

A: As I mentioned before, this project is intended to support the technical secretariat. It has been agreed upon 4 years ago and it is still under implementation.

Q: Mr. Anwar, What is the function of the technical secretariat?

A: Cabinet Resolution No (237) of 1997 sets out the functions and duties of the technical secretariat for water supply and sanitation sector reform under the supervision of the steering committee and in cooperation with NWSA which are as follows:

- conducting different studies that include financial and organizational viability of Rcs, initial identification of RC Service areas, financial and cost recovery, human resources development, and so forth;
- designing technical assistance programs.
- helping in the preparation of regulations, standards to control sector activities.
- establishing a national training program.

Q: What are the major achievements of the technical secretariat?

A: The technical secretariat and the steering committee for water supply and sanitation sector were formed in 1996. Since then a great deal has been achieved. Until now the technical secretariat has held 11 workshops, organized 4 training courses and prepared a number of studies. Since 1998 T.S. activities have continue to surge in a sort of blast off. It is hard to cover all the activities in detail, however, some examples may give a clear picture of the work done:

- Development and elaboration of the principles of decentralization of Rada'a branch. The first phase of this sector involves restructuring and focusing on decentralization (1998-2001) which is progressing in full speed, while preparations for phase two focusing on establishment regional corporations are starting ahead of schedule.
- The issue of the cost recovery is being addressed in all decentralized branches especially in the 5 Tihama towns.
- The issue of community participation is best addressed in a new pilot project for rural water and sanitation service. Necessary provisions through a new responsive approach is being tested in six villages.
- Human resources development is a major area of concern to T.S. efforts. So far, the first and the second phases have been accomplished. They consisted of the preparation as well as training course material. We will embark soon on the third phase of the implementation of the national training and organization program.

Q: Who are the other bodies that the T.S. coordinate with?

A: Coordination and cooperation is an essential element of T.S. activity in the form of institutional reform activity. This is achieved through various mechanisms, such as (a) the steering committee in which the main decision making bodies at the sectoral level are represented. (b) the workshop in which the stakeholders are given a scope to discuss various policies, strategies and procedural issues. (c) Progress meeting to discuss various interim issues. (d) Day to day contacts and communications.

SILVER LINING

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

Abdulhabeeb Salem Do We Still Remember Him?

I do not know why death always choose only the best and loftiest people in our society. Bad people only live long in this society. Yemen has lost in this decade a galaxy of its luminaries and pioneers in different facets of life. We lost Al-Rabadi, Omar Al-Jawi, Abdulhabeeb Salem, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Abdullah Saad, Abdullah Al-Baradouni and many others. These celebrated and right-minded journalists and intellectuals have done a lot for the well-being of their country and their people. Let me here try to profile the personality of Mr. Abdulhabeeb Salem Moqbil since the 22nd of October met the 4th anniversary of his untimely and unfortunate death.



Mr. Salem started his journalistic career at Saba News Agency. Then, he moved to Al-Guhuryah, an official newspaper based in Taiz. Before the Yemeni unification in 1990, Salem was famous of his in-depth, investigative and interesting stories published in Al-Gumhuryah. After the unification his popularity was highly broadened through his famous column published in Sawt Al-Omal newspaper. People used to wait for their copy of Sawt Al-Omal with tenterhooks, mainly in order to read Salem's column titled "Democracy: A Sour Word". Salem was one of the most courageous journalists. He fought bravely for the truth and had a strong bias in favor of the under-privileged and disadvantaged in the society. In 1993, he run for the parliament. As a noble and an honest person, Salem felt that his position as a member of the House of the Representatives entails a hard work so as to represent his people and voice their interests properly. Therefore, he was restless, doing his best to translate his people's dreams into reality.

He was always at odds with the crooked and corrupt fabric in the society. Not only that. They rather did him down and painted him with bad names. He was even accused as an agent of Israel and President Saleh. Furthermore, he was subject a barrage of harassments. Some even called him a mischievous person in the parliament for his questioning and bias in favor of his voters in particular and the Yemeni people in general. Being an MP, Salem did not give up and rest. Rather, he exploited his journalistic know-how and skills in order to voice the interests and aspirations of the people either in the parliament or in newspapers through his constructively critical articles. Moreover, he loudly called for social equity and adherence to law and order. He was also a snake in the grass to sectarianism and regionalism. However, he was accused of adopting such values. In fact, his confrontation with the corrupts at the power center was not equal. Therefore, when finding himself unable to serve his nation as a member of the parliament, he refused to remain a mere hypocrite, unable to represent his people honestly. So, he decided to quit; he resigned from the parliament on March 28th 1995. He was the first to resign in the history of the Yemeni parliament.

Mr. Salem, may his soul rest in peace in paradise, left us a good example of a man who never gives up calling for the truth and even sacrificing for it. He truly and genuinely deserved the title "Martyr of Free Word", for he devoted his life for the freedom of expression. He even tolerated all kinds of harassments for his courage and openness in calling for the truth, the most reverent and noblest mission of journalism.

Now, I wonder if the Yemeni people and government still remember the man. Will the Yemeni society continue giving its back to and ignoring these who once voiced its dreams and aspirations? The man, Salem, is dead but his noble mission and legacy still lives on. We should remember him through his works and pay him a homage through his family. Will the people in charge honor the man and give his kids and wife their due care and attention? Will the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate do him a homage and honor him in the way it thinks suitable to his memory and worthy contribution to the good and welfare of the Yemeni journalistic movement and the whole society at large? Will the Yemeni society give him his due right even if posthumously? Will the Yemeni society remember those who devoted their lives for its well-being? I wonder!

VACANCY

Administrative Assistant

The Sustainable Environmental Management Program YEM/97/100- is looking for a qualified Yemeni national to work as Administrative Assistant for Program Management Unit in Sana'a for 12 month period. The required person for this position will be responsible for undertaking the following duties:

- Performs personnel work including interpretation and processing of entitlements, issuance of contracts and maintenance of various personnel records and files;
- Assist in the recruitment of Program personnel, including evaluating candidate applications, administering shorthand and typing exams, conducting preliminary interviews of candidates; assigns General Service staff to meet work requirements; reviews and evaluates work of subordinates;
- Collects information and assists in conduct of surveys on local cost of living, daily subsistence allowance criteria, local salaries for office and servicing staff, housing rentals;
- Briefs international personnel on general administrative matters relating to visas, licenses, security; provides advice and ensures administrative support as required;
- Advice as assists other staff in the area of office management. Arranges for and/or attends meetings on day-to-day administrative matters, practices, interprets and assesses the impact of changes; and makes recommendations for follow-up action;
- Prepares, on own initiative, correspondence, reports, evaluations and justifications, as required, on general administrative or specialized tasks which may be of a confidential nature within the assigned area of responsibilities;
- Assist in the preparation of office budgets applicable to staff and servicing costs and maintains necessary budgetary control records;
- Obtains quotations for procurement and disposal of all equipment, furniture vehicles, services, stationery and supplies for PMU Office and subprograms;
- Procures office supplies, stationery office furniture, equipment, etc. and processes Purchase Orders for project equipment;
- Arranges and maintenance of all equipment, furniture and office premises;

Qualification:

Applicants should satisfy the following qualifications:

He/she should hold high school certificate or higher degree in relevant or auricular disciplines. He/she should have 5 years experience in project management and community-based work. He/she should be fluent in Arabic and English, speaking and writing. He/she should have proven computer skills and proven capabilities in reporting development.

Interested applicants should submit their CVs to the program management Unit in Bier Al-Shaif behind Aisha School. Telfax: 257550

Applications received after 31/10/99 will not be considered.

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One of the Marvels of the Islamic Culture Al Musharra'a Mosque



Saleh Abdulbaqi
Cultural Editor

boys were playing as usual at one at a dune of sand near Al-Houk quarter; to the east of the town, a boy noticed a tip of one of the domes of the mosque. At first, he thought that it was a white football buried in the sand. He went to pick it. When he found that he was dealing with a solid matter he called upon his colleagues to join him. They quickly found that it



Yemen has been known in all ages for its deep-rooted civilization, its culture, its unique architecture, and Historical sites and monuments. Many of Yemen's historical sites and monuments are not known because they are still buried under sand. An important site that was buried until discovered by accident is Al-Musharra'a Mosque. Al-Musharra'a Mosque is an important Islamic monument that was built in Bait Al-Faqih. It was only discovered in the fifties of this century by a group of boys. While these



was an object of huge dimensions and reported the matter to the elders of the town. They also notified the people living nearby about the find. The elders of the town arranged a campaign of volunteer work till the whole mosque was cleared. It took months for the whole mosque to be brought out from under the

sand dunes. It was identified by elder intellectuals to be Al-Musharra'a Mosque which was built during the Ayyobide era. Al-Musharra'a Mosque has nine domes and contains 52 rooms. Some of the rooms were used for teaching religious sciences, while others were for accommodating the students. A room was for their teacher. I have found that the domes of this mosque were directed westwards at the time of construction, but I am not completely sure of that. There are some high trapings that I could photograph because of their height and the sand around them. Many parts of the mosque need restoration. This beautiful mosque is only one of the thousands of monuments that make the glorious past of Yemen and are buried up to now. Yemen needs a sound and realistic program for the excavation of its glorious civilization from underneath the sands.



BRITISH EMBASSY CHEVENING SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

This scheme funds short-term study and/or training in the UK for young dynamic Yemeni professionals for periods of between three months and one year.

Candidates must be Yemeni citizens. The ideal candidate would:

- be aged 25-40 years,
- have a key job in one of the following areas:
 - politics,
 - government,
 - civil service,
 - economics/finance,
 - the media,
 - business,
 - primary/community health,
 - primary education.
- have a good work knowledge of spoken and written English (minimum the equivalent of IELTS Band 6.0 or TOEFL 580),
- have a University degree or equivalent, and
- have a clear and detailed idea of what sort of training or study he or she would do (and where) under this scholarship scheme.

Candidates should collect the application form from the British Council in Sanaa and submit the completed form plus a covering letter, copies of qualification certificates, and two references, to the British Council by Wednesday 15 December 1999 at the latest. Application forms can be faxed to candidates on request. The address is:

Al-Sabain Street No 7, Sana'a - tel. 01 244153/55; fax 01 244120

For help in choosing a suitable study course please consult the British Council Library or the Internet. For advice on filling the application form contact Mohammed Abbas (ext. 12) or Raya almoayad (ext. 13).

Only short listed candidates will be invited for an interview, in January 2000.



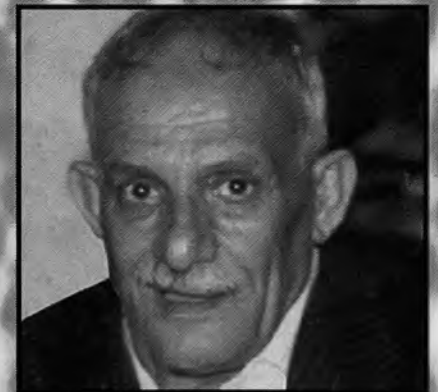
Malah Water Project Staff
and all the people of Malah
Present their heartiest congratulations to
the Champion,

Nassem Hamed,
to his father, Salem Ali Kashmem
and to all Kashmem family
on the occasion of Nassem's winning
against his Mexican comitative.

We wish him all success

Malah Water Project Staff

مباروك



ادارة وموظفي مشروع مياه ملاح
وجميع أبناء ملاح

يهنؤون ويباركون لابنهم البطل العالمي

« نسيم سالم كشميم »

ووالده الحاج سالم علي كشميم

وجميع آل كشميم

بمناسبة النجاح الذي حققه على متحديه المكسيكي.

ومزيدا من الانتصارات والتفوق

عن أبناء ملاح

ادارة وموظفي مشروع مياه ملاح

Local Governance Law Debates Continue

The local authority draft law has created a big controversy as well as dispute before it was presented to the Parliament. I believe that if it is endorsed as it is now, it will be the center of controversy in the future as it will not meet the requirements of all sections of people.

The draft law of the local authority being discussed in the Parliament these days is an all-out violation of the constitution, especially articles No143 and 144 pertaining to the local authority. A close scrutiny of the provisions reveals that the law defines the means of electing the chairmen of the administrative units who have got to be social dignitaries. These persons have the power over local councils that are directly elected on the level of governorates and districts. Though the constitutional articles are as clear as daylight in this issue, the Parliament endorsed the appointment of a committee from among the Parliament Presidium, chairmen of the Parliamentary Blocs and chairmen of the committee and the committee of the local administration and the governmental side to

narrow the gap of disparity between them in respect of the constitutional articles. However, I see that as a way of getting around the constitutional articles. Most of the Parliament Members were of the view that chairmen of the administrative units should be chosen either through elections or through selection by those who secure most votes.

We, in the Islah Bloc, believe in the successive steps and gradation. We put forth a suggestion that the chairman in the local council in the governorate or in the district should be elected through free elections. We also propose that in addition another person called the delegate of the central authority in the governorate or district should be there. He should bear the onus of the political issues which should be defined by the law in case any dispute arises between the two. From our viewpoint, the administrative units should enjoy independence in terms of respecting the social dignitary in each administrative unit. We also would like to elect the local organizations freely as well as directly to enhance and uphold the local administration and to reflect the credibility of the democratic process and to expand the base of decision making. We also do approve a balanced operation of centralization.

Therefore, we approve the concepts of gradation in transferring power and authority to the local authority according to a specific mechanism defined by the law.

We also believe that the local authority draft law will help a lot in the social construction, enhance the national unity, polishing the local qualifications, create a competition among the people and the parties as well to render appropriate services. It will also limit financial and administrative corruption and limit unlawful actions in the public affairs. This would obviously enhance transparency and accountability when implementing projects. It will also lead to saving money, efforts and time. This will also activate the public efforts to participate voluntarily in establishing local projects.

These are the objectives that we look forward to achieving through this draft law.

*Mohsen Ali Omar Basorah
Member of Parliament*

It is very difficult to highlight the different dimensions of the law of the change from centralization to decentralization in a short article like this. So, I will focus on some points related to naming the law project and the argument about the way governors are chosen. In course of our discussion we will see how politics affects law.

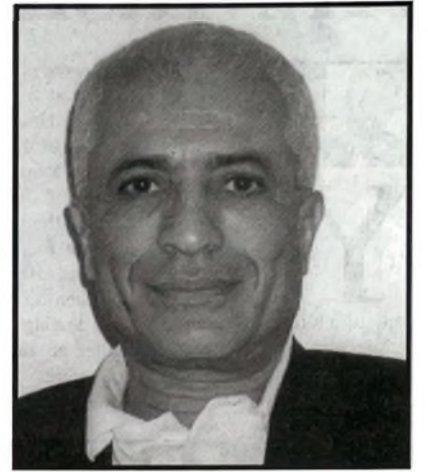
Article (6) of the unity agreement signed on April 22nd 1990, prescribes that the Presidency Council has to form in its first meeting a team to reconsider the administrative division of the Republic so as to reinforce the national unity. All the committees that have been formed for this purpose by Sheikh Abdulla Ben Hussain Al-Ahmar and then by Al-Arashi have failed to reach a law project for the division of the Republic. The constitution, obviously connects the administrative division with the local governance system in its article no. 143. However, the government has given up discussion on the issue of the administrative division. The government seems to revive its efforts to make the "local governance", as named by the government or as others want it to be changed to the "local governance systems", a success. In fact, the dispute over the naming of the above law reflects the divergences in perspective of the two sides of Yemen before unification. For example, constitutions of the "Yemen Arab Republic", 1964, 1965, 1967, 1970, used the term "Local Governance" while the constitutions of the "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen", 1990, 1978, used the term "Local Authority". This might have been accidentally reflected in the unity documents of the years, 1990 and 1994. For example, the 1990 and 1994 constitutions of the Republic of Yemen used the term "Local Authority" while the Republican Decree no. 52 for the year 1991 was issued under the title "Law of the Local Governance". The term of the "local governance" has also been used in the two law projects presented by the government of Abdul Aziz Abdul Gani and the government of Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Iriany, while the project presented by Dr. Faraj Ben Ganem was titled the "Local Authority Project" which

corresponds to the nomenclature of constitutions of the P.D.R.Y.

On the subject of the local authority and whether it is to be elected or appointed, the experiences of the two Yemens do not coincide. To make it clear, the constitutions of the Yemen Arab Republic left the matter to be settled by law. However, article (112) in the PDRY constitution for the year 1978, stipulated the election of the local authority directly by the people. Article (118) in the integrated constitution for the year 1990, stated that every administrative unit must have elected local councils. This was amended later on in article (144) which provided for the direct election of the local councils. The difference between the two experiences is, in fact, due to the different histories of the two Yemens. For instance, the PDRY experienced the administrative division and the environmental independence during the British regime, the Arab South Union and the local councils after independence. This has never been experienced in the Yemen Arab Republic when parties and elections did not exist. This means that the government system before and after the revolution of 26th of September was central. Surprisingly, during the regime of the "Imam" there used to be de facto decentralization. The tribal system rejects centralism because it does not agree with the "tribal authority". Another surprising thing is that the attitude of Sheikh Abdulla Ben Hussain Al-Ahmar, Chairman of the Parliament, Head of the Reform Party (Islah) and leader of Hashid tribes, as well as his party is no longer in agreement with the tribal perspective as it used to be before the unification. Now he is a major supporter of establishing a certain kind of administrative and financial decentralization. However, he is rejecting the idea of local authority. The same change in attitude is noticed in the president and the People's General Congress (PGC).

The elections program of the PGC envisages the following:

1- Applying the law of the local administration at the level of governors after making the necessary constitutional amendments.



2- Electing local councils

This agrees with one of the demands of the Yemeni Socialist Party although the PGC has added "with making the necessary amendments" to it. More surprising is the fact that the Islah party whose program is apparently different from that of the PGC, supported the PGC when signing the Amman agreement on February 20th 1994, which vested the local authority with much more power. Then they signed the constitutional amendments in 1994. What's happened to the two parties in general and the PGC in particular? Why are they backing out? Although adopting a law project for the administrative division has been difficult, the PGC was able to issue a Republican decree no. (7) for the year 1997 which states establishing Defense Councils. Will this concern about security be able to reach an acceptable dimension that guarantees giving local governance the green light to be directly elected by people? This should be done within the framework of moving towards a liberal and democratic system that distinguishes the Legislative, Executive and Judicial authorities on one side and the central authority and the local authority on the other.

*Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Saqqaf
Legal Expert*

Notes

(1) Yemen Times apologizes for its readers for not publishing the fourth part of "The History of the Yemeni Jews". The Fourth part will be published next week. Our apology!

(2) We would like to notify our readers that on page 12 of the Yemen Times Tourist's Guide that was released two weeks ago the correct telephone and fax numbers of Royal Hotel in Hadhramaut are as follows:
Tel: 304775, Fax: 304774

(3) The name of the writer of the article titled "A Trip to Yarim" was dropped out by mistake. He is Ridhwan A. Al-Saqqaf, Yemen Times Aden.

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Photo by Joseph Kordahi

Special Thanks to The Italian Medical Team

An Italian medical mission came to Yemen from the High Researches Center to make some operations at Al-Thawrah hospital. The Italian team consisted of a surgeon and three specialists in cardiology, namely they were, Bruno Murzi, Riccardo Moschetti, Sofia Redaelli and Habbner Britta. This is not the first time that this volunteering mission took place in Yemen. Two years ago an Italian mission came to attend the Second Conference of Cardiology, which was held in Sana'a. This mission came with the objective of doing similar surgical

operations. They made about six operations on children, and X-Rays for about a hundred patients. The present Italian Medical mission is from the high center in Italy. It will spend ten days in Yemen, and are scheduled to leave the country on Wednesday, October the 27th. Their aim is to strengthen the relationship between Yemen and Italy and offer whatever they can to the Yemeni public regarding heart surgeries and other similar medical services. As the Yemen Times, on behalf of the

Yemeni people, we thank the team for their significant efforts, who definitely changed the lives of all the patients they made surgeries to. It is worth to mention that the Italian Surgeon made the first open heart surgery to a Yemeni patient after 15 years. This indeed was a historical moment for Al-Thawrah Hospital, which also deserves to be thanked for its efforts, and for the team as well. Al-Thawrah Hospital Manager also hoped that the team will be able to attend the third medical conference which will be held in March, 2000 in the Capital Sana'a.

Yemen National Immunization Days (NIDs) The Fight is on to Eradicate Polio Virus in Yemen

Shakib Mensure Maqtary
EI - MOPH

The social and economic benefits of eradicating polio is beyond any human measures. Throughout history, polio has made millions disabled and killed many others. Today, there are as many as tens of million of people who are still suffering from polio paralysis. From the time the World Health Organization adopted the resolution calling for global eradication of polio, it has become a national primary goal for each state to be a member of WHO to eradicate polio by the year 2000. The global goal of eradication of polio is the concern of all human race because unless all countries are free from polio no country can avoid its dangers.

Since decades, a dramatic success of eliminating polio had been made in different parts of the world, but polio is yet a common source of anxiety and its fears paralyze all of us. Today, less than fifty countries all over the world are considered to be polio endemic countries, Republic of Yemen included. National Immunization Days (NIDs) constitute the second part of polio eradication strategy. The cornerstone of polio eradication strategy is to ensure a sustainable high level of routine Immunization, at least 90% of all newly born children.

The third part of the strategy is effective Acute Elaccid Paralysis Surveillance (AFP Surveillance). It is considered to be of primary importance without which it is impossible to pin-point where and how wild virus is still circulating or to verify when it has been eradicated.

NIDs in the years 1996 and 1997 were very successful, but the low immunization routine coverage at that time did not match the NIDs. Since 1998 great efforts were made to strengthen the routine immunization as a result a high vaccination coverage was achieved which is as today 72% of all EPI antigens for all infants.

Our surveillance system was established in mid 1998. Since January 1999 great progress was made. However, a strong surveillance is needed to proceed for polio eradication initiatives.

With tempo of these efforts, it's expected that Yemen may be declared as a country free from polio by the end of year 2002.

National Immunization Days (NIDs): 1999
First Round: October (24-26)

Second Round: November (27-30)
Geographically, Yemen is divided into 19 governorates and 305 districts.

The total number of vaccination post during NIDs is 5435; 2436 fixed and 2999 temporary. Total health workers during NIDs are 5720 and 13368 volunteers.

The number of children to be vaccinated are 4,000,000.

Due to the national policy of decentralization, all of the 19 governorates and the city of Sana'a are responsible for planning and implementation of the campaign with technical and operational support from the central operation room, based at expanded programs on Immunization Head Office.

The government contribution for the National Immunization is about 40% of the implementation cost.

Yemen is grateful to all the partners for their continuous efforts and invaluable support; WHO, UNICEF, CDC Atlanta and Rotary International.

The friendly government of Japan has made enormous contribution to the National Immunization days and strengthened routine Immunization practically to improve the cold chain system for the storage of the vaccine.

Without these initiatives that mobilized and united our nation and partners in this common concern to bring up healthy generation, we could not dream of Yemen free from polio.

During the NIDs from 24-26 Oct, President Saleh, Vice President, Speaker of the Parliament, Prime Minister and diplomats shall lend their prestige to the campaign by administrating polio vaccine to the children at different vaccination posts in the country.

تتقدم كل من
حرم عبدالقادر جبران، حرم الإرياني، وحرم معين الإرياني
وشيماء ومريم، وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء
إلى المحامي
حسن أحمد قاسم الدولة
والسيدة حرمه
بمناسبة ارتقاها المولودة الجديدة والتي أسماها
«أماني»
ألف ألف مبارك وجعلها الله قرة عين والديها

Let's Join Hands in Fighting Against Polio Paralysis

Yasser M. Ahmad
Yemen Times

Peoples' progress and development in the world can be felt through the services and facilities available for the citizens. One of the most basic services that must be available to everyone in the society is the health services. Peoples can take the responsibility of building their own countries if and only if they are strong and healthy. A sick and weak generation can never build a country.

From this point of view, Yemen has been always trying to give more attention to its rising generation by providing them with health services that can help them enjoy better health.

Yesterday marked the inauguration of the national immunization days for eradicating polio paralysis which will continue for 4 days. More than 119,000 volunteers have been chosen for this task and more than 75,000,000 potions have been made available to immunize children against infantile paralysis. The campaign is intended to immunize more than 3,000,000 children

under 5 years. Unfortunately, there are still some people in the countryside who, due to negligence and carelessness do not understand the importance of immunization. The



educated sector is required at this juncture to do its best in order to make everybody understand the great importance of immunization. The Ministry of Education's offices in the whole Republic should also play an important role in this regard.

Parties' role
In the whole world, political parties have adopted health promotion programs to make health services accessible to everyone in the society as well as to raise the people's awareness about the importance of availing

themselves any medical facilities available. Such parties encourage its members to encourage people participate in activities that aim at serving the society. In our country, the situation is just the opposite. Parties in our country do not care for the people's health. In my opinion, if these parties adopted certain kinds of health promotion programs including campaigns to raise the people's awareness about diseases, they would do their people a valuable service. Yemeni parties haven't paid even the slightest attention to immunization campaigns. Not even a single word concerning this issue has been written in their newspapers.

As journalists, it is our main job to do our best to cover the immunization campaigns in order to help the major vulnerable sector in the society, namely children.

Studies have showed that in 2010 the ratio of poverty will reach the population of 4.7 million, and the children deprived of balanced nutrition will be 30%. The situation might even be worse if children are not paid any attention. Now the whole world is engaged in uprooting diseases and providing a secure future for their children. Any carelessness will result in regrettable consequences. So, are we ready to help make this campaign a success?

Corruption and Negligence of Health Services in the Yemeni Society

Dr. Abdulwahab Mohammed Alhajj

In every ideal society two important things should be due attention and be prioritized. These two things are education and health. If these two things were being neglected that indicates that society is going down. Hence, I will discuss only the topic of corruption and negligence of health services in our society. Actually, in our society there are many serious health problems, and these problems do not have limited to be stopped, and we do not know exactly who is responsible for this corruption and negligence even the government itself says like that, especially in the weekly TV. program, who is responsible? and to give my concentration to the important places where the corruption and negligence take place. These places are the following:

1- Hospitals:

a. Public Hospitals:-

As we know that the public hospitals services became very neglected, in supply of medicines, instruments which to be used in the hospitals. From the side of medicine, there is very shortage even the simple medicine you can not get it easily in the first aid department and there is shortage of labs instruments. So, there is lack of doing different tests and analysis in these hospitals. Although, all of these problems do not mean that there is no supply of medicine, instruments and ...etc. of the Ministry of Health that is impossible, but the main reason of the corruption and negligence of these hospitals caused by the bad management. Instead of taking care of their hospitals and patients, they are busy for their business, why? This is because there is no control by the Ministry of Health, furthermore, there are many physicians who do their duty in these Public Hospitals are careless in their duty due to the less salary that they get. This salary is not enough for rent. In addition to this, the foreign nurses get salary more than the local physician despite the presence of the Yemeni qualified nurses. Why the Ministry of Health do not pay

attention to this matter? I think that there is no difficulty to come over this problem. On the other hand, the Ministry of Health has the right to punish those people who do not carry out their duty.

b. The Private Hospitals:-

These hospitals increase day after day in the presence of corruption decrease the facilities and services in the Public Hospitals. These private hospitals, dispensaries and clinics are not much better to the people than the Public Hospitals. This problem as follows:

(i) These hospitals do not provide their services. Care and facilities to rich or high class of people only. The middle class suffer from this problem.

(ii) Evil of these hospitals is that in spite of the high cost, they do not provide the best attention and care to their visitors as comparison to the money that they can get from their patients.

2- Drugs:

Drug is a service, not a goods which can be bought in market. This is a slogan in every ideal society where they have respecting for human right and presence of mercy and sympathy between the people are available. Unfortunately, we missed these ideal means. How can we know that we are facing serious problem due to launching large amount of drug, either good or bad to market for the trading purpose, not for serving society. This is due to the policy of the opening of the local markets, and smuggling. If the government does not change this policy by studying good policy which should be suitable to the needs of the society. The damage of this phenomenon will spread to destroy many things in our life, health, economic, behaviors and ...etc. So, the opinion is concluded to be that the problem of drugs lies on the Ministry of Health. It should make conditions and rules to chose the best of these different products which is good in quality and suitable in price for whole society classes and there should be limited amount for every type of drug.

3- Health campaign:

It is rarely to see presence of health campaign for providing information to the public unless if there is a disaster or spreading

of some fatal disease in the society, but in every society these campaigns should be done continuously. They should provide information to those who work in health sector as physicians, pharmacists, assistants and nurses, and to families schools, industrial, companies, universities, villages and to all public in everywhere by the suitable sources. This is also can be through advertising via TV., Radio, Conferences. Lecture... etc. and also the physicians should be familiar with patients. The person who manages or works in a pharmacy or drug stores should be either a pharmacist has a bachelor certificate or a person has diploma in pharmacy or and field has relation to medicine. Only those people who should work in the pharmacy in order to clarify any thing wrong with the patients.

For the physicians, it is better for them to change their dealing with the patients why? because now days it is rarely to meet patient comes out with satisfaction from the private clinic or hospital, why? because the patient comes out with loosing much money most of the time without any benefit. So, the physician should meet the patient with smile and mercy, not to meet harry with looking only for the money which they can get from the patient. Some physicians do impose with their patients to do many tests and analysis in one time. Although, some time no need for doing all these tests and analysis.

I do not know what happened to our society...! even to many educated people. Those people have lost behavior, mercy and sympathy. There is no respect to human right and increasing the tough and conducting between the people.

We, Yemeni people whom we got the honor certificate from prophet Mohammed (all prays upon him), due to our sympathy and kind hearts. We have to change ourselves by dealing with each other kindly. If we do not do this, we will cause corruption, poverty and misery I all cases. Let us try doing the right thing amongst people. We have to withstand this tough life in our society and we should work hard and be optimistic till rising of dawn and rise of good future as our religion taught us.

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Observing Jumaat Rajab in Taiz:

Pilgrimage to Al-Janad Mosque

Farouk Al Kamali
Yemen Times,
Taiz

The first day of Rajab is a memorable day for most of the Yemenis. On this day most Yemenis embraced Islam. Then Al-Ganad Mosque was established by Moaad Bin Gabal who, on the first Friday of Rajab, prayed in it. Yemenis in different parts of Yemen are very keen on celebrating this occasion. However, the celebration

start their celebrations by praising God and the Prophet while they are sitting. Then, they stand up and start moving their heads as well as their bodies in a harmonious way. They utter certain expressions and chants while performing such actions. Their actions gather intensity as they move their bodies until they reach a specific stage in which some of them start stabbing their bodies with swords without any apparent injury. It is actually mind boggling. I do not know whether this is an act of worshipping God or a magical act. Others may gather around one or two persons in the mosque who beat the drums and chant specific religious chants glorifying Islam. The

mentioning such as, the excitement, religious fervor, crowds of people inside as well as outside, the huge numbers of people coming to participate in these festivities. People from different places including Khawlan, Aden, Lahj, Hadramout, Ibb, Dhamar, Shara'ab, Saber, etc. flock to this mosque in this occasion. It is a time when all come together regardless of their districts, colors and status. This creates an atmosphere of relief and happiness for the devotees. It is worth mentioning that the celebration of the first Friday of Rajab of this year took place in an atmosphere of conflict. Some religious men including Abdul Mageed Al-Zandani waged a war against

Mohammed said that it is a nice get-together in which all are happy and content. "All are happy because they have been led to the right path. However, the number of devotees currently assembling here is decreasing in comparison to the previous years which is due to the rumors that these celebrations are heresies. Is it a heresy to celebrate the day Yemenis started leading a new life, worshipping God, the Almighty?" he said. He went on to say "It is also because of the globalization and the openness of the new generation to new ideas and concepts that such rumors are entertained. These new concepts and ideas may deface some essential principles of our religion, let alone our past and tradition. He who has no past, has no future. Therefore, we should maintain the past and take care of it as we take care of the present and the future."



becomes very special at Al-Ganad Mosque. People including men and women go to perform a rite, listen to sermons, discourses given by holy men preaching the virtues of Islam and chants praising the Prophet. These sermons also talk about the pious role of the Yemenis. All, rich and the poor alike, love to go on this day to the mosque. Most of them bring their wives with them. They also carry all that they need such as food etc. as they are going to stay in the mosque for the whole night of Thursday praying and thanking God for everything He Bestowed on us. They also ask God for have mercy on Moaad Bin Gabal. The Sufis do also hold "Mawaleeds" where many captivated persons keep doing some actions that astound everyone. These Sufis

people repeat in chorus certain expressions and religious lines after the chanters. While everyone is involved in this, a man stands and distributes water and perfumes to all around. Women stay at the rear of the mosque, having some circles of their own. Some bring their sick children and pray to God to cure them in this sacred place. Some practice some time honored beliefs such as taking the names of good people to pray to God. Some go to pray in front of a holy stone placed at the campus of the mosque. It is said that in old days it was used to indicate the time of prayers. Some benevolent and well-to-do devotees distribute money to the poor as well as to children. Therefore, all the people become happy and satisfied. There are many activities worth

an occasion for it reminds us of the rite of passage, the day of our conversion to Islam. Al-Ganad Mosque has a special place in everyone's heart for it is the mosque which witnessed Yemenis voicing the "Shahadatan", that there is no other God except Allah, and that Mohammed is his Prophet. They also prayed the first Friday of Rajab in it. The prayers as well as the ceremony took place under the surveillance of the police who came to maintain security. In the mosque we met some worshippers who came from different places.

Haj Abdullah Al-Masholi, from Al-Hogariah, said "On this day Yemenis were converted to Islam by Moaad Bin Gabal. They also prayed the first Friday of Rajab in this mosque. Therefore, such a mosque has a special appeal in our hearts. We come here to remember our ancestors who all have gone, to ask God for forgiveness and to commemorate the day Yemenis were converted to Islam." Haj Ali Hazaa Al-Sabri, from Saber, said "I came here last Thursday and I spent the whole night in praying and asking God for forgiveness. I did not mix with the hallowed ones. This day is a very special day for me and I keep waiting for it till it comes."

Al-Haj: Saleh Ahmad Ali, from Ibb, said "This Friday is a blessed day and he who prays here and God remembers him, he will have a blessed year."

Mr. Mogahed Abdul Wahed said that the first Friday of Rajab is a special festival that should be considered as a holy Eid. It should also be celebrated by all Yemenis each year for it is the day Yemenis embraced Islam. The celebration of Yemenis on this occasion is also a tribute paid to Moaad Bin Gabal as the one who spread Islam in Yemen. When asked whether he considered this is a heresy or not, he said "this festival is meant to celebrate the occasion of the Yemenis embracing Islam. Besides, this occasion brings together all the haves as well as the have-nots. The rich are also reminded of their duty to help the poor and relieve them of their suffering." Mr. Abdul Salaam Kahtan

the excitement and candor of people in the mosque. It also intensified the religious activities there. If such activities are regular, they will attract tourists and the mosque will be like the Graves of Mrs. Nafeesah and Mrs. Zainab in Egypt. These two places are considered to be holy places visited by people in large numbers who come to pray to God, ask His forgiveness and ask Him to cure them if they suffer from any diseases. The increased number of people who go there has made it a focal point leading to emergence of a dynamic market. Besides, these places have become a center most tourists are very determined to visit. They have become more famous than the pyramids. Therefore, efforts should be made to preserve and maintain such archeological sites and mosque. The grave of sheikh Ahmad Bin Al-

Wan located in Yafruss is another archeological monument that is ignored and is never paid the right attention by the Ministry of Religious Endowments. It has a high important evident from the great number of people who come to visit it from time to time. The mosque built next to it should also be renovated. The Ministry could also build a market and a number of buildings for those visitors who come from different parts of Yemen as well as outside Yemen. If this is done, the economic conditions of the people in the district may radically change and instead of merely hawking on the visitors they may resort to some decent activities to earn their living. Such archeological and sacred places in our country should be better utilized properly like other archeological places in different other countries.

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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Beating around the Bush – and the Clock



Time and again, our government hits us with fantastic measures on the pretext of finding solutions to its inability to work, as a government should. Sometimes these are inspired by political considerations. Other times, they are based on the prodding of the donors, as a prelude to further aid in the government's ongoing struggle with itself in the Economic and Reform Program, where it is still hard to tell if we have yet to leave Square One or not! At least, on the surface it looks like we are placating to the donors' demands, that at last concrete steps are being taken to improve the efficiency and productivity in the formidable bureaucracy, which the government has come to be. Whatever the case, they are often not the results of well thought out analysis and study, nor are they usually the outcome of a broad assessment of their possible impacts, directly or indirectly, on those involved or targeted by such measures – who, more often than not may have never been consulted with, or asked for their views or suggestions regarding such measures, anyway.

This week our cabinet came up with decrees that certainly would entail significant changes for the lives of close to half a million military/security and civilian personnel, while at the same time would signify that the qat phenomenon has entered once again in the government's agenda, as it does every decade or so, without really coming up

with any worthwhile action to prove the government's sincerity or seriousness, in dealing with the problem. The change of the official "working" hours of the government's overblown staffing have been tied to the alleviation of the embarrassment that the qat phenomenon seems to bring to the government – in different ways, from a domestic perspective and an international outlook. It is presumed by the reduction of "free" time for the government staff during the five day work-week that the government staff will not have sufficient time to indulge in the not so hated qat habit, since by the time they come out of work there will not be qat found in the market (Qat can still be found in the market until midnight!) and that the few daylight hours remaining after the work day would discourage people from chewing qat. It would seem that such problems would not be really that serious for the habitual chewers, and one can rest assured that they can adjust their qat schedules, as long as they can afford to maintain the habit accordingly.

Before going any further, this observer should point out something of significant relevance. Back in the good old days – Mid-eighties – during the political orientation sessions, which all government employees were obliged to attend every Thursday that were conducted under the auspices of the Permanent Committee of the Peoples'

General Congress (the only political organization that was then allowed, by Law, to exist), this observer introduced a suggestion in one of these sessions at the ministry that was, then, kind enough to think I am worthy of active employment, to change the official working hours along the lines suggested by the Cabinet in its recent decree. The topic was "Improving Productivity and Staff Motivation". Of course, then the economic crunch was just beginning to surface and its adverse effects were just minor symptoms of a cold compared with the heavy mental and physical strain it has come to be now. In fact, the assumption with many people then, was that the crisis was temporary and surely could never get any worse than it was then. Wishful thinking! Moreover government staff salaries were still within the ranges for manageable subsistence, that could have allowed a 2-day weekend to be a welcome respite. This would have allowed the head of the household to have one day to tend to family and personal needs and to have a day of rest, as the Lord, Al-Mighty suggested. Thus the need for "urgent leaves", sick leaves or leaves to collect/pay rent/look for a cheaper house to rent as the present landlord has raised the rent, etc. Then, it would have given employees a chance to some domestic vacation tours for the family – much more affordable than now. This suggestion would also

reduce the hassle and costs of returning for "overtime" work. Like all the overwhelming majority of the hundreds of suggestions that were "raised" to the Permanent Committee of the PGC, there was no indication that this suggestion either reached the Committee or, if it did, was more than just read and filed. Even if it was read, the Presidential Council could really do nothing more than that anyway.

It should also be noted that working with the government, then, was a more stimulating and morally inspirational experience. But now, with a well entrenched monstrous bureaucracy in government, with most government salaries worth a mere fraction of their value and purchasing power (one employee sarcastically suggested that the salary he gets is not sufficient to cover the salt for his meals, let alone the meals themselves!), with the overwhelming majority of the government staff, in effect, not really serving any productive functions or carrying out any meaningful duties – merely just eating out the hours and days until pay day arrives, and with many government employees forcefully resorting to other income generation activities in the afternoons (for those who could not get into the knack of maximizing their, what are often called, extra curricular "returns" from government employment) in order to try to make their household budgets try to balance, it just cannot be seen how the new working hours will really improve the productivity of the government employees, nor how government performance will be enhanced accordingly. Nor are there any signs envisaged that such new hours will also raise the motivation and morale of the staff, most of

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whom are already highly underemployed, and demoralized, and who literally start to crowd the exit halls of their office buildings one hour before the "check-out time", not sure if they will be able to go home with a processed yogurt (real yogurt is still nowhere to be found) can and some bread for their kids' lunch, let alone buy qat! On the other hand, giving government employees two days off means depriving the employees of a day to escape the from their families' suffering and agony and the excuse of being unable to take them out to a free public park – wherever such a park can be found – because they cannot afford the transport costs to the park! In addition, for those who have made qat a two-day or one-day a week affair, now will have to have a three-day/two-day affair. As for domestic vacation trips, that was scratched out of the family's planning books almost a decade ago. Moreover, the chance of any over-time income is also removed by the new hours, thus in effect reducing income even more. Surely, the government could have used its valuable time more productively by getting at the heart of the issues that stand in the way of government efficiency: the open corruption, remuneration and working conditions that have eaten away at the human dig-

nity of the staff, absence of clear professional recruitment criteria and standards of gauging performance, highly politicized bureaucracy, overstaffing, absence of systematic rules, procedures and training, highly centralized structures, overlapping functions and responsibilities, just to name a few of the awe inspiring tasks that certainly deserve priority in the government's agenda for rehabilitating itself.

In essence, it seems clear that the government is going to have to stop "beating around the bush" and juggling the squares in the time punch cards of its highly depressed human resources, who are really getting fed up at being the continued targeted victims of a civil service ministry that has never done anything – repeat, anything – that can be construed as advocating the welfare of the government employees, since 1981, when the unified civil service code was imposed on the government employees, and it has been downhill ever since. If the government, lead by the Ministry of Civil Service, wants to play with time, then it should first, return the hands of the clock to the "good old days", which the government – and no one else – booted itself and the rest of the country out of!

Letters to the Editor

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. Yemen Times is not responsible of the contents of the letters.

Dear Editor,
I would like to thank the new editor and the staff of Yemen Times for making me happy! Why? Because Yemen Times helped me improve and enhance my English language.
But we have a problem in our province (Al-Mahweet.) We cannot read the newspaper on Monday because it takes more time to arrive here. Sometimes it does even arrive at all.
We love Yemen Times so much, please try to do anything for us to solve this problem.

me feel something in my inner soul. When I talked to him I realized how different his character is. He is unique, with a personality that can rarely be found in any person in the world. His humble attitude towards others lower than him, his simple way of communication, his sense of humor, his courage, his honesty, and above all, his love to his nation made me feel that he was indeed, the greatest man I could think of.
The propaganda against Prof. Abdulaziz truly was nonsense. I found out that he had many qualities, which led him to be a great and important man. He will always be a great man in our hearts because he was never afraid of saying the truth. He never fear anyone even when confronting the rulers. He was brave, noble, well founded and influential in all aspects. Moreover he was a patriotic in his political attitudes. This attitude which put him in struggle with the authorities. He was not the person who can be ordered to oppose the authorities as some thought about him. On the contrary, he was a powerful individual whom can never be ordered or put under pressure because of his influence in the highest levels locally and internationally. He effectively contributed to many moves, which were quite unique and required courage and strength. For instance, he contributed to the Yemeni Institute for developing democracy, he established election monitoring communities, he defended human rights, etc. To my knowledge, he was also a member of Amnesty International and had represented the Yemeni government in international conferences which dealt with human rights and liberties. He had a good relationship with European Union and he encouraged many companies to come and invest in Yemen. Of course this in turn helps support the national income and develops the economic situation.
As for me, the great thing that will immortalize him for the rest of my life, is that he founded the Yemen Times, which is now the best newspaper in the whole country. So, we should all appreciate the great role of Dr. Saqqaf in founding the Yemen Times that is

spreading English language in our society, which we consider as our representative and ambassador to the world. May I offer my condolences to the employees of the Yemen Times and wish them success in continuing the mission the founder wanted to achieve. You must know that whatever I write about this great personality, I can never describe him. Neither words nor songs can ever express my feeling towards his loss. There are simply no phrases and no sentences that can be said to reward even a little bit of his deeds and contributions.
At the end of my letter, I can only say, "God have mercy upon him."
Saeed Azazi

A Letter from a Journalist Prisoner
I sent you this letter hoping that you may publish my letter to be read by your readers and to the people who care about journalism and human rights in our country.
My story is sad but true. I am currently staying in the Central Jail of Ibb without any crime that I have committed. I was a well known journalist in Al-Haq newspaper and was put in jail 2.5 years ago without knowing why. I have tried many times to ask for justice and plead to the community to help me in my case. But all went to no avail. Hence I decided as the last hope to send you a long letter (summarized) explaining my case.
I plead to all who care for journalism and human rights to hurry for my rescue. I have been put to jail after an attempt of assassinating me by an armed gang who have relations with people in authority. I plead to the president to listen to my call for justice. All I am asking for is an investigation into my case to discover that I am an innocent journalist who has been put to jail without any reason. I have been writing in Al-Haq newspaper with courage and honesty against the inhumane acts against my fellow citizens in Al-Odein area, and now I am in prison.
I hope any of the readers would respond to my call for help by contacting me at the Central Prison of Ibb.
Mohammed Sadiq Al-Odeini
Ibb Central Jail (15/10/99)

Yahya Al-Shahdi
Al-Mahweet, Al-Argoub

Dear Yahya,
I thank you for your kind letter. We indeed have face much difficulty in delivering the newspaper to Al-Mahweet due to transportation reasons. However, we have a plan of sending copies to the library of Mahweet University in order to have them available to all students on a weekly basis. We are studying a proposal for that and we hope to be able to achieve our goal of spreading the newspaper more and delivering it on time to all our readers in Al-Mahweet.
—The Editor

To the Soul of Great Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Naturally, when we hear about a person through any means, either from people or from mass-media, especially when this person is a prominent figure in the society, this leads us to build so many ideas about that person. As one of the Yemeni citizens, I have heard a lot about Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf from here and there. When hearing about him, I used to get opinions about his personality and sometimes I had got a doubt his greatness because I didn't know him personally. I wished that I could once meet him and be close to him.
My wish came to life and I indeed was lucky when I met Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf during my short stay in Sanaa with a friend of mine who had got to him and of course, it was one of the happiest moments of my life. I talked to Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf with great joy and happiness. Meeting him made

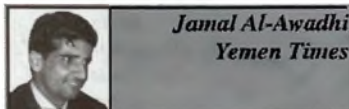
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Yemen Times Listens to the Complaints and Problems of University Students: "Please, Pay us More Attention!"



Jamal Al-Awadhi
Yemen Times

Many are the problems and obstacles that await the university students during their journey through their academic career. The problems occur even in the very beginning of their joining the university, let alone what is awaiting them after graduation when they leave no stone unturned in order to get "any" job that will enable them to earn their living. These problems even help widening the gap between them and their teachers on one level, and between them and the administrative members on another. The Yemen Times met with some students to know from close quarters the difficulties they face, as well as their ambitions, so that the people in charge may sympathize with them.

Hussain Omar Al-Zahir, Faculty of Medicine.



The problems the university students face are more after graduation than during the student years. We have a six-month probation period but we know nothing about the time when it will begin nor do we know how we will be allotted. Moreover, the graduate have to wait a long time to get his graduation documents. I know some students from the Faculty of Science who have been trying to get their graduation certificates for three months. Sometimes you need even more than three months. I am worried about this matter, because I am planning to complete my studies abroad after the probation period. If getting my graduation certificate takes more than six months, I will lose my scholarship. I hope that the Students Affairs Administration makes it easy for all graduates to get their certificates and the related documents on time. Another problem is the difficulties new students face when joining the

main problem for us, as students of medicine, is the lack and the unavailability of medical resources and chemical substances needed to carry out experiments or medical check ups. What is available, is thousands of handouts which are replacing books and resources in our universities!

Adel Al-Obahi, Faculty of Commerce

When the student first joins the university, he is full of hopes and ambitions for a bright future. These hopes vanish gradually as he begins to face the usual difficulties in finding the necessary resources which are

The absence of books and resources is the chief problem for us as students of Sana'a University.

replaced by many handouts of unrelated subjects and other problems. Sometimes the teachers are changed and replaced by new ones who immediately ignore the handouts issued by the previous ones. This, of course, costs us a lot of money and there are some students who are unable to afford for buying heaps of handouts. We hope that a clear and fixed curriculum will be chosen to be taught, instead of the randomly chosen handouts.

On another level, I wonder where the money taken from the students every year as fees for sport and cultural activities go.

Bassam Ahmad, Faculty of Science

The absence of books and resources is the chief problem for us. The handouts available do not fit the bill because what they tell is not as what the specialized books and resources could give us. Another problem is what we face after our graduation when we find all the doors banged

on our faces.

Fathi Abdulla Shanoun, University graduate

I graduated from the Faculty of Science in 1996. I suffered a lot during

my student years, mainly from the many handouts which served nothing but materialistic purposes. I know no reason for the unavailability of a specific curriculum to be taught at the university. The universities take a lot of money from the students as fees for

I suffered a lot during my studying years, mainly from the many handout which served nothing but materialistic purposes.

sport and cultural activities, which is a big lie because nothing of this is seen in reality. I wonder why these fees are not used to make available the essential books and resources.

Dr. Ismail Masoud Naji
Chairman of English Department
Faculty of Education

We have been trying for a long time to solve the problem of handouts and at the same time specifying a clear curriculum for the students. By this, the student will be able to access the essential resource easily, either in the University Library or in any bookshop. What used to happen whenever a teacher was changed was that the new teacher ignored what had been taught by the other teacher. This problem is over now. We have been able to solve this problem through the cooperation of all the teaching staff in the English Department by publishing a guide of the curriculum to be taught through the academic year. Any student can get this guide at the beginning of every academic year. If the other departments in the University take the same step, the problem of handouts will soon be over. In my opinion, the university students need not possess a book or a handout listing the subjects to be studied, because this changes the nature of university as an institution for researches and researchers to that of a secondary school. The university students should get used to reading and researching rather than memorizing.

Sometimes the teacher specifies some chapters from a book to be copied by the students. This, of course, is cheaper than buying the book itself. Other teachers collect a number of subjects from different sources and copy them in the form of a handout. Unfortunately, some teachers take this matter materialistically. Student find themselves compelled to buy many handouts bearing the signature or the personal seal of the teacher. In my opinion, students should go to the library after asking the teacher about the books and resources he recommends.

Another point which I would like to talk about is the cultural and sport activities. Students should take part in these activities which are usually organized by a college or a group of colleges. These activities no longer exist because the money allocated for such activities is spent on things that are not related to these activities. We held some cultural activities last year depending on the students financial contributions. When we had the grad-

uation party for the year 1999, the graduates could not find the graduation uniform. When we tried to borrow it from another college in Sana'a University they asked for YR. 200,000 as a guarantee. Fortunately, one of the private universities was ready to extend helping hand to our students and the problem was solved by borrowing the uniform from this private university.

On the subject of the graduates in general and the graduates of the Faculty of Education in particular, many subjects are taught in other colleges such as the College of Science, College of Arts and the College of Languages by the same teachers teaching in the Faculty of Education. These teachers complain that they teach extra hours and they ask for extra money, but the university does not heed what they say. In return, the teachers hide the exams results. Some results have been hidden for two years. The victim in this problem is always the student whose graduation certificate is delayed. The university must look into this problem seriously, otherwise the problem will go on.

Knowledge should be obtained through reading, researching, and exploring, but never through memorizing.

The university students used to exercise different sports activities here!



either workers or family men. Many of these students join the university just to get a certificate, not to develop their knowledge. Getting knowledge should be done through reading and researching, not through memorizing. The student should know how to prosecute studies and conduct research. If this is done, the problem of handouts will soon disappear.

In the English department we have the problem of the huge number of students joining this department. Another problem is the lack of teachers. You can imagine that until now there are no teachers for the first level. The Languages Center used to provide us with three teachers at the beginning of every academic year, but this has been stopped after it had been upgraded to a college.

Nabeel Mohammed Moqbel
Demonstrator, English Department



Students constitute the most important factor in the educational process. It is because of them that we, teachers, exist. Developing the student's abilities should be among the main aims of the educational process. Unfortunately, this aim is sometimes difficult to achieve due to many chief factors among which is the financial factor. As we know many students are

In fact, we are compelled to use handouts at the present time due to lack of books and resources either in the university library or in the bookshops. But, using handouts for materialistic gains is a big mistake. However, these teachers do so because of their low income and they do it in order to improve their living standards. The foreign teachers receive three or four times what the Yemeni teachers receive in spite of the fact that the Yemeni teachers are as qualified as the others. This, obviously, disappoints the Yemeni teachers. So, we call upon people in charge to improve the Yemeni teachers' situations wherever they are.

The main problem for us, as students of medicine, is the lack and the unavailability of medical resources and chemical substances needed to carry out experiments or medical checkups.

university. For example, When I first came to Sana'a University they refused to accept me because of a small line on my Saudi secondary certificate. The problems increased as we moved from one level to another. The



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Boehringer Ingelheim Returns Strongly to the Yemeni Market

Under the patronage of the Minister of Health, Boehringer Ingelheim international held a press conference at Sheraton Sana'a on Wednesday, 20th of October, 1999. The conference was attended by Mr. M. Kaddourah,

Mr. Kaddourah added that BII has different areas of activities; they develop, manufacture and distribute reputable human pharmaceuticals, veterinary products and some chemicals for different industries plus some other non-pharmaceutical products.

He added that the rank of BII worldwide is No. 20 with a market share of 1.5% of the total worldwide pharmaceutical sales.



Organizers

He also gave some information about the development of the company in the last ten years and showed that the turnover of the company in 1998 was DM 4 Billions and it has jumped to around DM 8.5 Billion in 1998. The sales were doubled in ten years which indicates the dynamicity and continuous development of this company.

He added that 87% of the total turnover of the company is sold in different countries of the world and around 12% is sold in the mother country. He showed also that the percentage of pharmaceutical sales out the total turnover is 90.2%, 5.3% for vet preparations, 4.1% for chemical and 0.4% for others.

representative of the General Management of the company, Mr. Faris Abu-Hayyeh the Manager of the Yemeni market, Mr. Hisham and Isam Al-Mukhafy from CCC, Mr. Adel Othman from ATA, Mr. Ismael Al-Maytami from Al-Maytami Establishment and Boehringer Ingelheim team in Yemen (Dr. Amin Nagy, Dr. Khalid Samy, Dr. Maged Al-Ansy, Dr. Sherif Al-Refa'e and Dr. Mohamed Hassan.

Mr. Kaddourah added that the three most important markets for the company world wide are USA around 31.1%, Japan 14.5% and Germany around 12% of the total turnover. He presented a slide showing the most important products of the company.

Mr. Kaddourah continued that what distinguishes this company is its commitment to research and development from the first day it was founded. Around DM 1.5 Billions was spent on research and development in the year 1998 and this is around 18% of the total sales. He added that this explains the ability of the company to develop and launch some break through products in the last ten year which are considered among the most important durgs developed the last quarter of the century.

Then Mr. Faris Abu-Hayyeh, Manager of the Yemeni market gave some information about the history of the company in Yemen. He said that the company started activities in Yemen in collaboration with their agent CCC in early seventies. The company had succeeded in establishing a firm position for its products in country over the last years. he added that the company has now five employees working in Yemen with future plans to increase this number. As a result of continuous development, Mr. Abu-Hayyeh added, a cooperation agreement has been signed recently between CCC, Al-Maytami and ATA According to this cooperation agreement CCC and Al-Maytami Establishment will import different products of BII. Al-Shark for Trading Company with collaboration with CCC will import Mobic and Mucosolvan.

Mr. Kaddourah gave important information about BII as one of he leading international pharmaceutical companies. He said that this company is a German one with two main Pharms in Germany; one in the city of Ingelheim on the Rhine around seventy kilometers far from Frankfurt and the second Pharm is in the city of Biberach in the South of Germany near the Swiss borders. He add that the company was founded in the year 1885 by Mr. Alber Boehringer who started the whole operations at that time with 28 employees. Today the company has 151 branches all over the world with more than 25,000 employees and a turnover of DM 8.2 Billions in the year 1998.



Some of the attendees

Mr. Abu-Hayyeh added that Al-Shark for Trading Company will import the products of Pharmaton which is completely owned by BII. This company is located in Switzerland and it is considered one of the leading companies in producing vitamin preparations and self-care medication.

He confirmed that BII will do their best to make all the range of products of the company available for the Yemeni patients with reasonable prices so that they can prevent any smuggling from the neighboring countries.



Mr. Firash Abu Hayyeh, Yemen's Marketing Manager



Dr. Amin Nagy, Yemeni Market liaison

He concluded with a commitment from BII to Yemen and promised that the company will launch very shortly a very important product for the Cardiovascular diseases.

Mr. Hisham Al-Maqhafy gave a hint of information about CCC Establishment and its different activities.

He was followed by Mr. A. Othman who gave the same information about Al-Shark.

Then Mr. Ismail Al-Maitamy closed the conference by giving some information about Al-Maitamy Co-operation.

GERMAN FOOD AND MUSIC FESTIVAL AT THE TAJ SHEBA HOTEL (2nd to 5th November)

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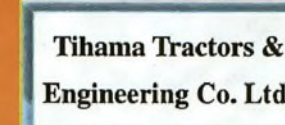
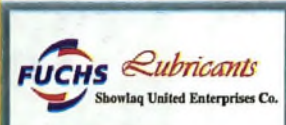
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PRINCE NASEEM WINS THE WBC TITLE

Prince Naseem Hamed pulled the WBC featherweight title away from Mexico's Cesar Soto in a Detroit street brawl. "Terrible" was the damning description being used around ringside after Hamed added the most prestigious world title belt to his collection. The WBO champion from Sheffield was a clear winner on all three judges cards by a margins of 116-108, 115-110 and 114-110.

To satisfy our readers even further, here is the detailed round-by-round report of the "rough" match of Detroit:

Pre-fight
Cesar Soto shadow boxes and dances in the ring for a brief moment before the Prince Naseem Hamed show. And it's a Motown extravaganza! After a "Naz-



ified" rendition of "Get Ready, Cuz Here I Come", the Motown performers make way for the little man with the big ego (and punch). Naz takes the mike, adding his own vocals to more updated background music. He does his trademark cat-walk dance, accentuated by fireworks and confetti. When he finally enters the ring, he's still dancing and looks loosened up and confident.

Round 1
The action in the Joe Louis Arena finally gets under way after a typical showbiz entrance from Hamed - to the Motown strains of the Temptations. He begins by showing fast hands in the opening seconds. The Sheffield man throws some



good shots in the opening minute, but Soto shows early how strong his chin is. The Mexican tries to get in close to land body shots, but Hamed tries to keep him at distance. Hamed backs off but then pounces with an excellent right as the round reaches halfway. Soto is showing his tight defense and is taking care not to get caught early in the fight. The second half of the opening round is quieter as Hamed

dances while Soto stalks the WBO champion. A satisfactory first round for Hamed.

Round 2
By the end of this round, Soto will have received three warnings from the referee for coming in with his head low and for holding. But he also will have (or should have) received some respect from Naz whom he catches twice with big left hooks. It is Hamed's awkward and



unorthodox style that renders him off balance and therefore vulnerable. Naturally he recovers not in any major trouble and as always mugging when he returns punches.

Round 3
Hamed tries to reassert his superiority in round three, but the flashy Brit is not over-awing Soto. The signs are Hamed will have to work for any success he gets, and he's struggling to get through the



Mexican's tight defense. Soto again hits home with a left as we enter the final minute but Hamed replies with a crisp combination. Again Hamed is open to the Soto left and as the bell rings the fighters continue to throw punches.

Round 4
This round starts out like a wrestling match. These boxers are always tangled up with each other; clenching, bulling each other across the ring. Naz gets a point



deducted for unsportsmanship conduct. The referee has his work cut out for him, and he seems to be having problems controlling the fight. At the end of this round, we see Naz's temper flare and he is held back from following Soto to his corner. By now the score is likely three rounds to 1 in Naz's favor, but I wouldn't be surprised if some judges had it

split even two rounds each.

Round 5
Trouble flares early in the round as Hamed wrestles Soto to the floor and Soto's seconds come into the ring. Hamed has another point deducted and is clearly rattled. He now has two points deducted in total, making his job even hard-



er. Soto is looking strong as he bulls forward with that distinctive peek-a-boo style. Hamed is struggling badly to find the Mexican's chin. Into the final minute of the round and at last Hamed finds some good punches, landing some decent shots with a clean combination. The round ends with Hamed missing with a wild uppercut.

Round 6
At this point on Harold Lederman's card, Soto has pulled ahead on the scoring because of Naz's penalties. In this round, Naz is on his toes, back pedaling and countering with his arms held well below his waist. Soto is doing that thing he's



been doing: walking in, head low, cautiously blocking, straight jabs, then looking for body shots when he closes the gap. Looks like Naz grabbed his arms. It's hard to tell who grabbed whom first. Moments later, down they go again. Soto grimaces in pain when he hits the floor, but he shakes it off and the fighters square off to end the round with some actual boxing.

Round 7
Hamed is still trying to dictate the fight,



but really needs to up the tempo. Hamed moves in and lands a good right as a quiet round enters its final minute. Soto throws a low blow, but is given a caution and not a deduction like Hamed. Soto again lands though with that dangerous left hook as Hamed is caught on the ropes. Now Hamed does produce a fine shot, an excellent left. The bell sounds to end a much better round for Hamed.

Round 8
Hamed has switched from southpaw to conventional stance. Soto goes down. Was it an uppercut to the torso, was he thrown off balance, ...it's hard to tell. He's up quickly and trying to stop the elusive Hamed. But Cesar can't seem to catch the Prince. When he gets close to Naz, he pays

of his own, continuously untangling these guys. Naz seems to be playing matador as

Round 9
Soto comes lumbering in. Lampley astutely points out that with so few clean-landed punches, it's hard to look for a KO in this kind of fight. Right now it looks like the undercard was the fight of the night. The crowd is vocalizing their irritation and disappointment as a somewhat uneventful round comes to a close.

Round 11
The penultimate round begins and Hamed is now clearly on top in a fight he had looked in real danger of losing at halfway. Hamed lands with a good right uppercut and the Mexican's legs stiffen just for a

Round 12
And here we are in the last round of what is clearly a muddy - but certain - Prince Naseem Hamed victory. ?! As with tonight's undercard, yours truly confesses to some unmet expectations of a KO. Here and there, the Prince has thrown in a wild uppercut; he has occasionally sought the KO. But over all it's been an awkward fight, with the only memorable punch

coming from Soto (the left hook in round 2 that caught Naz off balance). The "if you can't say something nice..." club points out that Naz's endurance has improved. Indeed he looks fresh. Both boxers have some fight left in them. Perhaps that's because they never really put on a clean boxing performance throughout this bout. Admittedly, the fight had some moments, but it wasn't exactly a memorable bout. It closes to a resounding chorus of boos from the crowd.

Post-fight
In his post-fight interview, Hamed admitted that it was a very ugly fight. He promised that his next fight wouldn't be. But Naz complained about Soto, blaming tonight's lack of sweet science on his opponent: "He tried to rough me up, but me, ...even hit me with his elbows." As for the 2 points he lost on penalties, Naz said that they were not deserved. He was receptive to the idea of a fight with Eric Morales. I'd love to see that one! And, he was also a real challenge to Mr. Merchant. At one point Naz said that the fight was "God's will".

Issue no. 43

Yemen Times Weekly Competition

مسابقة يمن تايمز الاسبوعية

This Competition is sponsored by National Co. for Sponge and Plastic Industry Ltd

برعاية الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الإسفنج والبلاستيك المحدودة

ابحث في محتويات هذا العدد عن اجابة السؤال المبين في الاستم مع كتابة الاجابة باللغة الانجليزية وكتابة عنوان المقالة مع تحديد رقم الصفحة التي بها الاجابة بخط واضح وارسلها الى عنوان الصحيفة الرئيسي في صنعاء. لا تقبل الاجابات من دون هذا الكوبون الخاص بالسؤال. الاجابات التي تصلنا بالفاكس غير مقبولة. سيتم اختيار الفائزين من بين جميع المتقدمين بواسطة القرعة، وسيتم الفائز بالمركز الأول مبلغ 8000 ريال والثاني 5000 ريال والثالث 4000 ريال والرابع 3000 ريال. وحتى يتسنى للجميع إرسال الاجابة الى البريد الصحيفة فإن باب المشاركة سيظل مفتوحاً لمدة أسبوعين من يوم الإصدار (أي بعد 13 يوماً من الإصدار). ستنشر أسماء الفائزين في العدد بعد التاكد لاستلام جوائزهم. كما نرجو كتابة رقم عدد الصحيفة على مظلوف الرسالة. بإمكان نفس الشخص إرسال أكثر من كوپون باسمه.

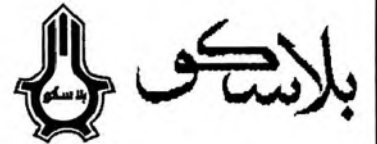
Search for the answer of the below question within the contents of this issue and write the answer clearly along with the article's title and page number. Please cut out this coupon and send it to our Sana'a Head Office. The winners will be selected through drawing lots. The awards are YR 8,000 for 1st place, YR 5,000 for 2nd place, YR 4,000 for 3rd place, and YR 3,000 for 4th place. The winners' names will be announced on the issue after two week's. Answers will be acceptable within only 13 days after the date of issuance. Please write the number of the issue of the Yemen Times that you cut the coupon from on the envelope. One person can send more than one coupon to have a higher possibility of winning. Answers sent by fax or photocopy will not be accepted.



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Answer of 41st Issue Competition:

"Based on Ray Newspaper, the total money spent on presidential elections exceeded YR 30 Billion", Press Scanner - Page 3

Winners of the 41st Issue Competition

First Prize (YR 8000)

Abdullah Salem Bamuallim, Mukalla

Second Prize (YR 5000)

Akram Hamoud Ahmed Morshed, Sanaa

Third Prize (YR 4000)

Ashraf Abubaker Mohammed Al-Kaff, Aden

Fourth Prize (YR 3000)

Anwer Saleh Bashatah, Sanaa

Congratulations to all winners

To receive their prizes, winners should come with their IDs to the Yemen Times Sanaa Office, near the Palestinian Embassy, Hadda Street. Tel. 268661. No prizes will be given to winners who do not come within one month from the day of announcing their names.

Statistics

	Hamed	Soto
Punches Landed	153	107
Thrown	484	498
% Landed/Thrown	32	21
Judges Scorecard		
Dario Chiarini	114	110
Mike Glienna	115	110
Chuck Hassett	116	108



IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH

Due to some technical problems, some errors inadvertently crept into lesson 2. This lesson is therefore republished with the necessary corrections.

Dr. Rama Kanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

Lesson 2

I) What to say...

Formal introduction

- Ahmad : Abbas, I'd like you to meet Dr. Abdul Amir.
- Abbas : How do you do, Dr. Amir.
- Dr. Amir: How do you do.
- Ahmad : Dr. Amir is our new professor. He has come to Sanaa for the first time.
- Abbas : Welcome to Sanaa, doctor. Hope you'll like Sanaa and our college as well.
- Dr. Amir: Thank you very much. I am sure I will.
- Ahmad : Dr. Amir has just finished writing a book on how to pronounce English sounds correctly.
- Abbas : I should like to have a copy when it comes out.
- Dr. Amir : Well, I shall certainly give you a copy when it is ready.
- Abbas : Thanks a lot doctor. It was nice meeting you.
- Dr. Amir : You're welcome. The pleasure was mine, too.

Points to note

- A. Mark the 'd' in I'd. It is important to include 'd' in the expression. (I'd like = I would like = I want)
- B. 'How do you do' has the form of a question (and is sometimes followed by a question mark), but it is not a question in meaning. It is only a polite expression used in formal greetings and formal introductions.
- C. The response to 'How do you do' is simply the same phrase. In fact, both the expressions should not be seen as a statement and the response to it, but rather statements uttered by two speakers separately and, perhaps, at the same time.
- D. Dr. Amir **has just finished writing**..... This pattern indicates an action, which is recently completed. Remember, 'just' is generally used with the present perfect tense. You can practice this pattern in various contexts such as the following:
I've just finished writing a letter.
Fatma has just finished reading the book.
The same pattern is also used with the verbs 'start' or 'begin' to refer to an action recently begun.
I've just started writing a book.
E. Here are some other useful expressions you can use in introducing someone.
* Have you met.....?
* Hello, Ali, have you met Mansour?
* Good morning Khalid. Do you know Dr. Singh, our new teacher?
Yes, I think we've met before. Good to see you again!
Yes, we met in....., didn't we? Nice to see you again!
Hello again. How are you?
Pleased to see you. How are things?

- : May I come in, sir?
- : Yes Ahmed, you may. You are usually on time to the class. Why are you late today?
- : The bus arrived nearly a hour late.
- : Oh, did it? Buses do not keep to time these days. By the way, Ahmad. We don't say 'a hour late'. We use 'an' before a word beginning with a vowel. For example 'an airy room', 'an exciting journey', 'an interesting film.' We also use the article 'an' before a word beginning with a silent 'h'. For example, 'an honest officer', 'an hour', 'an honorable settlement', etc. Do you understand?
- : Yes, teacher. I should have said, "The bus was an hour late."

- What is the difference between 'in time' and 'on time', teacher?
- Well, 'on time' is used when we mean 'not late', punctually, at the specified time. For example, The bus is on time.
- 'In time' is used when we mean the following two things:
a) Not late, early enough; for example, We were in time to catch the train
b) Sooner or later. Example, You should learn how to finish your lessons in time
- Oh, I see. Thank you very much
- You're welcome.

II) How to say it correctly.....

- Nouns- Look at the following sentences:
1- Though my means is small, I help my younger brother with money.
2- I must help him. After all we are brothers of the same profession.
3- He does everything for conscience's sake.
4- Has the agendum for tomorrow's meeting been drawn up?
5- Custom on exports and imports is collected at airport.
- The above sentences are not grammatically well formed. We can correct each of them in the following way:
1- Though my means are small, I help my younger brother with money.
Note: When the noun 'means' is used in the sense of 'income' or 'wealth', it is always plural.
2- I must help him. After all we are brethren of the same profession.
Note: 'Brothers' refers to brothers in a family. However, 'brethren' refers to members of a community or society, or guild.
3- He does everything for conscience sake.
Note: There is no need to use an apostrophe after conscience
4- Has the agenda for tomorrow's meeting been drawn up?
Note: 'Agendum' is not used in English.
'Agenda' (program of a meeting) is treated as singular.
5- Customs on exports and imports are collected at airport.
Note: 'Customs' if used as a countable can take an 's' in the plural. It means 'usual and generally accepted behavior among members of a social group'. But when it refers to duty or tax, it is always in the plural.

QUIZ 2

III) How to express it in one word.....

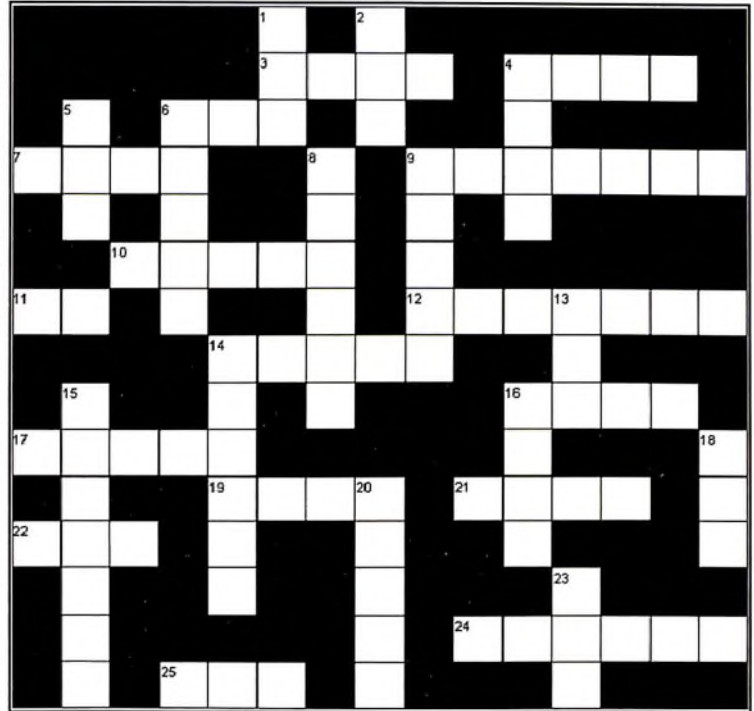
- 1) A person who can neither read nor write
- 2) A person who spends his money recklessly
- 3) A person who lives by himself

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

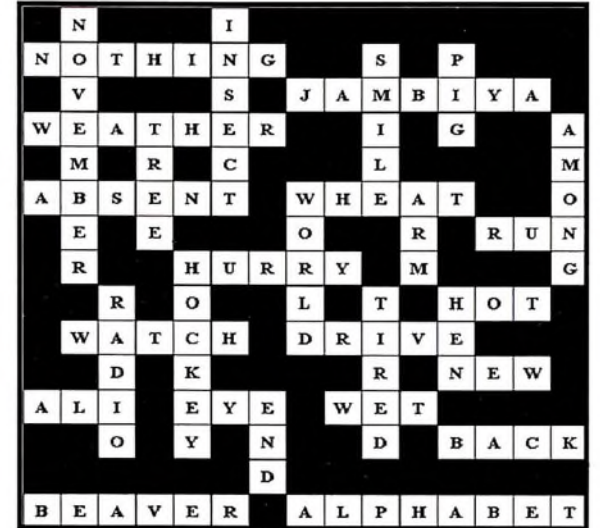
Across Clues:

- 3- ___ is a direction. The sun rises in the ___.
- 4- A ___ is a large animal with thick fur. Most ___s are brown or black, but polar ___s are white.
- 6- I should not ___. I should tell the truth.
- 7- I heard a funny ___. It was a silly story.
- 9- I am always ___. The animals live in the ___ when I cross the street. I look both ways before I cross.
- 10- ___ is good to eat. Apples and oranges are types of ___.
- 11- An ___ is a tool which is used to cut wood.
- 12- A ___ is a type of bird. ___s lay eggs which people eat.
- 14- My baby sister builds with ___s.
- 16- A ___ is a black bird.
- 17- When I want someone who is far away to hear me, I ___.
- 19- We take ___s at school. We write the answers to questions on the ___.
- 21- A ___ is a body of water which is surrounded by land.
- 22- Every story has a start and an ___.
- 24- The ___ is a furry animal with a flat tail. It makes dams in streams.
- 25- Also Called the "Green Governorate" of Yemen.

- It has a stinger.
- 2- When I need to know something, I ___ a question.
- 4- At my grandparents farm there is a ___.
- 5- A ___ is used to shoot an arrow in the sport of archery.
- 6- I ___ many things at school. I find out things I did not know.
- 8- The front of my shirt is fastened together with ___s.
- 9- I look at the ___ to see what time it is.
- 13- My mother drives us to school in her ___.
- 14- I like ___ on my toast.
- 15- I heard ___ and saw lightning during the storm.
- 16- I wear a ___ when I go outside. It keeps me warm.
- 18- A ___ is a small insect with wings.
- 20- The ___ of a book is its name.
- 23- I have two ___s. I use them to h___.



Last Week's Answer



- 4) A woman whose husband is dead
- 5) A man whose wife is deaf

(Answers in the next issue)

IV) How to spell it correctly.....

Make English words from the following groups of letters:
mowna, onrigeft, ntduset, lowflo, wasnsre

(Answers in the next issue)

Answers to quiz 1

- 1) One who knows many languages- polyglot
Some people say that one who knows many languages is a linguist. But it is not correct. In fact, a linguist is a person who knows the principles of scientifically analyzing a language in terms of its components such as morphology, phonology, syntax, semantics, etc. A linguist need not know many languages. But a polyglot, by definition, knows how to use more than one language, but does not know the mechanisms of a language. So we can say that a linguist is like a mechanic, but a polyglot is like the driver of vehicles.
- 2) Being unable to pay one's debts: insolvent
- 3) Having an evil reputation: notorious
- 4) One who leaves one's country to settle elsewhere: emigrant
- 5) A person who lives at the same time as another: contemporary

Quotable quotes

- "Patience and perseverance can overcome mountains"
- "There is no substitute for hard work"

"We are planning to expand the present format of the page on Education with a view to making it more useful for young learners in schools and universities. The expanded format would include articles / features on different branches of academic discipline such as Law, Medicine, Biology, Education and so forth, with particular emphasis on providing useful tips to students studying these subjects. If this aim is successfully accomplished, the Yemen Times would virtually set up a countrywide classroom, adopting the distance mode of teaching / learning. We solicit the support and cooperation of teachers / professors / researchers to contribute short articles in English on different areas included in the curricula. The Yemen Times would offer a token honorarium for those articles accepted for publication."

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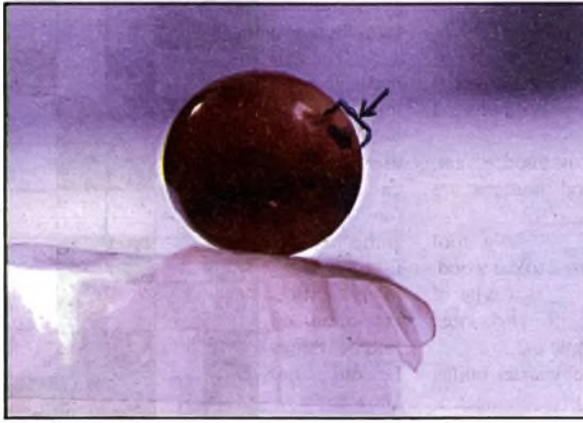


New Discoveries That are Important for Natural History and Naturalists



Ali Qassim Ibn Al-A'bedah

The oldest of these discoveries are of rare petrified ancient natural objects in the world. I entreat all naturalists and those concerned in this field to keep in touch with me through the "YEMEN TIMES" which has my address. There will soon be a site on the Internet to relate and reiterate what was or is to be published in the afore-said weekly and as such make all interested readers acquainted with the rare petrified substances and excavations. The petrified objects represent fossilized



stones, as would seem from the picture.

There are other pictures that indicate each kind of such stone in its individual state. The first picture represents the aquamarine, the second picture the granite, and the third picture the quartz. I present such discoveries to help the naturalists be acquainted with new kinds of petrified objects and excavations for their consideration. In addition to this, there are the precious stones that are found together in the

ences that tell us about the precious stones and petrified object as well as excavation. So far I have not read about or known of any piece of agate existing in the world with a fossilized insect inside it, despite my pursue of natural history of the petrified objects. This piece might be a new discovery of the natural history in the world.

The second piece represents three kinds of precious stones combined into one 2- kilogram-piece of stone.

The first kind is azure aquamarine, the second is large and small red granite grains forming a belt surrounding the stone. The third kind is white quartz. Such kinds are often taken as individual precious



insects inside amber pieces. Of these, I possess a rare 10- gram- amber piece with seven fossilized insects inside it, besides the fifty other pieces mentioned in the last issue of the YEMEN TIMES. Added to that are fish and other fossilized marine life. But the present piece are regarded as new natural history discoveries revealed to the naturalists all over the world.

The first piece is agate in yellow color that contains a fossilized insect as shown in the picture.

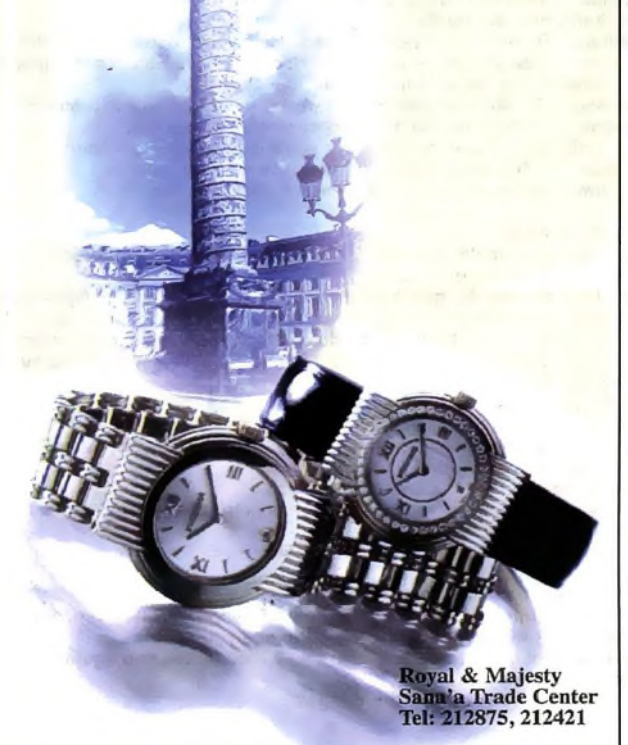
I have a collection of books and refer-



same stone. I also want to be of use to the naturalists and to make use of them in this area.

This above mentioned weekly will continue publishing topics dealing with other rare objects. All the same to the "YEMEN TIMES" I pay tribute and gratitude for the help it extends to me in bringing to light such material for the benefit of the concerned. to make them aware of the secretes and wonders of the magnificent, fascinating world, thanks to its Almighty Creator.

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