

Hertz
Take A Break From Your Work
Load and Take
Hertz
Along with you.....
Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625

YEMEN TIMES

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®
Every Second Counts
Sana'a: Hadda St. (01) 441099/87/6, Zuhayri St. 249878
Aden: (02) 245627/8 Taiz (04) 252455
Hodeida: (03) 208689; Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyoun: (05) 404288; Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 5 May 2003 - VOL. 13 • Issue No. 634 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Sagqaf

New Government to be formed next week, Bajamal a strong Candidate

GPC maintains domination

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, May 3—The new parliament is expected to convene its first meeting on May 10th, according to a decree issued by

President Ali Abdullah Saleh after accepting the resignation of the government last Thursday.

Mr. Abdulqader Bajamal tendered resignation of his government Thursday after announcement of the results of the parliamentary election. After the new parliament which will be run again by Sheikh Abdullah al-Ahmar, president Saleh will ask one of his guys to set up a new government. It is expected that the new government will be headed by Bajamal as president Saleh has shown satisfaction with his performance during the last two years. He has been also able to establish good contacts

with the World Bank and the donors.

The ruling party GPC has been able to achieve great victory in these third parliamentary elections since Yemeni unification in May 1990. According to the results announced at the end of the week by the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC) in 295 constituencies, the GPC has captured 227 seats, the Islah got 44, Socialist 7, Nasserite Unionist Party 3, Ba'ath 2, and Independents 12. Only one woman has been able to reach the parliament this time which is, of course, a real setback for women in Yemen who have been voters

rather than candidates. The results of the rest 6 constituencies have been stuck and not announced due to the problems between candidates from different parties. The participation rate increased to over 76, a figure indicating a rise in the awareness of the people of election process.

The opposition parties have complained that the ruling party candidates have exercised a sort of piracy against their candidates and wanted to snatch some seats from them by force. The screening process stopped in some voting centers because of clashes and confrontations between supporters of candidates from the

two sides. The violent acts led to more than 10 deaths and over 25 injuries in different places in Yemen. Some ballot boxes were robbed while others were burnt. Therefore, it is expected that election will be run again in some of these centers. The opposition accused the ruling party of forging election in some voting centers and threatened to withdraw from the next parliament and not to recognize results of the election, giving their seats to the ruling party whose candidates wanted to change the results of the opposition candidates in their favor.

Continued on page 3

كرويس
نوع الأفضل
KRUPS
EXPECT THE BEST
Al-Hakki Trading House, Taiz-Tel. 967-4-238337/8
Artex Trading Co. Sana'a Tel. 967-1-400445/6

ALSAEED TRADING CO. LTD.
LEADER OF YEMEN EXPORT
Republic of Yemen - Taiz - P.O. Box 5351
Tel: (00967-4-222727) Fax: (00967-4-222851)
E-mail: ALSAEED@ALSAEED.COM.YE

الصفر لتأجير السيارات
Falcon Rent a Car
خدمة تعاقب الطرود
Quality Services Beyond Expectations
Tel: 71101888 - 234921 - 232911 ext. 1500 /
Fax: 02346591 - Aden

GAO
World Leader in
Shipping, Marine & Logistics
www.gaworld.com

SNOW INVESTMENT GROUP
Aden Tel: 252120, Fax: 252121

YEMEN ITALIAN ALUMINIUM CO. LTD.
Tel. 445390/86, Fax: 445399

Less panic in Aden on SARS infections after recent official denial

SARS: talk of town

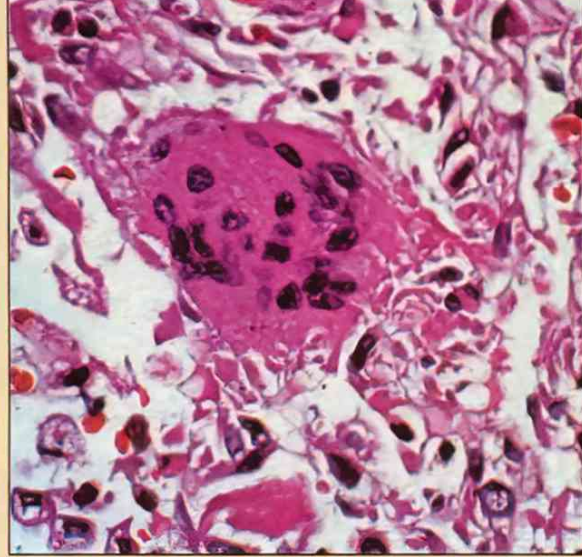


Image from a slide showing lung tissue infected due to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). REUTERS



Adeni citizens who feared to be infected with SARS used veils as a precautionary measure instead of masks. Yemen Times photo

ADEN (May 4)—Panic in the city of Aden has slowly but not completely faded away as citizens heard the news from the Ministry of Health that the recent reports on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) cases being discovered in Aden were baseless. The panic was reduced after official declarations said that Yemen is so far SARS free. Locals in Aden told the Yemen Times that there was news circulating in the city that more than 10 SARS cases were reported.

Only one person was reportedly to have died last Wednesday in the Jumbhuriya Hospital in Aden because of symptoms that are similar but not necessary connected to SARS. When contacted, Dr. Abdulkarim Shaiban of the Ministry of Public Health

strongly rejected claims that the patient died of SARS. "This patient had already been suffering from complications in his chest, and has undergone medication in a number of countries before even SARS emerged in China. He was also never reported to have been to any of the contaminated countries," he said.

Medical sources in Aden said that fear among citizens has risen and at least 3 cases of the SARS infections have been reported to the Jumbhuriya Hospital in Aden.

Trying to confirm those reports, Yemen Times contacted Dr. Dr. Assadi, the manager of the hospital. "We deny those reports. It is quite a shock to see how false rumors have spread so quickly," he said.

"The case which has been reported as a SARS case has been medically checked and we realized that the patient had already been suffering from a chronic disease."

Medical experts at the hospital said that the three cases received by the hospital in Aden had similar symptoms of SARS but could not confirm that they were indeed SARS infections.

"Just after news that SARS hit Aden, doctors as well as nurses in the Jumbhuri hospital have refused to receive such cases and never got closer to patients. Even patients rebelled and tried to leave the hospital," one of the other patients at the hospital said.

Continued on page 3

NISSAN PICKUP
Rugged and Powerful
SHIFT the future
The Tehama Trading Company
Head office: Hodeidah - Tel: 200 150/49 - Fax: 200 146
Showroom: Sana'a - Al-Jazair St. - Tel: 400 269 - Fax: 208 926
www.tehama.com.ye

البركة
مياه صحية نقية
أنقى مياه صحية في اليمن
انتاج الشركة اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية (بيكو)

CINDY CRAWFORD'S CHOICE
The Omega Constellation is a rare blend of style and elegance, a superb example of the watchmaker's art. This is no wonder, since Cindy Crawford assisted Omega in its design, creating the only watch she is proud to wear.
المصري : الساعاتي الأول في اليمن والأقدم في الشرق الأوسط
Swiss Watches Union Agency
Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Al-Mamari
Sana'a - Tel: (01) 272827, Sana'a STC - Tel: (01) 448495
Taiz - Tel: (04) 252323, Aden - Tel: (02) 256688

البنك اليمني
National Bank Of Yemen
Distinguished Banking Services
Experience & Trust الخبرة والثقة
Tel: 967-2-53484/253605/253753, Fax: 967-2-252126, 253606, 255004,
P.O. Box 5 crater-aden, www.natbankofyemen.com, Swift: NBOYYESA

MAJ DIESEL GENERATORS
MAJ never leaves you in the dark!
Sana'a: Tel: 272323/3/4, Aden: Tel: 02-302009/8

COMPATIBAL PC ONLY \$515
P4 1.8GHz CPU, 128MB SDRAM, 40GB HDD, 15" ACER MONITOR, FULL MULTIMEDIA, CDROM, FDD 3.5, FAX MODEM 56KBPS....
STABILIZER 600 DELTA: 4 Voltage Stabilizing Taps support wide input voltage windows, High/Low voltage cut-off protection, Automatic suppression for abnormal voltages, Full times surge suppression Security restart transferring delay
Epson Printer (720dpi Res. 6ppm Speed, USB,....)
COMPATIBAL PC ONLY \$495
P4 1.5GHz CPU, 128MB SDRAM, 40GB HDD, 17" DELL MONITOR, FULL MULTIMEDIA, CDROM, FDD 3.5, FAX MODEM 56KBPS....
WARRANTY 1 YEAR
CASH PAYMENT SPECIAL OFFER FOR LIMITED TIME
Sana'a: Tel: 00967-1-449180 Fax: 00967-1-449179
Aden : Tel: 00967-2-259702/3 Fax: 00967-2-259704
Email: info@cewye.com Web Site: www.cewye.com
Limited Quantity الكمية محدودة
CEW

Yemen Dutch Co. الشركة اليمنية الهولندية
Mukiriani Sana'a موكريرياني
Exclusive Agent الوكيل المعتمد
Copeland
Compressors & Condensing Units for Cold Stores and Industrial Applications
Sana'a - Rep of Yemen - P.O. Box : 8150 - Tel : 967-1-230675 - Fax : 967-1-230929

SUZUKI YEMEN
Hug the road
Liana
All services, spare parts and maintenance available at:
Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarout Group) سوزوكي اليمن - عضو مجموعة باماروت
Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

Female accused of joining the group Journalists denied access to fanatics' trial hearings

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemeni authorities refused Wednesday to allow journalists attend the fourth hearing in the trial of the assassin of Jarallah Omar, imposing intensive security measures around the court premises while the murderer of the US doctors refuted the constitutionality and legitimacy of the Yemeni Criminal Law and Constitution.

Sources at the court said the decision of not permitting non-government journalists to be in was taken by the General Prosecutor and Minister of Interior. On his part, the assassin Ali Jarallah refused to answer the question by Judge Abdulrahman Jahaf unless the media were present. He also demanded that his case should be separated from that of the other 11 suspects charged with working with him to carry out a series of terrorist acts against some secular-minded politicians, journalists and intellectuals as

well as missionaries. However, the 11 suspects refused the charges and that they should be released on bail. But the prosecutor refused their demand. Yemeni official media reported that the suspects confessed while being interrogated that Ali Jarallah provided them with money and weapons and that they agreed with him to go to Palestine or Chechnya. One of the suspects called Mamoun Mujahid Ghalib said that he met Ali Jarallah several times and that he used to tell him about traveling to Palestine and that the Makarimah sect has been painted as infidel according to a fatwa or religious edict issued by Abdulmajeed al-Zindani and Omar Ahmad Saif. Other suspects confessed they received some cases from Ali Jarallah and distributed them to some other people along with the niece of the assassin. The prosecution accused Amal al-Dhawi, Ali Jarallah's niece, of working with this terrorist gang as she participated with the group in distribut-

ing messages from her uncle calling them for Jihad and that she also took part in distributing the cases which their content is not known.

The family of Jarallah Omar refused to attend the trial sessions as it believed investigation into the assassination which took place last December had not been completed.

In IBB, the murderer of the US doctors last December admitted his committing of the crime and the devices he used in it, but he refuted last Wednesday the legitimacy of the Yemeni criminal law which he said was not Islamic. Abed Alkamil also demanded that a committee should be set up to study the researches made by Ali Jarallah with whom he planned the terrorist operations. His advocate demanded that he should be given a copy of the case file and meet his client.

Opposition parties in Taiz demand re-balloting

The Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) in Taiz have Saturday demanded a re-balloting at the 37 constituency under supervision and monitoring of local and international organisations.

A statement issued by those parties said that election rigging had occurred at that constituency in favour of the ruling party.

According to the statement, the GPC Committee members voted by using all electoral cards in two cen-

ters while on the other hand, a polling box wasn't totally used for balloting.

Despite of all that, the GPC candidate was proclaimed as a winner in that constituency by the Supreme Commission for Election and Referendum.

The statement demanded further the completion of voting in other constituencies such as, 36, 53, 48 where according to the statement, the candidates have been proclaimed

winner by power of weapons.

Another statement was issued by the Yemeni Socialist Party criticizing the use of force and influence by the ruling party to change the election results as it happened in the 68 constituency in Taiz where Sultan Assama'ee has won the majority and the 86 constituency in Ibb where Yahya Mansour Abu Usba and the results have been suspended.

Yemen asks Pakistan for suspect

Yemen on Saturday has asked officially Pakistan Pakistani government to hand over a Yemeni citizen Walid Mohammed Bin Attash suspected of being involved in the 2000 attack on the USS destroyer Cole. The man was arrested by Pakistani security in Karachi on Tuesday, along with five other suspects members of al-Qaeda organization.

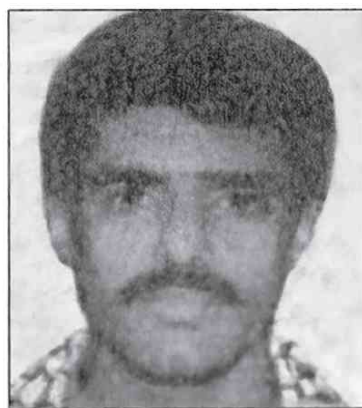
The Pakistani security considered him as one of the wanted elements for investigation in the USS Cole destroyer incident in October 2002.

The Yemeni request comes after the last month escape of 10 prisoners from

a political security prison in Aden. The breakaway prisoners were facing capital punishment, suspected of implementing the explosion of the USS Cole.

On other hand, a Yemeni interior ministry delegation went to United States to discuss the Yemeni-US cooperation in protecting the coasts and supplying Yemen with 8 patrol boats to guard Yemeni coasts that US government decided to grant to Yemen.

That comes in the frame of Yemeni-US cooperation to fight terrorism and stop any terrorist elements that may infiltrate into Yemen.



Bin Attash

Towards better water resources management in Yemen:

UNDP signs a US \$ 3.15 million program with Yemen

A program of support for "National Integrated Water Resources Management" was signed last week between UNDP, the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) and the Ministry of Planning and Development at the Ministry of Planning Office in Sana'a. UNDP and the Government of Yemen will contribute \$ 2.5 million and 0.65 million respectively with parallel financing of \$ 3.08 million by the Ground Water and Soil Conservation Project, the World Bank and \$ 1.2 million by the KfW for Saadah Project.

The overall goal of the program is to provide a comprehensive response to water management issues in Yemen with the objective to alleviate poverty and secure basis for sustainable development. The program involves NWRA and other water sector institutions working together in a systematic manner towards improved water resources management and governance at the

national, basin and local levels.

National execution modality will be followed for program management & implementation. The program includes nine components: (1) Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening, (2) Strategic Planning, (3) Basin Level Water Resources Planning, (4) Water Governance and Basin Co-Management, (5) Integrated Wastewater Management, (6) Occasional Studies Program, (7) Improving Agricultural Productivity, (8) Support to Urban Water Sector Reform, and (9) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. The program will capitalize on the capacities created during the previous phase and will further strengthen these. An important feature of the program will be to support the establishment of decentralized water management structure in the form of Basin Committees, and work with these structures to enforce the regulatory

measures provides in the water law. The program assigns equal weight to both the preparation of basin management plans and their implementation. Institutional strengthening of NWRA and rebuilding its image, as lead water sector institution is another main thrust of the program.

The program document was signed by: H.E. Vice Minister of Planning & Development Mr. Abdulrahman Tarmoom on behalf of the Government of Yemen; H.E. Eng. Gamal Mohammed Abdo, Chairman of the National Water Resources Authority on behalf of NWRA; and Mr. James Rawley on behalf of UNDP. The project is expected to start in May 2003 and last for five years.

Officials from the technical staff of the Ministry of Planning and Development, NWRA, and UNDP office in Sana'a attended the signing ceremony.

In the eastern governorates, Marib, al-Jawf and Shabwa.....

Islah tribal candidates retreat

BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Results of vote counting in the 27 April parliamentary elections have disclosed a relative retreat in number of votes the Islah Islamist opposition party has scored in the tribal regions of Marib, Jawf and Shabwa in comparison with previous parliamentary elections. Meanwhile the party's religious ideological wing registered a progress in the elections. Islah's retreat in the tribal regions was faced with the General People's Congress ruling party where the votes it has scored brought it very close to the Islah's position and thus posing a threat to the Islah there.

On the other hand the Islah party is strengthening its power in some other urban areas such as the capital amanat where its ideological candidates have gained a remarkable progress.

Perhaps the GPC fears the Islah's advances in those areas considering them as a mountainous region which according to some analysts represent a military wing.

Election sources said that the Islah candidates in Marib and al-Jawf have backed down, for instance in the 277 constituency in Marib, the Islah candidate, Khaled al-Arabi, against the GPC competition. Similarly, the Islah at the 278 constituency has advanced against its competitor the GPC. This has occurred when the Islah candidate

has advanced the GPC by 361 votes.

In al-Jawf area the Islah candidate has lost the majority in the 275 constituency and that the 276 constituency has been still suspended despite Ameen al-Okaimi's advance against the GPC candidate.

While other governorates as that of Shabwa, the GPC has won the majority of votes against the Islah and the Socialist Party candidates.

The Islamic movement in those three eastern governorates, Marib, al-Jawf and Shabwa has been still concentrated.

The Islah party used to have the lion's share there during the 1997 elections whether in number of voters or candidates.

Yemen Airways to inaugurate flights to Baghdad

Yemen Airways has begun all executive steps to inaugurate regular flights to Baghdad, marketing director at the Yemenia Nabil Hassan al-Fakieh said on Wednesday.

Mr. al-Fakieh added that by operating direct flights to Baghdad, the Yemenia aimed at connecting both countries and peoples' particularly

under the recent changes that occurred in Iraq, clarifying there would be 2 flights a week schedule. The Yemenia has begun taking measures for appointing a head for its office in Baghdad and flight schedules to be implemented as soon as Baghdad airport is open to passenger flights.

A number of agreements to be signed....

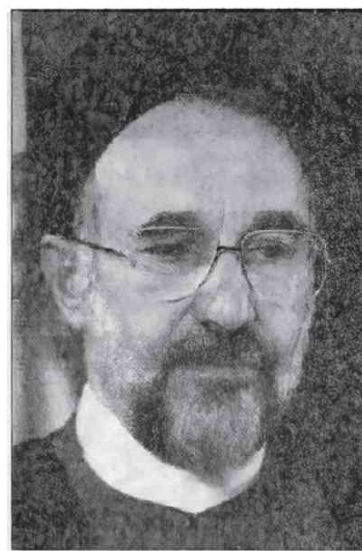
Iranian President in Sana'a soon

Iranian president Mohammed Khatami is to begin a state visit to Yemen in the mid of next month, leading a high-ranking delegation.

Yemen Times has learnt that during the two-day visit Mr Khatami would discuss a number of international and regional issues and current developments with his Yemeni counterpart president Ali Abdulla Saleh and other senior officials.

Informed sources mentioned that some agreements would be signed covering a number of fields among them investment cooperation as well as cultural and tourist ones.

Moreover, an agreement on security between Yemen and Iran would be signed too on the 12th of this month during a visit to Yemen by a delegation from Iranian interior ministry.



President Mohammed Khatami

UN support helps double women's voter registration for elections in Yemen

UN Information Centre, 29 April 2003 - Registration by women voters for elections over the weekend in Yemen saw a 100 per cent increase from previous polls, according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

On Sunday, Yemen held its third parliamentary elections - with help from UNDP and the Netherlands, which co-chaired a project to provide technical

assistance - since unification in 1990. The balloting took place despite speculation that it might be postponed due to the uncertain security climate stemming, in part, from the war in Iraq.

According to the UN Electoral Assistance Division, which is currently helping close to 50 electoral processes worldwide, the polls attracted interest from electoral authorities in the region, including the Palestinian Central

Election Commission.

UNDP has a program that helps ensure the credibility of the electoral process in many countries across the world by co-ordinating international observers and facilitating negotiations between political parties and civil society, as well as advancing electoral reforms and supporting development of database systems that manage voter registration.



Registration by women voters for elections over April 29, in Yemen saw a 100 per cent increase from previous polls.

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times is reintroducing a popular feature "Readers' Voice" - formerly known as YT Opinion Poll.

This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION:

Should Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al Ahamer be the Speaker of parliament again?

- No, we need a new face.
- Yes, it will improve the situation with Islah.
- Yes, his experience makes him the first option.
- No, he is not fit for that position.
- It does not make any difference.

LAST WEEK'S QUESTION:

Will any involvement of the Islah party in a new Yemeni government benefit the country?

- Yes, it will lead to better performance by the government. 50.8%
- No, it will lead to worse performance by the government. 34%
- No, it will have no difference. 7.7%
- I do not know. 7.2%

Go to our website at:
yementimes.com/#poll
and have your voice heard!

Continued from page 1

Great victory for GPC

The SEC, however, could agree with the opposition parties to sort out the problems of the constituencies where the results were suspended. Some sources in the opposition accused the Socialists of their failure in the election and their plan to denounce and refuse its results when it reached an agreement with the ruling party to release two of its suspended seats.

Despite the victory the ruling party gained all over Yemen, Islah has been able to defeat it down to the ground in the capital Sana'a, winning more than half of its constituencies, defeating some of its prominent leaders like Hussien al-Maswari and Abdulwahab al-Rawhani. Some observers said the GPC failed to nominate good candidates for such constituencies and that is why it was defeated. Others say that monitoring teams of the US National Democratic Institute (NDI) and other organizations focused on the main cities and did not go to the countryside where a lot of violations have been reported. While others believe that the military that was expected to decide the results in favor of the GPC nominees in some constituencies in Sana'a like that of 11, voted for the candidate of Islah as they do not receive the same care and attention like that given to the Republican Guard.

The NDI reported a number of vio-

lations like political intimidation, underage voting, inappropriate behavior by security forces, vote buying and obstruction by GPC the counting commissioners. In its preliminary statement, the NDI held the GPC accountable for many of these apparent flaws. However, the NDI described the election as "another significant step forward on Yemen's path toward democracy." One of the positive aspects is the enthusiasm and determination shown by Yemeni people to exercise their right to vote and freely choose their representatives. The US congratulated the Yemeni people and government for this election and a statement issued by US Secretary of State, Colin Powell on April 30 said the election was "based on principles of universal suffrage and direct ballots." Initial reports indicate that the election was mostly free and fair.

Of course, the parliament has lost some good guys I like Mohammed Allaw, Yahya Abu Usba'a, Sa'ad Eddin Bin Talib and others who have been very vocal, but this one has won good ones who are expected to voice their people. But the most important question is that: Will the parliament act in the same weak way as the previous ones and be unable to take momentous decisions and hold ministries accountable?

SARS: talk of town

"Even the gate guards ran away after the news!"

There were also reports that some families in Aden prevented their children from playing outside or even attend school classes fearing possible infection from direct contact with other SARS victims.

It is believed that the authorities in Aden have quarantined those patients thought to be infected with SARS have been quarantined as precautionary medical measures, but according to sources at the Ministry of Health, this should not be perceived as confirmation that those are indeed SARS patients.

On the other hand, the Minister of Public Health and Population, Dr. Abdunnaser al-Munaibari, had earlier declared that SARS has not been detected yet in Yemen, but did say that every precautionary measure is being taken at airports and borders to ensure that no entrance of infected SARS patients is allowed.

"When the World Health Organization declared last March the outbreak of the SARS in China and Eastern Asian countries, efforts in Yemen have already started to prevent the spread of the disease in Yemen. Just as efforts have been made worldwide to limit SARS outbreak, we in Yemen are taking the all measures along this direction" he said.

Dr. al-Munaibari stressed that the disease has been spreading very quickly and from a country to another. But he did mention that one of the effective strategies to fight the spread of the disease is to quarantine SARS victims in affected areas and wherever found.

In this context, a specialized technical team has been formed to encounter and fight this disease through coordination with concerned bodies including the civil aviation and meteorology,

Yemen Airways, Sana'a International Airport, the Interior and Foreign Ministries and the Marine and Land Transportation Corporation plus by providing financial allocations necessary to carry out the activities of this team.

Nations are struggling to contain SARS, which has killed hundreds and infected thousands mostly in China and Hong Kong.

The outbreak started in southern China but has spread to about 30 countries. China, which has most infections in the world, is fighting to contain an explosion of cases in its capital, Beijing and in Hong Kong.

Deaths have been reported in China, Hong Kong, Canada, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan, although Vietnam has said that its outbreak has been "successfully contained".

SARS, an atypical pneumonia of unknown etiology was discovered at the end of February 2003.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is working closely with health authorities in the affected countries to provide epidemiological, clinical and logistical support as required.

A hot line has already been set to receive any reports on SARS cases - symptoms include both high fever (over 38° Celsius) and respiratory problems, including dry cough, shortness of breath or breathing difficulties. A chest X-ray would indicate pneumonia. People with SARS may also experience other symptoms, including headache, muscular stiffness, loss of appetite, malaise, confusion, rash and diarrhea. In case you believe that a SARS case exists anywhere near you, please contact the Health Ministry around the clock on telephone number (01) 252193.

In its preliminary statement on elections

MOST praises elections



The organization of MOST in its efforts to effectuate observer mission and lending technical support to International Observers and Media has carried out observation missions in 50 constituencies throughout the country. As the electoral process came to an end, with the culmination of the vote counting in the Eleventh Constituency.

A press release issued Tuesday MOST gave its preliminary observations on the whole electoral process, mentioning:

1- The Excellent preparation measures taken by the SCER was reflected in the organization of the polling centers, the accuracy of the Voter Registry, and the clarity of the voting cards which included name, electoral symbol, and picture of the candidate, facilitating the participation of illiterate voters.

2- The turning out of voters on Election Day was impressive and exceeded 70% of the Voter Registry. The women turning out especially were remarkable.

3- MOST registered various personal clashes which not echoing planed party orientation, generally such incidents never reached 20 cases throughout the country, resulting in one single death in constituency # 37.

4- A remarkable cooperation was registered between the Security Committees, Basic and Sub-Electoral Commissions, and International and most Observers. Such cooperation facilitated most duty to observe the

Electoral Process from the taking of its culmination.

5- Transparency and peacefulness reigned throughout the Electoral Process. Local and International Observers, and Media attested this.

6- Preliminary results of the voting assured representation to major Active Political Parties in Yemen's Political Arena, with distinguishing representation for the General People's Congress, which came in first place with 220 seats, followed by Islah Congregation Party, with 45 seats, the Yemeni Socialist Party came in third place with 8 seats, the Nasserite Unionist came in forth with 4 seats, followed by the Baath Arab Socialist with two seats. Meanwhile Independents won several seats.

7- International Observers presented a note regarding cases of underage registry.

8- The general assessment by the observers of the opening of polling centers, voting, closing of the polling centers, and counting was good and that the elections proceeded smoothly.

Most seized this opportunity to congratulate the Yemeni People for this great achievement, which represents another significant forward in the path of strengthening the practice of democracy and multi-party system in Yemen. Sana'a, April 29, 2003.

From celebration to tragedy

Two persons died and one injured last Tuesday when GPC candidate supporter in 288 consistency in Amran had shot fires in the air with light and heavy weapons so that a number of bullets fell on the citizens' heads.

The GPC candidate took upon himself to pay the blood money of the two dead and taking care of the injured or whatever might be asked by blood family.

It is worthy mentioning that celebrations and shooting of fire in the air were held in most of the Yemen areas as candidates won, causing panic and resentment among the citizens.

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen
Phone: 370-191, Fax: 370-193
Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org
Web site: www.qsi.org

Educating the community's children for 31 years!

A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION IS WAITING FOR YOUR CHILD AT SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site on the edge of town with out-door play area and equipment. Sports facilities include soccer, basketball, and softball fields, a double tennis court, and an indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball and basketball. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes
- Computer instruction for all ages
- Special offerings (AP Course/Exams, PSAT test, music, art, drama & sports)
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities
- Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)

City Campus

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (noon) Saturday through Wednesday



Fourth Inter-College Literary Competitions, 2003

The Fourth Inter-college Literary competitions in English Short story, Poem, and Essay will be organized under the auspices of Yemen Times for the Year 2003. Competitions will be held in two categories, viz. Senior (level 3 and 4) and Junior (level 1 and 2). A bonafide student of any college in the Republic of Yemen is eligible to participate in the competition. Participants are free to choose any theme for English Short stories and Poems.

Topics for the Essay contest:

Senior group (level 3 and 4):

"Peace Hath Her Victories No less Renowned Than War" (2000 words)

Junior group (level 1 and 2):

"The Value of Time" (1500 words)

A participant can participate in any or all events. Entries should be original and typed or neatly written on one side of the paper. These are to be certified to be original by the Head of English department of the respective college and sent to Dr. Ramakanta Sahu, P. o. Box 14533, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. Last date for submission of entries is 30 May, 2003.

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Coordinator

Tender Extension No. (1), 2003

For importing, checking, handing over and guaranteeing digital TV video sets

The Public Radio & Television Corporation calls upon specialized manufacturing companies interested in this tender to extend the bid period according to the order of some companies for a 10-day period.

All specialized manufacturing companies interested in this tender should proceed to the corporation's headquarter in Sana'a- near the Ministry of Health to receive a copy of the tender's documents after paying an amount of USD 300 nonrefundable.

- Envelops of bids are scheduled to open at the corporation's headquarters at 11:00 clock on May 11, 2003.

Bids received after 11:00 clock, May 11, 2003, will not be considered.

- An extra one hundred US dollar should be paid by mail along with administrative costs.

- Tender documents include invitation for the tender, general conditions and instructions to the bidders, amount of work, contract conditions, technical specifications, and documents that need to be attached with the bid.

Address
Republic Of Yemen
Sana'a, Al-Hasaba, beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population,
PO. Box: 2182
Tel: 00967 1 230654
Fax: 00967 1 230761
Email: ycrtv@y.net.ye



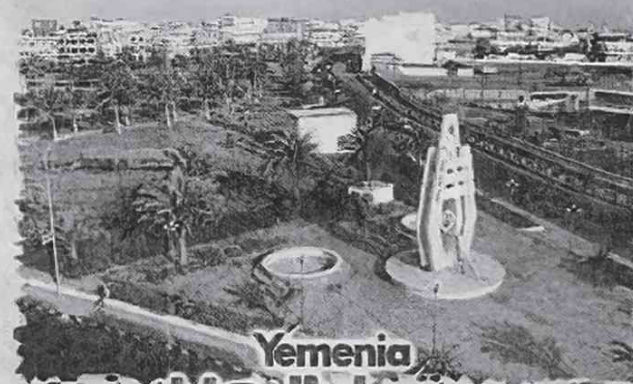
اليمنية
Yemenia

Special offer
to

HODAIDAH

The prices start from 96\$
for 4 days + 3 nights

Including Tickets and Accommodation



Yemenia
Holidays
الجمهورية اليمنية

for more information
please call 204616 / 204617, Sana'a

كوداك زياره

إمسح واربح

٢٠,٠٠٠ كاميرا،
ألبومات وفناجين وإطارات للصور للربح الأكيد....

احصل على كاميرا كوداك KB 10
فلم جولد 36 - إطار - اليوم - كوب

بكل بساطة حمض واطبع فيلم كوداك ٣٦ صورة . واحصل على قسيمة
إمسح واربح ، واربح جوائز قيمة. هيا أسرع يسري العرض حتى نفاذ الكمية

الكل فائز

معامل كوداك - اليمن

صنعاء

١- معامل زياره
٢- معامل زياره
٣- معامل زياره
٤- معامل سمير
٥- معامل لعيسى
٦- معامل لعيسى
٧- معامل جميل

الحديدة

١- معامل لوطن الحديث ش صنعاء ت: ٢٠٧٤٠٦
٢- معامل لوطن الحديث ش لميناء ت: ٢٠١٠٨٤
٣- معامل لوطن الحديث ش جبل ت: ٢٥٣٦٠٧
٤- معامل فينوس ش صنعاء ت: ٢٢٤٤١١

تعز

١- معامل زياره شارع التحرير ت: ٢٥٢١١٠

صعدة

١- معامل الدنيا الجديد ش صنعاء ت: ٥١٢٨٤٩

عند

١- المعنصوره ت: ٣٤٩٨٣٣
٢- كرفير ت: ٢٥٤١٨٣

نحن نستعمل
منتجات كوداك

اثبت بيتك... من ابوولد

اجمع ١٠ / اغلفة علوية تحمل صورة
(٣٠ عاماً من التميز)

واحصل على كويون المشاركة في السحب

مواعيد بث الفعاليات تلفزيونياً

الحدث	اليوم	التاريخ	الوقت
اسماء فائزين السحب الأول	الخميس والجمعة	١٦ و ١٧ مايو	عصراً
تسليم جوائز السحب الأول	الخميس والجمعة	٢٢ و ٢٣ مايو	عصراً
تسليم جوائز السحب الأول	السبت	٢٤ مايو	مساء بعد الأخبار
اسماء فائزين السحب الثاني	الخميس والجمعة	٣٠ و ٣١ مايو	عصراً
تسليم جوائز السحب الثاني	الخميس والجمعة	٥ و ٦ يونيو	عصراً
تسليم جوائز السحب الثاني	السبت	٧ يونيو	مساء بعد الأخبار
اسماء فائزين السحب الثالث	الخميس والجمعة	١٢ و ١٣ يونيو	عصراً
تسليم جوائز السحب الثالث	الخميس والجمعة	١٩ و ٢٠ يونيو	عصراً
تسليم جوائز السحب الثالث	السبت	٢١ يونيو	مساء بعد الأخبار

مواعيد السحب
الأول ١٢ مايو الثاني ٢٦ مايو الثالث ٩ يونيو

يعيد الطاقة إلى حياتك

Reenergize Your Life

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

يعزز طاقة الجسم بالحيوية والانتعاش ويمنح الجسم قوة إضافية ويحسن مستوى التركيز الذهني ويزيد من قدرة الجسم على التحمل ومصنوع طبقاً لأحكام الشريعة الإسلامية

الاستيراد والتوزيع بواسطة شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة

تعزيز صنعاء عدن الحديدة المكلا سينون

٠٤-٢١٠٥٧٦ ٠١-٢٠٤٢٢٧ ٠٢-٢٤٠٩٥١ ٠٣-٢٣٠٨٤٩ ٠٥-٣٠٤٩٦٦ ٠٥-٤٠٥٣٦٦

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

شارك مشروب الطاقة

Latest of Maraseel

(15-4-2003)

Spacotel Yemen Always Connected.

1- Ringtones

Khaligi Ringtones

10326 نورا / ش عدي
10347 عبد المجيد / حكا عني
10213 رند المجيد / علي من تعنها
10331 نيل شعل / ما روك
10055 ريم المحمود / لحوت لاسي
10068 صلاح خليفة / بعني شلكنم
10028 نورا / يا مصر فمعود
10382 رابع صفر / مثل لفر
10396 حسن الجسمي / فكر لله
10503 رويدا المحروقي / سويتها
10080 سعد الفهد / عونتني
10238 طلال ساهو / هذه فت

10021 رند المجيد / يا حبيبي
10265 عبد المجيد / تشكر عك
10294 محمد عبد الجبار / بعد
10374 نيل شعل / ما روك
10329 نيل شعل / طمعا غير
10680 جود / بيك يوم
10031 خلد عبد الرحمن / تشارك
10243 عبد الله فرويد / فلي نسك
10128 عبد الله بشير / لو قوم
10683 احلام / نهر لوقت
10261 عبد الكريم عبد القادر / غيب
10556 عبقرة بن بلقيس / للشيب فلاحني

Iraqi Ringtones

33017 سعاد جابر / ليش يا جارة
33006 علي الجسمي / من اظلي ناس
33008 كاتم ساهو / فولي نيك
33014 كاتم ساهو / زينوني شفا
33015 مهدي / قروم في يومين

Egyptian Ringtones

15036 محمد فؤاد / ويحك
15059 عمار منيب / حيت لياليك
15060 هشام عباس / بطاليل
15070 حكيم / كلام ده كبير
15105 لثمي / فنت
15121 خلد عجاج / حب
15028 وردة / حرمت لحك
15032 عمرو دياب / قبي لختارك
15139 حمدة هلال / سنة
15049 محمد فؤاد / كله لو نرضي

Lebanese Ringtones

13197 رامي عيش / خد حير
13006 قيسار دي / ديب
13016 نورا / فولي نيك
13104 عيسى خلد / لاني عيون
13113 افضل شكر / اظلي صاب
13205 عزرا حبيب / عز علي شوم
13207 (1) جود / جود
13028 جود / وسوق / طيب جراح
13039 بسكن مشعل / حبة
13048 نجوى / كرم / اجورة
13063 كرويا / شمشي / بشلع فرك

2- Logos

3- Pictures

Dial 888 to send/receive any of the above tones & logos
To browse and select your favorite tones & logos dial 889
Please check the Maraseel User Guide for further details on usage

Radical European politician stands up in defence of Yemeni women

"Mr. President, give Yemeni women a chance!"

By Walid Al-Sagqaf
Yemen Times Staff

Yemen Times had the privilege of interviewing many well-respected prominent European personalities throughout the last 12 years. But none of them was so much dedicated to defending rights of Yemeni women in the way Emma Bonino did.

Being one of Europe's most active and controversial figures, Emma Bonino admits that she speaks her mind very openly even in the most unlikely situations. During her last visit to Yemen as a guest monitor of the parliamentary elections held on April 27, Emma openly gave a sober note of criticism to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, in one of the most interesting incidents of its kind.

"Your preparations for elections were fine, lists of candidates, voters, and other preliminary issues were excellent, but I have a sober note that I want to mention," she provoked President Saleh during a brief reception held by the President to foreign monitors and journalists a day before the elections. "I felt that the number of women nominated in Yemen for the parliamentary elections is extremely low... Mr. President, I am disappointed to see that the participation of women as candidates in Yemen's parliamentary elections has been reduced since 1993... Women are your mothers, wives, daughters, and you should not exclude half of the nation from participating as candidates in such an important elections," she slammed the shocked president in front of all guests.

Hoping to receive a "Yes" from Emma, President Saleh appealed, "Do I have the right to respond?" in a sequence of events that the least could be said about it is "rare" in such a gathering with a president of state!

I along with many others admired the way she openly and strongly presented such a case in the most unlikely circumstances. When asked why she gave such a strong comment in the meeting she said, "Well, I didn't plan to give a statement from the start, but when they offered me the chance to do so, I spoke my mind openly and clearly. That is the way I am, and they should have known about this."

I insisted to interview her to know more about her ideas for Yemen and the world. "This is a radical woman" one of the guests told me. Yes indeed!

Not convinced with President's answer on women's candidacy

I asked Emma about whether she was convinced with the President's answer to her inquiry about the low level of participation of women as candidates in Yemen's latest elections - only 11 female candidates and one won a seat in the parliament-, Emma responded, "I was not totally convinced with President Saleh's answer in which he said that participation of women needs time. I believe that the answer is similar to that given by many other decision makers around the world.

I was quite disappointed, as I mentioned in the meeting, of the absence of women's participation in the elections as candidates and not only voters. I was not convinced with the answer because first of all, women's presence is declining, and that contradicts with the president reference to the society's need for time? The point is that the presence of women is declining and this means the society was more open in 93 than in 97, and is more open in 1997 than now? The second point is that women are part of the society, so societies are not something that theoretically men only belongs to. Women that I have been meeting in Yemen recently were as competent and self-confident as men, just like anywhere else in the world. They were lawyers, doctors, gynecologists, etc. that are quite successful in their businesses and lives. They are also part of the society so what kind of society was the president referring to? In my experience worldwide, I have come to conclude that it is not so much the society but it is the obstacles and the procedures in the political parties that hinder women's role in reaching decision-making posts."

But when I reminded Emma of what Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani said in a press conference on April 28 concerning the claim that social figures in control of the different districts were the ones that decided to exclude women from being candidates, Emma responded furiously, "The explanation in the press conference that women didn't participate in this because it was the society that decided this is not accurate because 48% of the women in those areas were registered and that shows that there is interest in participation. Doesn't this prove that women are part of the society and hence cannot act against themselves? Can you define society? But then, to be candidates, the obstacles are inside the political parties. And today I had a meeting with a number of senior Yemeni officials and hope that my message went through. I had a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and talked extensively about this issue.

I am glad that the minister came forward on his own and said: maybe we can make changes in the parties' constitutions of the committee selecting the candidates, but also to be more provocative as usual, there is a good opportunity now in the cabinet nomination to repay more attention to this issue. The government has now a good

opportunity to nominate women ministers which is a reformation.

Your establishments should recognize that there is a problem and they have an opportunity to do something about it. Their good intentions can be resembled in the steps they will take when forming the new government. To make up for this drawback, they can appoint women ministers in the cabinet, even if there were few or no female members of the parliament."

April 27 elections: Good overall

With the exception of the low participation of women as candidates, Emma believes that the process went well overall. "My assessment is that from the technical point of view, which means transparency and a lot of other things, I must frankly say that I am impressed. I don't want to exaggerate, but I think according to my experience on elections worldwide; especially in fragile countries -with emerging democracies- but also in developed countries, your elections went reasonably well.

I can give several examples that prove my point. I was in a poll station during voting day, and two people couldn't vote because their numbers did not fit, and I was impressed because somebody called the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum and in twenty minutes a person showed up and found the solution of the problem and we discovered that the mistake was in writing the numbers of the identity cards of the two voters. Also during the counting sessions, while monitors from our group were in the countryside, I mostly stayed in Sana'a and got good impressions.

This is all from the technical aspects with no politics involved. Politics is a political debate among parties. But I think that in terms of transparency, organization, registration, etc. a lot of effort has been done."

No development without freedom

When the initial results came out the first day after elections, the second party (Islah) was found to have unexpectedly defeated many competitors from the ruling party, the General People's Congress (GPC) in Sana'a City. The initial results of elections made many Yemenis optimistic that there is now greater awareness of democracy. And democracy could bring change, and change could bring greater and rapid development and better living conditions for Yemenis.

About this Emma said, "Various parties are gaining ground and having more weight to say this is a democracy compared to other countries in the region or in similar circumstances (not to mention KSA and GCC countries because they are sitting on oil). And this democracy would eventually lead to development because the two are interdependent. Could you tell me of any dictatorship that is well off economically, of course assuming that it lacks natural resources?

Take the examples of Japan, South

Korea, and Italy. They don't have much material resources but they have people, freedom and commitment and hence they are developed. So it is humans who make a difference and if they are free, a difference could be made."

Pushing for a full-fledged EC office in Yemen

As for the role Emma will play to support Yemen's democratization process, she said, "Yemen should be appreciated for the steps it has taken and continues to take to consolidate democracy. However, little international coverage or attention was paid to Yemen's recent elections. I regret that I am the only European here because the European Commission (EC) cancelled the European delegation for so-called security reasons.

Once I am back in Europe, I will write a report on all of the things I have witnessed. This is my own sole effort, but it constitutes an important step in pushing to fulfill the promise of the head of the EC to open the way for a senior European delegation to visit Yemen.

There is currently a technical office in Amman covering Yemen, but I think it is worthwhile to have a full-fledged office in Yemen and this was a promise by the head of the EC himself. And that would make up for the technical absence, politically speaking, even if we were quite present financially.

The elections were supported by the UNDP and members of the EC, but what is needed is not only financial support, but political presence. So if we can manage to arrange for a senior European delegation to visit Yemen, it will be the first step that shows that we do really care. Just like the Italian embassy has been very active in Yemen, we will also push in that line in coordination with member states, and I'll make sure the report about Yemen circulates in the European capitals."

Democracy spreading in the Middle East

As for the post-Saddam era and Yemen's future Emma said, "Yemen is now competing in the post-Saddam era in different circumstances. But nevertheless, it is doing something about it... I think that the fall of Baghdad is something like the fall of the Berlin wall in Europe. With all the difference, but I think in this region which has been totally paralyzed in the past two or three years, there is a new wind of change. Of course everybody hoped that the new wind would have come from the inside. But what can do? It has now come from the outside through a broken window.

You in Yemen are voting in a much better situation than in 2001, Jordan is having elections now for the first time. In KSA, 104 have filed a petition for democracy and women rights, and not only were they not put to jail -as feared- but they were received by King Faisal himself. Egypt will hopefully follow suit and we'll wait and see. A good signal in Egypt was the release of

Saadaddin Ibrahim, which was a fantastic motivation. Another signal is that the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights got the news that they are finally legalized.

In fact considering the circumstances in the region, Yemen can be in a leading position because Yemen has chosen democracy since 1990. There is no other country in the Arab Peninsula which has so much electoral experience. Despite everything, it is good that Palestinian friends visiting Yemen right now are here to learn how to run their elections. Isn't that something spectacular?"

I'll be back

About her next visit to Yemen, Emma said, "I'll absolutely be here in the coming elections. But before that, I along with my family will be coming to spend the Christmas vacation here. This is a country that I admired since I arrived for the first time some time ago. Honestly speaking, I felt an attachment to your country, which has its own unique and beautiful nature. As you may already know, I am now learning Arabic in Cairo, and will hopefully come more often to Yemen and communicate directly with the people. I believe that this is a time for change in the whole Arab world and in particular in the Arabian Peninsula and I do believe that Yemen will take its deserved place in the international community. I do hope that the next time I come to Yemen, it would be taking its place as a leading country in the area with a higher level of female participation in politics. I also did tell the Yemeni foreign minister that I'll be



A radical visionary with glorious achievements

Born in northeast Italy in 1948, Emma had started campaigning for legalisation of abortion in Italy when she was 24. In 1976, she was elected to Italian Parliament, member of the Radical Party. Her efforts made abortion legal in Italy in 1978. The following year she became a member of European Parliament. In 1995, she became the European Commissioner for Italy - responsible for Humanitarian Aid and for Fisheries.

She was the first woman to stand as candidate for President of Italy in 1999, when she was re-elected as Member of European Parliament.

back, and a promise is a promise."

Last message: Must empower Yemeni women

As a final message to be conveyed to the Yemeni people Emma concluded by saying, "The message I want to deliver to all Yemenis is that this country has lots of problems, one of which is really the population explosion, because you have an annual 3.5% population growth rate and an economic growth of 3.5% which is unsustainable and cannot cover the growing demands of the people. But the only way in which you can think of solving the problem is not by imposing birth control by law -like in China- but the only

way is empowering women through education and having them not only as voters but also as candidates and decision makers. The structure within parties is in itself an obstacle hindering this. Parties should include women in leading positions within the parties, committees and subcommittees. They should be involved in local councils and other decentralized authorities. Only then will women find a better opportunity to participate as candidates in future elections. If you select committees at the local level to be composed of men only, how can you expect a change?

I know Yemen has a promising future, and I wish the best for it."

A Leading Gulf Company in Trade and Decoration is looking for qualified candidates to fill the following positions:

MARKETING REPRESENTATIVE

- Minimum of Bachelors degree in Trade.
- Minimum of 3 years experience in a similar position.
- Ability to work in shops, distribute products, and analyze products.
- Age 24-28.
- Fluency in Arabic and English.

MARKETING SPECIALIST

- Minimum of Bachelors degree in Trade.
- Minimum of 3 years experience in a similar position.
- Ability to prepare analytical marketing studies and help the Marketing Manager.
- Age 28-35.
- Fluency in Arabic and English.

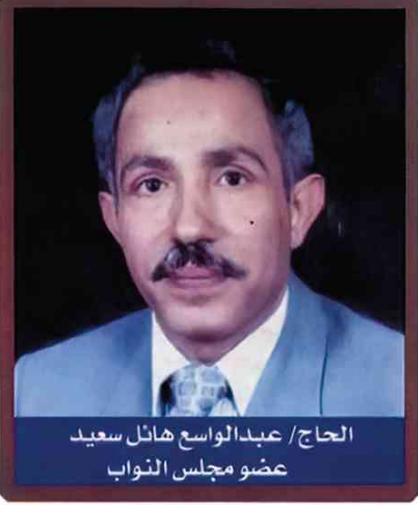
ACCOUNTANT

- Graduate in Accounting from a recognized university.
- Proficient computer skills.
- Age 22-30.
- Fluency in English.

Please send your CV to Fax:
Dubai: 00971 4 2825150

Last date for submitting applications is May 12, 2003
Package and bonus depend on credentials.
All applications will be treated with full confidentiality.

شكرو عرفان



الحاج/ عبد الواسع هائل سعيد
عضو مجلس النواب

أخواني أبناء الدائرة (162)

أتقدم بالشكر الجزيل لكم لثقتكم الكبيرة التي منحتهموني إياها لثلاث دورات إنتخابية وأعاهدكم أن أعمل جاهداً من أجل مواصلة رفع المستوى الصحي والتعليمي وتوفير المشاريع التنموية لأبناء الدائرة.

لقد كان لنا شرف تمثيل الدائرة بصورة إيجابية على الصعيد الوطني في مختلف القضايا التي مرت على مجلس النواب بروح مسؤولة مسترشدين بآمالكم وتطلعاتكم نحو حياة حرة كريمة وسنواصل معكم عهد العمل والإنجاز في المرحلة القادمة لإستكمال ما بدأناه معاً لتحقيق ما نصبوا إليه وما تتطلعون له من المشاريع التنموية للدائرة والإسهام الفاعل في التصدي لقضايا الوطن والأمة بما يعود بالنفع والخير على بلادنا وشعبنا.

الحاج/ عبد الواسع هائل سعيد

عضو مجلس النواب

يتقدم بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات لفخامة القائد الرمز/

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

رئيس المؤتمر الشعبي العام



بمناسبة النجاح الكبير للإنتخابات النيابية والفوز الساحق الذي حققه المؤتمر الشعبي العام والذي عكس التفاف الشعب اليمني. حول قيادته ومحقق منجزاته التاريخية الهامة ومنها 27 أبريل يوم الديمقراطية متمنين لبلادنا وشعبنا المزيد من الإنجازات في ظل قيادته الحكيمة ونهجه الديمقراطي الذي لا رجعة عنه

Dear brothers and sons, constituency (162)

I express my deep thanks and gratitude for giving me your trust for three consequent nomination at the parliament. I promise to do my best to continue raising the educational and health standards along with providing developmental projects for the 162 constituency.

We have the honor to represent the constituency positively in all issues gone through the parliament. We are directed by your hopes and ambitions towards achieving a noble life.

We will together achieve what you have dreamt of such as, developmental projects and participating actively to serve the national issues which bring back benefit to our country and people.

Mr. Abdulwasa'e Hayel Saeed,

*a member of the parliament presents, his heartfelt congratulations
to the HE the president of the republic,*

Ali Abdullah Saleh,

The People General Conference, PGC on the occasion of the tremendous success of the 27 April parliamentary elections. This has reflected the positive trust of the Yemenis on the PGC and the president's leadership and that the 27 April is among the unmemorable democratic experiences in Yemen's history.

Many happy returns,

Strong will with the help of micro-start wins struggle against poverty

Success story

By ALI MALHANI
PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSOCIATE
UNDP-YEMEN

“After my husband died, I did not know how to feed my five hungry children. What would the YR3000 pension left by my husband do to us? To add insult to injury, my husband's family wanted to take property of our one-roomed house. We suffered a lot, but we struggled and your program really came as a relief to us,” Nemah Naser Ahmed, 50, the widow narrates her struggle to survive with her kids. She lives in Dar Saad, one of the poorest areas in Aden. In addition to her strong will, Micro-start branch in Aden helped Nemah's family overcome the hardships of poverty.

Micro-start is one of the most important United Nations Development Program (UNDP) projects in Yemen that helps the government in its poverty alleviation strategy. The program operates in 3 cities through executing community based organizations: Sana'a, through Islah and Social Organization for Development (SOFD); Aden, through The Women Development Organization; and Taiz, the program's branch. The targeted beneficiaries are those who are living in sheer poverty. It basically provides small loans ranging from YR 10000 to 60000 to the beneficiaries to assist them sustain an existing vocation or start one. More than 90% of the beneficiaries are poor women. The societies

have social specialists who survey poor areas and assess the needy cases and their ability to pay back the monthly installments of the loan. It is very important for any beneficiary to have a small business that needs support or to start one in order to qualify for the loan. “We do not want those who take money to buy fish, rather we want those who need the money to buy the needed tools that enable them fish by themselves” Huda Ba Mahfood, director of The Women Development Organization, Aden, talks of the core objective of the program. Nemah is one of many successful. But



Nemah Naser Ahmed, now has a brighter future

what did she do with the assisting loan? And what is the impact on her life? What difference did it make?

The first loan she got was YR10,000. She gave her elder son part of the money and sent him to a carpentry with some of the wood that her husband had wanted to use to roof the second room. The car-

penter made them a small hand textile fabricating 'machine'. The machine is used to make a traditional dress for men called 'mewaz'. She let her 17-year-old son learn how to make 'mewazes' using this machine until mastery. The rest of the loan was used to buy the textile raw material. The family started marketing their production to some of the traders in Aden. Being impressed by the few good mewazes the family offered, a trader struck a deal with the family in which the trader provides the raw material for and the family does the weaving into mewazes. The trader pays YR1200 to the family for each mewaz the made. They made 3 mewazes a week, i.e. made as much as YR3600 a week from the machine.

Having embarked upon this profitable craft, the family decided to expand their business. The younger son taught his elder brother the profession and the family bought another machine for the older son.

While the sons were making the mewazes, the mother was busy frying chipped potatoes, ampos, bajia, and other kinds of popular Yemeni fries. She was good at so doing and making good sales too. This brought a good idea of a second loan. “We should open up a small shack 'kushk' to sell our fries,” the mother told her sons. With a second loan of YR20000, the family built a small newsstand-like shack next to their house for selling their fries. Their income grew little by little and the desire for more success also grew with it.

The mother, encouraged by the success and the trust in the program, took a third loan of YR30000. She started a

third business of buying and selling 'drow'a', a famous light dress for Adeni women. She uses the loan as a working capital and buys more quantities for better prices while maintaining the same selling price. The family now is making not less than YR30000. They started

saving money to improve their life too. The first thing they did was making their father's dream come true, i.e. completing the roof of the second room. A new TV was bought too. Moreover, they got a telephone line to their house. “Your program is very good. We benefited a lot

from your program,” the old mother repeated her grateful comments on the program. “Your program is really a relief to the real needy. It releases them from their poverty crises,” She added. “We hope it will continue to help all the needy,” The old widow concluded.

MOHAMED TAHA HAMOOD & Co.

The First Partner In Yemen For

Microsoft®

Celebrates The Initiation Of Its
New Partnership

on

18th May 2003

at



TAJ SHEBA HOTEL
SANA'A-YEMEN

(Entrance By Invitation)

EAGLE RENT A CAR
No one can beat the value of experience.
Tel: 234624, Tel: 234625, Mobile: 7981451
Hosmahsas-Diplomatic Area
Aden-Republic of Yemen

One of our Services:
CCTV/Scanners
من خدماتنا:
كاميرات مراقبة/كاشفات أسلحة
Stallion Security & Safety Services Ltd.
مستأجرون لخدمات
الأمن والسلامة
المحدودة
Tel: 967-1440418/196, Fax: 440415
P.O. Box: 16916
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Website: www.stallionsecurity.com

北京菜館
BEIJING RESTAURANT
Best Chinese Cuisine in Town
Outside Catering,
Take Away and Group
Service are Available
Welcome for inquiries and reservation
Please call Tel: 440302, 440304, Fax: 440637, Mobile: 73884405
Address: Sixty St., behind Universal Group

بركاني
عصير المانجو الطبيعي
BKO
BKO DRINK
إنتاج الشركة اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية (بيكو)

The Modern German Hospital
Latest achievements in healthcare

Services provided by the hospital:

A- Specialized Clinic
1. Neurosurgery Clinic.
2. General and laparoscopic Surgery Clinic.
3. Orthopedic Clinic.
4. ENT Clinic.
5. Nephrology & urology Clinic.
6. Internal Medicine and cardiology clinic.
7. Dermatology & venereal disease clinic.
8. Neurology clinic.
9. Chest, allergy & Tuberculosis clinic.
10. Gynecology and obstetrics clinic.
11. Neonatal & pediatrics clinic.
12. Plastic surgery clinic.
13. Oncology clinic.
14. Physiotherapy.

B- Radiology diagnostic center
This Radiology department consists of the following units:
1. Open MRI Unit
2. CT-Scan Unit (Spiral with 3D)
3. ECHO & Ultrasound Unit
4. X-Ray Unit

The Radiology Department is supervised by Professor Dr. Muller who was the former head of the Radiology Department in Hanover University in Germany.

C- Medical Laboratory Department:
This department contains highly specialized diagnosis equipment:
1. Synchrony CX-9 which implements more than 750 examinations per hour as well as the routine and specialized chemical examinations such as estimating drugs percentage in blood and tumor markers.
2. MINIVIDAS apparatus which is considered one of the most modern sets of hormones and viruses testing with ELISA with immuno electrophoresis.
3. BLOOD GAS ANALYZER which is always necessary to follow up the patients in the intensive care unit.
4. Beckman coulter ACT which is considered to be one of the most modern device of hematology (they measure all hematological parameters and differential count).
5. Microbiology, Histology and pathology.

D- Emergency Section:
The emergency and rescue unit, well equipped with all the latest equipment, is constantly working throughout the day. It contains two examination rooms – one for men and one for women – as well as a minor operation room. Central oxygen and suction are provided.

E- Intensive Care Unit
The intensive care unit is well equipped with highly sophisticated supervision and monitoring equipment. It contains six beds with ventilators and three observation beds with central O2-supply and suction/

F- Operation Theater Section
This section consists of four separated operation rooms, well equipped with highly sophisticated Medical Equipment like Zeiss operation microscopy, (c-arm X-ray) and Aesculap instruments to conduct surgical as well as laparoscopic operations.

G- Wards
1. Surgical Wards for all different types of operations such as neurosurgery, general and laparoscopic surgery, orthopedic surgery, ENT surgery, urology and plastic surgery.

H- Other services
1. Central pharmacy working throughout the day.
2. Car parking
3. Restaurant and cafeteria offering a variety of meals and beverages.
4. Safety and security facilities for the hospital as a whole.
5. Generator to ensure the electric continuity throughout the day.

address:
Sana'a, Taiz Street
In front of Tadmoun
Islamic Bank
Tel: 608888
Fax: 601889
PO Box 19085

Yemeni Wisdom
German Experience

Parliamentarians in Taiz

Dynamic, active & amiable

IMAD AL-SAQQAF
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
TAIZ & HODIEDAH
BUREAU CHIEF

Despite some violations that somehow affected the 27 April election parliamentary, democracy in Yemen has been progressing by leaps and bounds for the better.

During my short tour of a number of constituencies here in Taiz, I was amazed to see some infringements performed by the electorates. Most of the electors have more than a card and have practiced double voting.

In some areas, such as, Shara'ab district, victims always have fallen prey to chaos whether the security men or citizens to give them help. Thousands were deprived of practicing their democratic rights stipulated in the constitution. The astonishing thing is that the Yemen Times journalist, Farouk al-Kamali couldn't practice his democratic right, because others substituted him. How??

In addition to this, thousands of underage voters voted in broad daylight and this constitutes a flagrant violation of the election law. Those underage voters have got their electoral cards through sheikhs who desire to win the majority of voters regardless of the inevitable consequences that may occur.

The most significant part is that what is going to be achieved after those elections. There are of course a number of weak parliamentarians who won the majority using illegal means and the result, their voices at the parliament will be weak also.

Personally speaking, I'm optimistic of the upcoming parliament, because a number of parliamentarians are few but they will have a strong influence.

Here in Taiz, highly competent can-



didates have won the majority and they enjoy good and wide reputation regardless of their political affiliation.

Their nomination for the candidature at the parliament is without any doubt a real victory for the democracy in Yemen and Yemenis.

I herewith, list some of those candidates as follows:

Sultan Assamaee, a Yemeni Socialist Party candidate in the constituency 68 considered to be one of the well-known prominent figures.

He is loved by the majority of people.

His name has become widely known among the masses specifically in 1990s. He is one of the founders the Mass Congress along with other eminent professors such as, Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf and Abdulhabeeb Salem Mogbil.

He won the 1993 elections and boycotted the 1997 elections.

Shawqi al-Qadhi, the first Islah candidate and that the people are hanging hope for him.

This candidate has done his utmost efforts for illiteracy eradication and is considered to be one of the founders of the National Organization for Illiteracy Eradication.

Al-Qadhi is a social figure loved by all people who has moderate political ideas.

Mohammed Abduh Saeed Ana'am, a well-known businessmen and one of those who have paid an

attentive attention to the economic plan.

For the third time he was reelected by the General People's Congress, GPC.

He is descending from Aal Hael Ana'am family. He is known for all people and loved by everyone.

He has by no means gained the love and trust of the people of his constituency and developmental services rendered by him for the people.

Sheikh Gaber Abdullah, the Head of the GPC branch in Taiz and one of those who have left no stone unturned for the benefit of the people because of his devotion to rendering services for the people.

He won the 1997 election and he has been reelected in the April 27, 2003.

Sultan al-Atwani, also like the former has been reelected for the third time. He is the representative of the Nasserite Party.

He is a specialist in the international law and above all, he is an active figure participated in mapping out the parliament policy during the last period.

Winning the majority means that Mr. al-Atwani has been loved by all people.

Unquestionably, there is a number of other strong personalities that should not be ignored where an attention has been paid to the Taiz.

Taiz is by no means a very large city which has 39 constituencies including 6 in the city. For the Islah party, 4 constituencies won by the Islah party and 2 for the GPC.

The Embassy of The United States of America announces for an immediate job opening within its organization.

“Computer Management Assistant”

The position is located in the Information Management Section, of the Information Program Center, American Embassy, under the general supervision of the Information management Officer. Position is an assistant to the American Information system Officer (ISO) in planning, developing, procuring, implementing, administering, maintaining and evaluating Post's unclassified computer systems and information systems (applications, programs, etc). The incumbent manages administration of Post's unclassified PCs, local area network (LAN) and connectivity to the Department's Wide Area network (WAN); provides computer and systems management advisory services; analyzes and maintains program applications, evaluates services and tests software (e.g., operating systems) and peripherals of the Windows NT/2000 LAN. Also responsible for user training and interface with local vendors.

Required Qualifications:

Education: A University Degree is required in information systems technology, or computer sciences. Technical training in management and use of information systems technology, in particular personal computer hardware, Windows NT/2000 Server and Workstation, Microsoft application software, and TCP/IP networking is a must. Work experience can be substituted for formal training.

Prior Work Experience: At least four years of performing progressively more responsible work of a technical or administrative nature where emphasis is placed on analytical, judgmental and expository abilities with respect to the operation, management and use of Windows computers and network system.

Language Proficiency: Level III (good working level) in English reading and writing is required.

Knowledge: A thorough understanding of Microsoft Windows operating systems and applications as well as personal computer (PC) hardware and networking equipment (e.g., routers, switches). Experience in installing PC components, application software and a proven capability to self-instruct in the area of applications installing and use. Experience developing web sites is desirable.

Skills and ability: Incumbent must have ability to manage all aspects of a Windows Local Area Network and peripherals. The ability to work independently and be resourceful is a must in finding solutions to information systems problems, and planning objectives.

Grade/Salary: * EFM/MOH/Non Ordinarily Resident: FP-5 (to be confirmed by Washington)
* Ordinarily Resident: ERR-09

How to apply: All interested nationals should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degrees earned) that addresses the qualification requirements of the position, as listed above, and contact the Embassy Personnel office, American embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Tel: 303-155, no later than May 14, 2003.

NOTE: All ordinarily resident applicants must be residing in country and have the required work and residency permits to be eligible for consideration.

Names of winners of the April 27 Parliamentary Elections for Yemen

Con	PM	Party	Con	PM	Party	Con	PM	Party	Con	PM	Party
1	Ahmed Abdulrazzaq Ahmed Al-Ruqaihi	GPC	77	Naser Mohammed Thabet Sufian	YSP	153	Abdulrahman Abdulqader Ba-Badhel	Islah	229	Khalid Yahya M'sar	GPC
2	Abdulmalik Ahmed bin Hasan Al-Wazeer	GPC	78	Abdulhaliq Abdulhateedh Shayhoon	Islah	154	Saleh Mohammed Abood Salem Ba-Asher	GPC	230	Abdullah Ali Al-Ghader	GPC
3	Abdu Hasan Mahdi Al-Idlah	GPC	79	Mohammed Abdulhalef Jubran	GPC	155	Mabkhool Mubarak Mare'y bin Yaslum bin Madhi	GPC	231	Naji bin Abdullah Ali Abdullah Al-Soufi	GPC
4	Ali Husein Naser Al-Ansi	Islah	80	Abdullah Ali Saleh Ali Al-Khalaqi	GPC	156	Mohammed Hassan Abdulrab Al-Amoodi	GPC	232	Ali Saeed Ali Mohammed Al-Qushaibi	GPC
5	Ahmed Mohammed Yahya Hasan Al-Kuhlani	GPC	81	Khalid Mohammed Qasem Yahya Al-Ansi	GPC	157	Mohammed Abdulmalek Ahmed bin Malek	GPC	233	Ahmed Ismael Mohammed Ismael abu Horiah	GPC
6	Saleh Ismael Mohammed Ahmed abu Adel	GPC	82	Abdullah Hamoud Al-Haaj Al-Katib	Islah	158	Mohammed Ali Yaser Ahmed Yaser	GPC	234	Abdulkaarem Qasem Qasem Hasan Munassar	Independent
7	Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Sunaidar	GPC	83	Abdu Mohammed Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	GPC	159	Mohammed Ahmed Saeed Al-Zowaidi	GPC	235	Qasem Naser Ahmed Ahmed Hubaishi	GPC
8	Abdulrahman Mohammed Abdullah Ali al-Akwa'	GPC	84	Faisal Shayef Abdulrahman Al-Hubaishi	Islah	160	Abdullah Hasan Ahmed Khairat	GPC	236	Mohammed Baker Omar Slah Al-Bakeer	GPC
9	Abdullah Husein Abdullah Ahmed Al-Bashiri	GPC	85	mansour Ali Abdulwahed Hamoud Al-Shehari	GPC	161	Abdulwase' Hayel Saeed Anam	GPC	237	Ahmed Ahmed Muhsen Ahmed Al-Nowairah	GPC
10	Haza' Sa'd Mutahar Al-Maswari	Islah	86	not available		162	Abduljaleel Radman Ahmed Qasem	GPC	238	Abdulhameed Ali Abdu Ghaleb Al-Mudab Al-Hasani	GPC
11	Mohammed Nasser Al-Hazmi Al-Adreesi	Islah	87	Ali Ahmed Muthanna Al-Warafi	Islah	163	Abduljaleel Abdu Thabet Mohammed Thabet	GPC	239	Abdulrahman Ali Fat'hallah Ali Al-Ushbi	GPC
12	Najeeb Saeed Ghanim Al-Duba'i	Islah	88	not available		164	Mohammed Ali Yahya Mare'i	GPC	240	Mohammed Yahya Hamoud Abdulrahman Al-Sharafi	GPC
13	Fouad Muhsen Husein Dahabah	Islah	89	Aref Ahmed Al-Sabri	Islah	165	Usama Mohammed Qasem Omar Ma'oudah	GPC	241	Zaid Mohammed Mohammed Yahya abu Ali	GPC
14	Abdulmalik Abdullah Hasan Saleh Al-Qasoos	Islah	90	Mansour Aziz Hamoud Al-Zindani	Islah	166	Mohammed Abdullah Husein Al-Ahdal	GPC	242	Husein Husein Husein Husein Khamis	GPC
15	Saleh Abdullah Ali Qasim Al-Sanabani	Islah	91	Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Saleh Al-Saberi	GPC	167	Mohammed Saleh Ali Mohammed Abdullah Al-Bura'ei	GPC	243	Yahya Hasan Yahya Hasan Nassar	GPC
16	Ghalib Abdulkafi Hamid Al-Qirshi	Islah	92	Hasan Ali Abdullah Nasher Anan	GPC	168	Ali Mohammed Ali Salem Aliah	GPC	244	Abdulkaarem Ahmed Yahya Al-Sunaini	GPC
17	Mohammed Abdulilah Mohammed Al-Qadhi	GPC	93	Ali Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah Abu Hulaiah	GPC	169	Ali Hibah Ahmed Mansari	GPC	245	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Husein Sofan	GPC
18	Ahmed Hadi Mohammed Al-Shaqethah	Islah	94	Ahmed Mohammed Ismael Mohammed Al-Nuzaili	GPC	170	Hibatullah Ali Sagheer Ali Shuraim	GPC	246	Mohammed Mashli Zaid Ali Al-Radhi	GPC
19	Zeid Ali Al-Shami	Islah	95	Mohammed Najeeb Ahmed Saif Al-Hazmi	GPC	171	Ali Ahmed Ghubri Darmash	GPC	247	Hamid Abdullah Al-Sgheer Ahmed Al-Jabarti	GPC
20	Ansaf Ali Mohammed Mayo	Islah	96	Abdulmo'iz Abduljabbar Ghalib Dawban	Islah	172	Ibrahim Shu'aib Mohammed Hassan Al-Fasheq	GPC	248	Hasan Sawd Ahmed Yahya Hafaj	GPC
21	Asfahq Mohammed Ali Abdulrazzaq	Islah	97	Mohammed Amin Ali Muhsin Basha	GPC	173	Munassar Abdullah Yahya Munassar	GPC	249	Yahya Suhail Ali Suhail Al-Harjooj	GPC
22	Auras sultan Naji Mohammed	GPC	98	Mohammed Hashem Taher Al-Battah	Islah	174	Ali Fatini Yahya Mohammed Ghallab	GPC	250	Abdulkaarem Mohammed Mashof Saeed Al-Aslami	GPC
23	Fouad Mohammed Abdulkaarem	GPC	99	Nabil Sadeq Ali Muhsen Basha	GPC	175	Akram Abdullah Mohammed Aliah	GPC	251	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Hareb Al-Shamri	GPC
24	Abduljabbar Awadh Saeed	GPC	100	Rashad Lutf Hamid Naser Al-Sha'ori	GPC	176	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Waraq	Independent	252	Hamid Mohammed Ali Shu'bin	GPC
25	Adnan Omar Mohammed Ahmed	GPC	101	Mukhtar Sadeq Amin Hasan abu Ras	GPC	177	Abdullah Abdu Ali Ahmed Ahief	GPC	253	Abdulrahman Abdullah Abdulwahab Al-Mahbashi	GPC
26	Mohammed Qasim Mohammed Al-Naqeeb	GPC	102	Abbas Ahmed Abdulrahman Al-Nahari	Islah	178	Sakher Ahmed Abbas Abdul Al-Wajeeh	GPC	254	Mohammed Ali Qasem Yahya Qawarah	GPC
27	Mohamed Saleh Ali Muammer	YSP	103	Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Mansour	GPC	179	Mansour Ali Abdu Wasel	GPC	255	Yahya Naser Saleh Yahya Al-Asedi	GPC
28	Abdulbari Abdullah Dughaish Abdullah	GPC	104	Mohammed Ali Saleh Qasem Al-Hashedi	GPC	180	Abdu Mohammed Radman Rafe'	GPC	256	Zaidan Ali Ali Zaidan Dahshoush	GPC
29	Abdulhaliq Abdu Ahmed Ali Al-Barakani	GPC	105	Ahmed Yahya Al-Haaj Mohammed Ali	Islah	181	Nasr Zeid Ameen Yahya Muhieldeen	GPC	257	Mohammed Mansour Saleh Yahya Al-Bakry	GPC
30	Shawqi Abdulraqeeb Al-Qadhi	Islah	106	Ameen Ahmed Mohammed Qaid Mukharish	GPC	182	Mahmoud Qaid Awadh Al-dabasi	GPC	258	Ahmed Naser Mohammed Shari'	GPC
31	Samir Kahiri Rida'	GPC	107	Ali Musi'd Al-Lahabi	Independent	183	Hasan Abdulrahman Boraji	GPC	259	Ali Naser Ayyedh Muadhib Al-Samhi	GPC
32	Abdulkaarem Sharaf Shaiban	Islah	108	Noaman Ali Al-Barh	GPC	184	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Mohammed Al-Maqrani	GPC	260	Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Razoum Madouh	GPC
33	Ali Abdulmu'ti Ahmed Mohammed Al-Junaid	GPC	109	Mohammed Naser Ghanem Shrafat Al-Himyari	Independent	185	Ziad Ali Saeed Shami	Islah	261	Ali bin Ali Al-Tayyeb	GPC
34	Sadeq Mohammed Qasem Al-Ba'dani	Islah	110	Mohammed Abdulwahab Husein Husein Al-Zubeiri	GPC	186	Mohammed Najeeb Ali Sagheer Shami	GPC	262	Mohammed Sabbar Ali Abdullah Al-Jama'i	GPC
35	Abdullah Ahmed Al-Udani	Islah	111	Ali Saleh Qasha'h	GPC	187	Abdulwahed Ali Yahya Al-Wahedi	GPC	263	Uthman Husein Fayed Mujalli	GPC
36	Ali Mohammed Ghalib Radman Al-Mikhlafti	GPC	112	Abdullah Ahmed Mohammed Al-Qudairah	GPC	188	Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al-Khayyal	GPC	264	Faisal Naser Mohammed Uraji	GPC
37	Hamoud Khalid Naji Al-Soufi	GPC	113	Mutahar Abdullah Ahmed Al-Hajri	GPC	189	Khalid Abdulbari Abdu Mohammed Jailan	GPC	265	Abdusalam Saleh Hashoul	Independent
38	Ahmed Abdulrab Hasan Al-Dukhain	GPC	114	Abdulrahman Saleh Musleh Muthanna Muazab	GPC	190	Is'haq Yahya Balghaithi Mohammed Al-Qahm	GPC	266	Ali Husein Salem Al-Mandahi	GPC
39	Salem Ali Salem Abdullah Al-Baidi	Independent	115	Mohammed Ismael Al-Arhabi	GPC	191	Ali Baghwi Abdullah Hasan Asla'	GPC	267	Abdulkaarem Ahmed Jadbab	GPC
40	Ahmed Abbas Al-Barati	GPC	116	Naji Musleh Fadhel	GPC	192	Hasan Omar Mohammed Ibrahim Sowaid	GPC	268	Ali Hasan Ahmed Jailan	GPC
41	Faisal Abdullah Hizam Al-Shawafi	GPC	117	Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Shaddadi	GPC	193	Mohammed Ali Yahya Ali Mzariah	GPC	269	Yahya Badruddeen Al-Houthi	Independent
42	Mohammed Abdu Said Ana'm	GPC	118	Salem Mansour Haidarah Husein	GPC	194	Ahmed Mohammed Husein Abdullah Al-Khawlati	GPC	270	Saleh bin Saleh Hindi Daghsan	GPC
43	Abdusalam Ahmed Abdullah Ahmed Al-Dahbali	GPC	119	Qasem Mohammed Qasem Al-Kasedi	GPC	195	Abdulaziz Ahmed Ali Mohammed Jubari	GPC	271	not available	
44	Muhsin Ali Abdullah Naser Al-Baher	GPC	120	Aidarous Nasr Naser Al-Naqeeb	YSP	196	Ali Ali Yahya abu Yabes	GPC	272	Faisal Armeen abu Ras	GPC
45	Amid Mohammed Haza' Ahmed Al-Silvi	GPC	121	Ahmed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Azzani	GPC	197	Abdulrazzaq Ahmed Abdulrazzaq Al-Hajri	Islah	273	Mohammed Naji Abdullah Abdulaziz Al-Shayef	GPC
46	Abdulwahab Mohammed Qaid Omar	GPC	122	Ali Husein Uthman Ashal	Islah	198	Najeeb Ahmed Mohammed Ali Al-Waraqi	GPC	274	Ahmed Aidah Ahmed Al-Qirshi	Independent
47	Ahmed Abdusalam Ali Rajeh	GPC	123	Mohammed Ali abu Bakr Al-Mash'hor	GPC	199	Mohammed Mujahed Mujahed Shammar	GPC	275	Abdullah Mabkhout Saleh Muhsen Al-Iraqi	GPC
48	Mohammed Mogbil Ali Hasan Al-Himyari	GPC	124	Saleh Ahmed Mohammed Omar Al-Junaidi	GPC	200	Naji Saleh Naji Al-Qawsi	GPC	276	not available	
49	Abdulwahab Mahmoud Abdulhameed	Baath	125	Naser Ahmed Abdullah Arman	Independent	201	Saleh Ahmed Ali Tam	GPC	277	Abdullah bin Ali bin Hasan Mu'aali	GPC
50	Abdulwali Abdu Hasan Al-Jaberi	Independent	126	Abdurabuh Ahmed Saleh Abdullah Al-Amri	GPC	202	Yahya Ali Ahmed Ayyed Al-Ra'ei	GPC	278	Jo'bul Mohammed Saleem Toaiman	Islah
51	Sadeq Ali Abdullah Al-Dhabab	GPC	127	Al-Khidr Mohammed Naser Salem Al-Azzani	GPC	203	Mohammed Ahmed Muhsen Al-Miqdad	Independent	279	Ali Abdurabuh Dhaifullah Al-Qadhi	Independent
52	Abdulaziz Qasim Mohammed Al-Junaid	GPC	128	Ali Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Amrani	GPC	204	Mohammed Abdulwali Abdullah Hadi Al-Nehmi	GPC	280	Sagheer Hamoud Ahmed Azeez bin Azeez	GPC
53	Nayf Mohammed Mansour Al-Himyari	GPC	129	Yaser Ahmed Saleem Ahmed Al-Awadhi	GPC	205	Abdulkaarem Muhsen Husein Al-Akwa'	GPC	281	Husein Abdullah bin Hussain Al-Ahmar	GPC
54	Abdulhameed Mohammed Farhan Al-Shara'bi	Islah	130	Husein bin Husein Ali bin Ali Al-Sawadi	GPC	206	Musen Mohammed Ahmed Ali Al-Anesi	GPC	282	Himyar Abdullah bin Hussain Al-Ahmar	GPC
55	Abdulwahed Saeed Saeed Al-Mikhlafti	GPC	131	Ali Ahmed Naser Mohammed Al-Dahab	Baath	207	Ismael Abdulrahman Mohammed Al-Samawi	GPC	283	Abdullah bin Hussein Naser Al-Ahmar	Islah
56	Abdulhameed Saif Abdu Ahmed Al-Batra'	GPC	132	Hasan Abdu Saleh Ahmed Jayed	GPC	208	Abdulrahman mahmoud Ali Mujahed Ma'wod	GPC	284	Hamoud Hamoud Yahya Atef	GPC
57	Fatehi Tawfeeq Abdulraheem Mutahar	GPC	133	Naji Ahmed Ateeq Ali Sheikh	GPC	209	Abdullah Sa'd Sharaf Abbas Al-Noamani	GPC	285	Jubran Mujahed Yahya abu Shawareb	GPC
58	Ali Qaid Sultan Munassar Al-Wafi	GPC	134	Awadh bin Mohammed bin Abdullah Al-Awlaqi	GPC	210	Ali Ghaleb Abdullah Mohammed Al-Kaboodi	GPC	286	Ahmed Ahmed Muhsen Al-Q'ari	GPC
59	Mohammed Thabet Al-Asali	Nasserite	135	Saleh Farid Muhsen Farid Al-Awlaqi	GPC	211	Mohammed Saleh Ali Mohammed Al-Naheyah	GPC	287	Abdullah Abdullah Yahya Naser Badruddeen	GPC
60	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Al-Asbahi	GPC	136	not available		212	Mohammed Al-haaj Saleh Al-Salehi	Islah	288	Ali Mohammed Hasan Al-Sa'r	GPC
61	Ahmed Abdulmalek Al-Maqrani	Islah	137	Mohammed Ahmed Abdullah Ahmed Al-Bakeri	GPC	213	Abdulrahman Ibrahim Abdu Nashtan	GPC	289	Naji Mansour Ali Rajeh bin Saeed	GPC
62	Shawqi Abdusalam Shamsan	GPC	138	Mohammed Saleh Abdullah Alif Al-Himyari	GPC	214	Mohammed Al-Khadem Ahmed Ghalib Al-Wajeeh	GPC	290	Azzam Abdullah Sa'd Salah	GPC
63	Abdu Mohammed Noaman Al-Raseni	Islah	139	Naser Mohammed Ali Salem Ba-Jil	GPC	215	Mohammed Yahya Ghaleb Husein Al-Haweri	GPC	291	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Rizq Al-Zuhairi	GPC
64	Sultan Saeed Al-Barakani	GPC	140	Saeed Salem Sa'd Ba-Haqeeba	GPC	216	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Ali Swar	GPC	292	Midhaj Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar	Islah
65	Mohammed Rashad Al-Aleemi	GPC	141	Mohsen Ali Ba-Surrah	Islah	217	Yahya Mohammed Ali Hasan Al-Maqtari	GPC	293	Qasim Husein Qasim Al-Hada'	GPC
66	Sultan Hizam Al-Atwani	Nasserite	142	Omar Muhsen Abdulrahman Al-Amoudi	GPC	218	Mohammed Mohammed Abdullah Sherdah	GPC	294	Hamid Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar	Islah
67	Jaber Abdullah Ghalib Saleh Al-Wahbani	GPC	143	Ahmed Saeed Obaid Al-Souail	GPC	219	Bassam Ali hasan Ali Al-Shatter	GPC	295	Abdu Mohammed Husein Al-Hudeifi Al-Jaradi	GPC
68	Sultan Ahmed Al-Same'i	YSP	144	Sulaiman Ali Ahmed Al-Mohammadi	GPC	220	Abdu Mohammed Abdullah Husein Bishr	GPC	296	Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Saqqaf	YSP
69	Abduljaleel Jazem Abdulqawi	GPC	145	Ja'far Saeed Saleem Ba-Saleh	GPC	221	Rabish Ali Wahban Ala'leyi	Islah	297	Saleh Qaid Saleh Al-Shanfarah	YSP
70	Ahmed Saif Hashed Hashem	Independent	146	Awadh Saeed Saleem Al-Saqtari	GPC	222	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Al-Dhubaibi	GPC	298	Ali Shay'e Mohammed Muthanna abu Majeed	GPC
71	Abdullah Mohammed Saleh Al-Maqtari	Nasserite	147	Mohammed Saeed Saleem Al-Jawhi	GPC	223	Ali Saleem Mohammed Hassan	GPC	299	Abdu Ali Saleh Hussein Al-Awdi	GPC
72	Abdulaziz Ahmed Caro	YSP	148	Abu Bakr Ahmed Obad Omar Obad	GPC	224	not available		300	Saleh Qaid Saleh Husein Al-Sharjabi	GPC
73	Saleh Ali Fareed Al-Burhumi	YSP	149	Saeed Mubarak Mohammed Saeed Doman	Islah	225	Mahdi Saleh Al-Ja'di	GPC	301	Sinan Abdulwali Husein Al-Ajji	GPC
74	not available		150	Awadh Saeed Saleem Ba-Wazeer	Islah	226	Mohammed Mahdi Abdullah Al-Kuwaiti	GPC			
75	not available		151	Ahmed Hasan Bakran	Islah	227	Mojawed Taha Mohammed Mahdi Al-Sa'di	GPC			
76	Khalid Saleh Shaief	GPC	152	Saleh Salem Hadi Ahmed Al-Ameri	GPC	228	Mansour Ali Yahya Mufleh Al-Hanaq	Islah			

US troops fire on Falluja crowd, Iraqis say 2 dead

FALLUJA, Iraq, April 30 (Reuters) - U.S. troops opened fire on Wednesday for the second time this week on an angry crowd in the Iraqi town of Falluja, near Baghdad.

A local hospital official said two men had been killed in the incident. Soldiers said they fired only after being shot at.

"The number of killed was two. They were hit in the head," said Ahmed al-Taha, a senior official at the main hospital in Falluja, 50 km (30 miles) west of Baghdad.

He put their ages between the late 20s and early 30s and said they had been hit by bullets or shrapnel. He said 18 people had been treated for wounds, some light, others more serious.

The incident, which came as U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld flew in for a postwar visit to Baghdad, may fuel Iraqi resentment at the U.S. presence just three weeks after troops were welcomed as liberators for overthrowing Saddam Hussein.

Later on Wednesday, two people in a crowd of mourners for one of the men killed in the morning incident began shooting their Kalashnikovs into the air. Others in the procession told them to move off, saying they did not want to be provocative.

No U.S. troops were in evidence when the mourners made their way to a mosque in the centre of town in the late afternoon.

The U.S. Central Command headquarters in Qatar issued a statement touching on Wednesday morning's shooting.

"In Fallujah (sic) late this morning, Iraqi civilians throwing rocks and firing weapons attacked a convoy," the statement said. "The convoy returned fire, and the crowd was dispersed by the arrival of Coalition helicopters."

Central Command said it could not yet give casualty figures.

Some residents said they thought up to four people might have been killed and said the demonstrators had been unarmed.

The crowd had been protesting outside the main U.S. command post in the



An Iraqi civilian injured during a shooting by U.S. soldiers on Wednesday. REUTERS

town about the killing of at least 13 Iraqis in the town on Monday night. The post is in the former headquarters of Saddam's Baath party, next to the mayor's office.

Soldier "Got scared"

Carpenter Ziad Aboud Najm, 34, said he was among the demonstrators chanting slogans outside the post when the U.S. vehicle convoy approached.

He said one soldier in the building seemed to get scared, ducked down below his position and fired a gun into the air, roughly in the direction of the convoy. Vehicles in the convoy then opened fire on the demonstrators, he added.

New protests erupted in the conservative, Sunni Muslim town after the latest shooting, with a crowd hurling abuse at

the Americans from the street outside the command post.

A group of more than 50 chanted "There is no God but God" and "Our souls and blood we sacrifice to you, Islam". A handful of demonstrators shouted at the soldiers "Go! Go home!"

Falluja's mayor, Taha Badawi Hamid al-Alwani, told Dubai-based Al Arabiya TV by telephone: "We have requested that U.S. forces leave the town and stay on its outskirts so as not to inflame Muslim sentiments here."

He later told Reuters he had met U.S. forces to discuss the situation. The U.S. military had a role to play in ensuring security and stability, he said, but added that tensions had risen in the town because of Monday's shootings.

Much depended on religious and community leaders helping to keep their followers calm, Alwani said.

U.S. commanders said soldiers had opened fire in Falluja on Monday night only after coming under attack by around 25 armed Iraqis among a crowd of hundreds of protesters. Many locals insisted the protesters, about 200 of them, had not been armed.

Patrols resented

Doctor Talib al-Janabi, head of a private hospital in Falluja, said townspeople objected to the way the Americans were patrolling, "wandering inside and in between houses and in front of schools, like cowboys".

He said Iraqis did not want to be treated "like what happened in Israel and Palestine", adding: "They said they are coming here to liberate us from the regime of Saddam Hussein. But it should not be in such a way."

On Monday night, about 100 men of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division, based in a local school and braced for attacks from loyalists on what was Saddam's 66th birthday, came under rifle fire from the crowd, according to the soldiers' own accounts.

They returned fire into the darkened street with rifles and heavy machine-guns, judging by residents' accounts and damage to nearby buildings.

Dhamar University



Represented by its Rector Dr. Abdullah al-Mugahid
Vice rectors, all academic staff and employees
presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to

Ali Abdullah Saleh

and all the Yemeni People

On the occasion of the April, 27, the day of democracy
and to the Yemeni laborers on the occasion of the Labor's day, May, 1.



جامعة ذمار

في السابع والعشرين من إبريل صنع شعبنا اليمني مجده الحضاري والديمقراطي وبهذه المناسبة الوطنية العظيمة
وبمناسبة عيد العمال العالمي الأول من مايو نتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة القائد الرمز

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني، والى عمال بلادنا وهم يحتفلون بعيدهم العالمي.

متمنين لبلادنا وشعبنا المزيد من التقدم والإزدهار في ظل قيادته الحكيمة ونهجه الديمقراطي

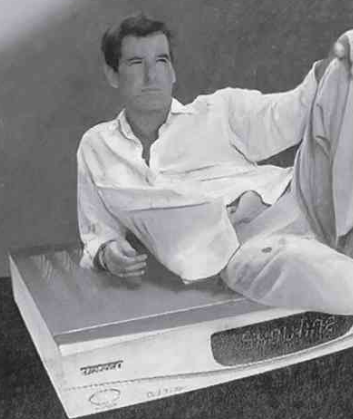
المهنتون : د / عبدالله المجاهد - رئيس جامعة ذمار

ونوابه والأمين العام وأعضاء هيئة التدريس وجميع العاملين في الجامعة

وكل عام والجميع بخير...

Spot the greatest offer in town!

Dish &
Decoder
for just \$69!



Call NOW and schedule your installation:

- Get up to 50 breathtaking channels
- 1000 groundbreaking Arabic and English movies a month: original versions with no advertising breaks
- Latest award-winning programmes of all genres
- Showtime subscriptions start from \$21 per month

You can also subscribe through www.showtimeonline.tv

Or visit us:

Ghamdan General (Adan): 01 500 700/02 243 321
El Aghil Trading: 01 272 428/9
General Electronics Co. 01 269 098/440 640/447 120

SHOWTIME
Brings you the best in World entertainment

Full service will only be guaranteed on Showtime approved decoders - Technosat 7000, UEO, Eurobox and Genial. Free dish and all free-to-air channels may not be available in buildings with central dish. To qualify for Home Cinema, you have to be a subscriber to movies plus or total plus packages. Offer applicable on 12 months subscriptions.

YEMEN
Hunt
OIL COMPANY
شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

Senior Pipeline Engineer

Yemen Hunt Oil Company is currently seeking a proven individual to work in its Sana'a office.

Major Responsibilities:

- Responsible for the operation and maintenance of all electrical/ mechanical/ electronic/ instrument equipment at all stations.
- Oversee all requirements for developing and implementing preventive emergency maintenance for all mechanical/electrical and instrument equipment.
- Responsible for the operation and trouble shooting of pipeline controls and data acquist on (SCADA), and support systems such as RTU'S, MODEMS. Etc.

Minimum Requirements:

- B.S., Chemical, Mechanical or Petroleum Engineering and 10-15 years of directly related work in the oil gas industry.
- Must be proficient in English, both spoken and written.
- Must possess a strong work ethic with a "can do" attitude.
- Must possess a strong leadership skills with an ability to get things done through others.

All candidates must be **YEMENI NATIONALS**.

Deadline for the application: **May 31, 2003**

If you meet the above requirements, please forward your **resume only** to:

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY
Attn: Human Resources Manager
P.O.Box 481
Or
Fax: 1-416898
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Please do not phone us. We will call you for an interview if you are a successful candidate.

جنرال GENERAL

مكيفات جنرال / الاختيار الذكي في عالم الراحة
GENERAL AIR COND. / The intelligent Choice in Comfort

الطاقة الفائقة
التوزيع الفائق
الهدوء الفائق

روعة في التصميم
ودقة في الأداء

لا تنسى كرت الضمان
عند الشراء
Do not forget to get warranty
Card while Purchasing

الوكلاء الوحيدون:
الحاج / محمد علي سويد وأولاده
صنعاء - تلفون: ٢٨١١١٥ - عدن: ٢٥٢٠٤٨ - الحديدة: ٢٠١٣٩٤

Sole Agent:
Al-Hajj / Mohammed A. Sowaid & Sons
Sana'a - Tel.: 281115 - Aden : 252048 - Hodeidah : 201394

NOW IN YEMEN

New Horizons®
Computer Learning Centers

YOU ARE WELCOME TO REGISTER NOW AT NEW HORIZONS, LOCATED AT SANA'A TRADE CENTER, FOR UPDATED, IN-DEMAND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COURSES FROM CERTIFIED SECURITY PROGRAMS, BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERIES TO ALL THE LATEST COMPUTER APPLICATION SOFTWARE

WITH WIDE SELECTION TO SATISFY YOUR METHOD OF LEARNING INCLUDING ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMS TO OPTIONAL ARABIC VERSION STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTOR-LED CLASSES. YOUR CHOICE TO LEARN AT NEW HORIZONS GUARANTEES YOUR SUCCESS

NEW HORIZONS, WHERE MOST PEOPLE DO THEIR MICROSOFT TECHNICAL AND CERTIFICATION TRAINING THAN ANY OTHER COMPUTER TRAINING CENTRE IN THE WORLD. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT OUR SITE;
www.newhorizons.com

NEW HORIZONS, OFFERS THE COMPLETE SOLUTION TO YOUR TRAINING NEEDS. NEW HORIZONS WILL HELP YOU GAIN THE NECESSARY SKILLS TO PASS AND PROVIDE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE THAT YOU CAN TRANSFER TO THE WORK PLACE.



Tel : (01) 448573/449356/57/58/59, Fax : (01)448547

E-mail : info.yemen@newhorizons.com
Sana'a Trade center, Algeria Street

Measar Salab & Bros Est.

for Trading & Contracting, Transport.
& Petroleum Services.

represents its heartfelt and faithful congratulations to
the President of the Republic,

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh,

And to the Yemeni people, on the occasion of the

April, 27th,

the day of democracy and and to the Yemeni labor-
ers on the occasion of the Labor's day,

May, 1st.



MBE

مؤسسة معصار سلاب وإخوانه

للتجارة والمقاولات والنقل والخدمات النفطية

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى شعبنا اليمني الأبي الذي صنع مجده الحضاري والديمقراطي

في السابع والعشرين من إبريل

وإلى كافة عمال الجمهورية وهم يحتفلون بعيدهم العالمي في الأول من مايو
متمنين لبلدنا وشعبنا مزيداً من الإنجازات والتقدم والرخاء.

April 27th

May 1st



YT Business

Yemeni businesswomen, series of challenges

REPORTED BY FAHMIA FOTIH
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Yemeni woman's life is full of many challenges. Between failure and success just a few Yemeni women could hardly be seen in the view. To shed light on this issue an interview is conducted with one of those women who challenged and attacked social barriers. She is the prominent businesswoman and successful and well-known professor at Sana'a University. She is Dr. Najat Mohammed Jumaan, the vice-manager of MAJ Corp. and the manager of Yemen Feed Company.

Q: Could you give us a brief account on yourself?

A: I was born in Rada'a and studied in Aden from the primary school until the 7th grade. Because of the former socialist system there and as my father was a private-sector businessman we had to move to Sana'a and here we started. I joined intermediate school and high school and really I was very optimistic and was looking for a successful future. When I was a young girl in school and asked what I wanted to be, the first answer came to my mind was to be a doctor or an engineer. Of course we understood at that time if you wanted to be something, we had to study very hard. I decided to study medicine. However, at that time people were encouraged to study in socialist countries like Russia or Romania. But I wanted to study either in the UK or the US. So I went to Britain for one year in which I did my English courses and then because of family reasons I came back to Sana'a. That time the best college was commerce and economic. So I joined that college and I did very well and I got my bachelor degree with honors. So that encouraged me to proceed in my studies. I proposed to my father that I wanted to study MA degree in the States and he did not mind of course as he encouraged me to do whatever I wanted in the frame of what was accepted in the society.

Initially it was very hard to travel alone due to some cultural prejudice that girls could not go on their own. My father solved that problem by asking my brothers to accompany me. I was lucky to find these circumstances to help me to go to the States and did my MA degree in management. Then I came back to

Sana'a and because my father was a businessman I was eager to master this activity. I always listened to my father about his business and how he did his business and success and I felt proud of that. That encouraged me to follow his same track. Of course when I finished my bachelor degree I was one of the best students and asked to be a teacher in University. I was happy then even though some faculties had some little bit prejudice against women, most of girls could not continue their higher studies. Of course they understood there were some cultural obstacles and may be economic problems related to the society. But for me the circumstances were so good; my father encouraged me and my doing-well in the University also helped. So I was nominated and entered the university teaching field. Of course that posed a challenge to me at that time as it was said woman could not do anything. So I took the challenge in my mind and I wanted to convey a message that women could do anything they want if they were given a good chance and opportunity to prove themselves. So I went to the States and did my MA and joined again the commerce faculty. Then I went to Egypt even though my father was hesitant for how I could go there alone but I was lucky once more. So, there I was able to obtain a PhD also in management. I got specialized in finance and my theme was "The Effect of Environment on the Private Sector".

I came back to be a professor at Sana'a University, teaching management. I have proved to others that women can get PhD. I had also to face a challenge that women cannot be in the field they want. Therefore, I wanted to be in the business field. I tried my best but I still have some concerns in my business. I established my new company in the manufacturing field. I have achieved some good points at the same time faced with challenges. The good aspect is that I can recognize the qualified persons and know how to deal with people and to deal with money. But at the same time I have challenges with the environment. Some people do not trust women as businesswomen. We try to convince them that we can do the job. However, it still needs a little bit hard work.

Q: What are the main difficulties that businesswomen usually face?

A: Women are facing challenges if they want to enter the market and partic-



Yemen Times reporter, Miss al-Fotih during an interview with Dr. Najat M. Jumaan, the vice-manager of MAJ Corp. & the manager of Yemen Feed Company.

ipate in economic development as well as to improve their well-being. They need to fulfill the qualification and they can enter the market as long as they are skilled and how the way of thinking is and understand how the system is. For myself, I look into myself. If I look outside, of course there are so many obstacles. What I can do where I can go. Most common impediments are cultural. People do not evaluate them very well. They look at them that they can do the job efficiently and they are not motivated. But I think these judgments of the society underestimate the woman capability. If they look at the woman as weak they will find a weak woman. But if they look at her as strong and support this point they will find a creative woman. But it becomes a trend to say that woman can do any job but unfortunately she is not given a chance or supported. We do not want words, we want actions

Q: Has the business life affected you personally?

A: Actually, it has added to my experience and other aspects add values to the person. For example some internal characteristics those persons are to be determined and to be good. I always like to face challenges. When I wanted to get my MA I pursued it by getting the PhD. Difficulties can be faced by women or men. But what we want to do is to be determined and you have to be clever enough to choose what you want to do. Sometimes there are things you should not do even if you want to do

them because they will be harmful. For women to pursue their education is excellent and search for best job is excellent as well as to improve themselves is excellent too.

Q: Do you think that Yemeni women have achieved all their rights?

A: This is good point. First of all what women want to do and what are the rights they want. They have to specify these rights and have to go for them. We do not want slogans like everybody says that. What are the principles and chances we want? We have to determine and then go. Nobody will stop women from what they want if it is consistent with and useful for the society. If you then want to do anything no one will stop you. If you want to be a doctor, you can be a doctor. No one will stop you.

Q: What are the most significant activities you have participated in?

A: As I joined activities in Rada'a I was participating in opening and supporting associations for women development. Besides, I worked in associations concerned with the handicapped.

I participated in some conferences in New York and Belgium on young entrepreneurs, which also added challenges to me as those conferences targeted young entrepreneurs in less-developed countries and there were 300 participants from 100 countries and I was nominated and awarded. This has given me more strength to complete the course I have started. As a professor at the Sana'a University I have participated in

scientific conferences in Amman and Egypt. I had a chance to visit Germany with Taiz Chamber of Commerce. I am member of Kanan Association too. As I am also a vice-manger for finance affairs at MAJ Corp. and General Manager of Yemen Feed Company.

I have taken part in GTZ activities concerned with small projects, mostly devoted to women issues. I have established my own project that focuses on how to connect between theories and applications.

Q: To what extent your ambitions go?

A: Ambitions do not stop at a certain point. As you achieve one, you want to achieve another. Earlier in my life I was ambitious to finish my higher studies. I finished my MA and started to think about PhD and then to establish my own project and make it successful. I am also eager to see people around me successful too.

Q: What is your message to the young Yemeni women?

A: Yemeni young women, if they want to be secure, they should get educated well and have a job and a dignity in life. They have to participate in economic development that comes by hard work, planning and learning. They should not waste time. They have to engage in race with time if they want really to pursue the wheel of development. Earlier is the better. And this message is not addressed only to women but men are also included.

The Road Ahead

Intelligent strategizing

BY RAIDAN A. AL-SAQQAF
r_saqqaf@hotmail.com

Many wonder, how the best do it? When it comes to business, what sets the bar of success? And more importantly; those who reach it, how do they do it? The answer lies in a simple concept; intelligent strategizing!

A strategy is the grand plan which you lay down and follow while you are doing business, a strategy is developed because you have competition with which you share resources and target similar segments of customers. There are three key players in formulating a business strategy, i.e. the business itself, the target customers, and the competition. Usually the broad objective of any business strategy is to achieve better performance through gaining a competitive edge above the competition. But how do successful people do it? Read on.

Successful businessmen know that it is critical to ensure that the strength points and competitive assets of the organization are set to match the needs of the targeted customers, in other words the organization has to improve its matching to its customers' needs and offer them more value than the competition. They also have to ensure that the target customers are able to see the difference between them and their competition, so that they can make the best suitable choice.

Nevertheless, most organizations know this and try to adopt such strategies, i.e. to ensure positive matching of customers' needs with organizational objectives, but how does the BEST do it? According to Marcus Buckingham, the Best managers emerge by first breaking all the rules and ignoring conventional wisdom; they create their own revolutionary management wisdom, for example they do not help a person overcome his weaknesses, in fact, they help him in bringing out the natural talents barred in him.

We know now how the successful do it and how the best do it, but how to be better than the best? To be better than the best demands discipline and focus, and above all intelligent strategizing, i.e. the ability to lay down breakthrough strategies, to set up trends and harvest them, to formulate intelligent brand building, to amuse and arrest the customers, to break the norms and shock the competition, with the help of an intelligent strategy.

An intelligent strategy is one that allows you to synchronize your organization's resources and competitive assets, with the help of unconventional wisdom that can offer you insights into ideas that cannot emerge with typical strategies, you have to break the rules that you follow while formulating your strategies to come up with a new and intelligent strategy that synchronizes your resources better.

Endnote: The successful try to create a competitive edge over their competitors, the best try to be innovative and make unconventional solutions, and to be better than them you need an intelligent strategy that can synchronize.

Though still limited, Trade unionist work provides Yemeni woman job opportunity, protection

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Woman representation in trade unionist area is an aspect of human rights, but it is still limited compared to men membership in trade unions. This is the present case in Yemen despite the fact that trade unionist activity in general is still weak and of limited sphere, especially by the mass organizations.

According to legislation in Yemen the woman has the right to join trade and professional unions existing in the country with the aim that women are offered larger scopes for entering fields of work in public life. Official figures reveal that women participation in trade unions leading bodies reaches 15 per cent, as has been mentioned in the national report issued by the National Supreme Committee for Human Rights.

The report, a copy of which the Yemen Times received, says the proportion of women participation in branches of general federation of trade unions in governorates reaches to ten percent and their participation in the central council of the trade union federation there are 11 women out of a total number of 115 male members.

There is not a single woman member at the executive office of the general federation of trade unions. Instead of that a committee was set up for the working woman comprises five members.

The report voices its criticism with regard to this limited participation as compared to the percentage of men for many reasons including:

- woman recent participation in trade unionist field,
- majority of women non-conviction of the avail of their participation in trade unionist work,
- woman's short-sightedness concerning the significance of the benefit she would gain from her participation in trade unionist

work and the opportunity of providing jobs for the unemployed women.

Nevertheless the report by the National Supreme Committee for Human Rights mentions that the republic's federation of trade unions and other unionist formations where woman is represented has lately comprehended the necessity of women participation in trade unionist work and that they have been given limited area in freedom of membership at he trade unionist bodies. Freedom to this joining has not risen to the level of engaging women in leading bodies. This is a matter necessitating enhancement of participation for the purpose of guaranteeing working women rights and defending their rights in work as well as protecting them against arbitrary discharge and harassment.

Thus pops a dire need for strengthening women role in trade unionist bodies for the protection of their rights in both practical and general life.

Vacancies

DAHMAN
RSM International
The sixth top auditing firm in the world

Due to the expansion of the firm's activities,
we seek to fill the following positions:

Senior Audit Manager
Assistant Audit Manager
First Auditor

The applicant should be with:

ACCA, ACA, CPA or IMA qualification
Minimum five years of field experience
Good command of Word and Excel Programs
Good command of English and Arabic languages

You can send your CV
not later than 15 May 2003

To:
Human Resources Manager
dahmanco@y.net.ye
Or
Fax: +967-1-214360

Words of Wisdom



"One of the key characteristics of working in the media is the concept of deadlines. Everything has a deadline. Everybody is under some kind of time pressure. While this pressure may not be good for one's health, it is a wonderful contributor for efficiency."

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



OUR OPINION

President's commitment is important

The violations in the parliamentary elections held on April 27 have been clearly mentioned in a number of reports, including the preliminary report of the NDI, which talked about "significant incidents of underage voting and other problems and irregularities". So it is inappropriate for anyone to deny them. What one needs to do now is to hold those who committed those violations accountable.

The elections are now over. We succeeded in gaining the minimal satisfaction of the world community concerning the credibility of the elections. However, so as to make future elections – soonest to be the local council elections next year – as trouble-free as possible, and this cannot be achieved unless the president has the commitment to do so.

According to the NDI report, the ruling party General People's Congress (GPC) was behind most of those violations. This makes the leader of the party – the president – responsible for putting an end to this phenomenon and having all those who participated in fraud or called for underage voting brought to justice.

The idea behind this is that the president is the president of all of us. He should be treating all parties equally under law, and understand that his role is instrumental in making any democratic experience a success.

Just as President Saleh was wise enough to commit himself to democratizing Yemen, he must stand against those who want to ruin or sabotage the democratic experience by committing such humiliating actions such as having tens of 10-year-old students lined up to vote for the ruling party, or giving "magical" pens to voters so as the ink would be erased automatically once the vote is made.

It is over for elections, but it is not over for those individuals or groups that have done so much damage to our democratically-held elections. Those must be punished, and the news that they were punished must come in the different media organs and newspapers. President Saleh must show his people and the world that he is committed to fighting those who abuse democracy in favor of any party, whether ruling or opposition.

This is why we had the title "Would the president instruct the investigation of cases of underage voting?" and this is why we call upon him again through this column to do something and show that those people will not go unpunished. We must regain the confidence that was partially lost in the last elections and have faith that next elections will be much more transparent and well-managed.

We may not achieve 100% perfect elections. But we can at least try. At the end of the day however, this cannot happen unless there is commitment from our president. Will he commit himself to achieving this?

I hope so.

The Editor

Could it be the beginning of a new era of freedom in the Middle East?

Admiring Yemen's passion for democracy



By EMMA BONINO

In the great hall where the President of the Republic of Yemen Ali Abdullah Saleh received the international organisations on April 23 on the eve of the general election held on April 27, it was not only the smell of incense that could be breathed, but also the new wind that is blowing through the Arab world. Although no-one has acknowledged it openly, apart from one or two courageous dissidents, the fall of Baghdad is beginning to have the same effect on this region as the fall of the Berlin Wall had on Eastern Europe. True, it would have been better if this new climate, this surprising desire for reform, had been brought about by the people of these countries rather than from the outside, through a war. But we would have to be deaf and blind not to notice that the downfall of Saddam Hussein is having an effect similar to an earthquake on the many corrupt, authoritarian regimes that rule this part of the world. They have not suddenly converted to democracy, they are simply afraid that after Baghdad it could be their turn: only a few days ago Qatar announced constitutional reforms, like Oman and Bahrain; in Jordan, too, elections will be held in the near future, two years after the king had practically dissolved parliament; Palestine finally has an authoritative government, and will go to the polls in a few months' time.

It would be unforgivable not to read these new signals and to continue with the same old policy, the policy that brought about the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein and the many other dictatorships in the region which, in the name of the war on the Zionists and the American imperialists, deprive millions of people, both Muslims and non-Muslims, of the right to freedom, and often of the right to life.

Unfortunately, if you look around to see who is present, or rather who is not present, in the hall in Sana'a where President Saleh is expressing his proud and justifiable satisfaction at the fact that Yemen is now holding democratic elections for the fifth time, far in advance of all the much richer and more highly-courted countries in the region, the opposite would seem to be true. That I am due to speak immediately after the President, despite the fact that I do not represent any European institution, but only the Transnational Radical Party, is the clearest sign. I have been invited, in fact, by the UNDP, in particular by the Election Support Project directed by Antonio Spinelli. I do not even represent the European Parliament, of which I am a member, for less than two weeks ago it cancelled the visit of the parliamentary delegation "for reasons of security" which have clearly not worried the other delegations, including the large delegation from the American National Democratic Institute. After stating so often over the last few months that democracy cannot be promoted or exported with bombs, Europe is absent in a country which, without many rivals in the Middle East, has set off on its own, with its own modest resources, on the slow and difficult path towards democracy.

Despite these absences, on Sunday April 27 more than 8 million men and women went to the polls in Yemen: a remarkable event in this region, where the nearby Saudi Arabia in particular has excluded women from public life and even banned them from driving.

I was a little bit embarrassed when I took the floor: although on one hand I wanted to congratulate the leaders of this extremely poor country, with a per capita income of \$490 a year, for having taken up the challenge of democracy in the face of widespread indifference, on the other hand I could not help pointing out a serious shortcoming in the current electoral process, that is the almost complete absence of women candidates, whose number is

even lower than in the previous elections. Only 11 out of a total of almost 1,300 candidates from 22 parties were women. In the previous legislature only two women had been elected, another two had been appointed by the Consultative Council and only one had held ministerial office, as Minister for Human Rights. Nor could I forget the widespread discrimination and suffering borne by the women of Yemen, from domestic violence to the effective privation of the rights of ownership and inheritance, from the tolerance of so-called "crimes of honour" to genital mutilation. The recent modification of the Yemeni constitution has further aggravated their situation: while previously it recognised the equality of all citizens before the law and prohibited all forms of discrimination, article 31 now states that women are the sisters of men and enjoy the rights and duties laid down by the Shariah and by the law. I could not fail to denounce this step backwards, all the more so in a country where social traditions and customs have often led to a restrictive interpretation of Islamic law, aggravating discrimination and violence towards women.

Once again, however, the country presented me with another pleasant surprise: President Saleh replied to my comments without any irritation, justifying the absence of women from the electoral process on the basis of traditions, but acknowledging that the situation must change. I was even more surprised when I learned that the whole discussion had been broadcast live on TV and shown again on the evening news. As a consequence the "women presence" in the political process has become automatically the main point of reference and discussion in all the meetings I had all week long with journalist, political leaders, diplomats from the region, national NGOs etc... and on Friday instead of visiting the narrow streets of Sana'a as a tourist I met a whole range of Yemeni women's groups, including the National Committee of Yemeni Women, a government body headed by Rashida Ali Al Hamdami, an energetic woman who is a co-sponsor of the anti-FGM appeal organised by "No Peace Without Justice" and "AIDOS". Together we discussed the conference we are organising on 21 June in Cairo as part of the STOP FGM campaign.

Almost all the women I met came wrapped in a sort of black overcoat and veils of various sorts: some were dark or coloured scarves, one or two wore no veils (Amal tells me that only twelve women in Sana'a go out unveiled), but once they took off their overcoats they revealed colourful, modern clothes, suits, trousers and fancy, sheer nylon stockings. They all had stories of battles and initiatives and funny, dramatic anecdotes to recount; they were all very much involved, with high hopes, in Sunday's elections.

This impression was confirmed by my visit on Saturday to the governorate of Al-Mahweet, around two hours from Sana'a, where there is a local branch of the Election Support Project. The road and the scenery are so beautiful they take the breath away: we were at around 2,800 meters, making our way along a winding road with terrifying steep drops and villages cut out of the mountainside. It was almost impossible to distinguish the houses from the rocks, apart from the white decoration around the doors and windows. (Wherever possible they have built terraces where they mainly grow the qat, a bush whose leaves they chew slowly and gradually roll into a ball in their left cheek. There is hardly an adult in Yemen without this lump on the cheek: the rite is performed in groups, in the afternoon, in interminable sessions that seem to bring life in the country to a halt. When chewed, qat leaves secrete a mild drug that brings about a sense of well-being, and there is not a single village in Yemen, even the tiniest, without a qat market.

All this happens in the light of day, there are no illegal dealers and chewing qat leaves does not lead to hard drugs; in the long run excessive use can lead to mouth infections and lower productivity, true, but these serious side-effects are nothing in comparison to the dramatic social and economic harm caused by the prohibition of similar substances in the civilised world. The main problem is that spending almost half their salaries on qat leaves is an unbearable burden on Yemeni families. The Government recognizes the problem, but luckily enough has not been tempted by the illusion of prohibition. At least not up to now.)

In all the places we visited the polling stations for Sunday's elections had already been set up. The election materials had already arrived, and the ballot papers included not only names and party symbols, but also photos of the candidates to help those unable to read. The polling stations, as in Ecuador, are different for men and women, and in the women's sections the election officers are also women. What struck me most, however, was that even in the most remote and inaccessible villages there were evident signs of the election campaign: blue banners with the sun symbol for the Isla party or the horse symbol for the party currently in power fluttered in the wind, as if there were a festival, the festival of democracy.

I leave the country before the final results are known, though the first indications are that the government party has won the majority of seats, but to be honest I am more interested in other things. I am reasonably sure, in fact, that the elections have taken place in a substantially regular, free manner. There have been a few incidents, and the ruling party has probably used various instruments of pressure to maintain power. But the mere fact that the people of Yemen, alone in this part of the world, have been able to choose their government in the respect (at least the formal respect) of freedom and secrecy, is of remarkable importance. This does not mean that Yemen is an earthly paradise or a fully-accomplished democracy. There is still a long way to go. I have read the worrying Amnesty International reports on torture, and I have always denounced the humiliation and violence to which Yemeni women are subjected. But despite these shortcomings the long process towards democracy is underway: it represents an uncomfortable model for the neighbouring countries, and its failure would bring great joy and relief to a lot of dictators and fanatics.

The outgoing Foreign Minister, whom I met the day after the elections, is convinced of this: together we discuss the Community of Democracies, an initiative in which I strongly believe and on which the Transnational Radical Party is working hard. Yemen was relegated by the Council of the CoD to "observer" status due, among other reasons – to the troubles during the 2001 elections; the government is now determined not only to win back its previous status, but also to become an active party to the initiative, supporting the extension of the current group of 10 convening countries and a review of the criteria for membership to make them more transparent and also open to appeal.

It is therefore now urgent that Europe should finally be politically involved, at the highest levels, in the developments in this country, supporting the delicate process towards democracy, and not only through financial aid, however invaluable and substantial. A tangible sign of this new interest would undoubtedly be the opening of a European Union delegation in Yemen. I hope that President Prodi will manage to find a place, among his many priorities, to fulfil immediately this commitment that the European Commission made several years ago, perhaps with the support of the Italian presidency in the second half of this year.

COMMON SENSE



By Hassan Al-Haifi

We still have a long way to go

Last week, the people of Yemen again went through the agonizing and sometimes deadly process of proving to our leaders that yes, we want democracy and now we want it for us and not just to make the ruling establishment look nice with the donors and the other members of the international community. Yet, the establishment will consider this to be one of their remarkable achievements, we should continue to be grateful for, notwithstanding all the negative attributes associated with government they have instilled, which we have come to "get used to", because the regime here and there allows for some token semblance of the democratic process. We say this knowing full well, that these elections will never be a real reflection of public sentiment towards the existing fait accompli, to which we have surrendered. It is imperative to note that the majority of the common folk, who this observer talked to all indicated that they are going to the polling station to make it clear that voting should be a way of life in Yemen that should stay. They knew full well that there is bound to a lot of manipulations, maneuvering and cutthroat tactics practiced by the big parties, which have yet to institute democratic process within their organizations let alone pass it on to the general institutions that make up government. It is really time that we take the matter of democracy seriously, for it is the only way that will safeguard our independence, lest some foreign power decides to send its armed forces to impose democracy on us, as an excuse for serving their own narrow interests. More important, democracy is Islam in all its manifestations, although we find that some of those parties that wear an Islamic cloak, still feel that it is alright to define democracy and Islam to suit their own political and to a large extent material ambitions. It is time to start showing some real transparency throughout all the institutions involved in the election process, from the political parties, to the government organs overseeing the process. The fact of the matter is that had the election process went on according to real democratic process, most of those elected would not have gotten elected: The public treasury should not work for any of the political organs, ruling or opposition, not to mention the independents, who really have to confront insurmountable odds just to get their candidacy accredited, let alone put up a fight against well entrenched political machines. Now the question arises, what is next? After all, the people have chosen people who have promised to uphold their grudges against the way things have been managed in this country. There is no question in this observer's mind that those who ran for parliament know full well what people are upset about, for they all promised to work for a change for the better. How? We do not know, but the results of the last election in some instances have shown that the really poor performers of the past were not allowed to take back their parliamentary seats. The people did not like their attitude when they were in office and their attitudes outside of office (Some of them went on to prove their failure by insisting to make chaos out of the democratic process, by attacking polling places and stealing the ballot boxes, because they could not handle their defeat in with any degree of sportsmanship. Thank God, that their communities indicated that they had enough of them!) It was regrettable that blood had to be spilled before everything was over, because of the fact that certain power brokers insist that government is theirs for the taking forever, and because they still view their power as being a right they can pass down from generation to generation. Therefore, one can easily conclude that if we can learn to overcome all the negative aspects that arose in this election, when the next elections come along, then we are on the road to fundamental developments, and the Yemeni people will have something to look forward to in the next bout. It is time that we pay attention to the development of awareness among the general population at least to let them know that democracy is their baby. At least they should know not to get fooled by those who break all their dignity by passing out food rations to them starting a couple of months before the elections. That is humiliating embezzlement and anathema to Islamic doctrine no matter how long a beard the culprits to this heinous crime have. Six years is indeed a long time to have to wait to see our hopes come to the surface to be exploited by political activists just a few weeks before the elections and bury them once they get into their "elected" seats.

للبيع

خطين هاتف نظام جي اس أم . معروضان للبيع

وارقامهما كالتالي:

(73236666) و (73736666)

لمزيد من المعلومات والاستفسار يرجى

الاتصال على الأرقام التالية:

(71700900) أو (03/203954)



Independent Cultural, Economic & Political Weekly
First English Newspaper in Yemen, founded in 1991
by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Sagqaf

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Walid Abdulaziz Al-Sagqaf

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a

Email: yementimes@yementimes.com
Website: http://www.yementimes.com

Branches:
Aden Bureau Chief:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346-596;
Fax: +967 (2) 347-056
Email: yaden@y.net.ye
Taiz Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156
Tel: +967 (4) 217-157
P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: ytaiz@y.net.ye
Hodeidah Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (3) 206-886

Regional Distributors

KSA:
Saudi Distribution Co.
Jeddah, Tel: 6530909
Tlx: 605350
P.O. Box: 13195

Qatar (Doha):
Dar Al-Sham Printing,
Publishing &
Distribution
Tel: 4654265
Fax: 4661865
P.O. Box: 3488

Dubai:
Dar Al-Hikma
Tel: 00971506589158
P.O. Box: 2097

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion and Op-Ed pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name and signature, address and telephone number. Letters should not exceed 2,000 characters in length. We reserve the right to edit letters and articles for clarity, style, length and legal contents. Any article or letter submitted cannot be returned to the writer under any circumstances.
- To advertise in the paper, contact the advertising department in any of the offices of the newspaper.

Ending major combat operations gives way to...

The hard tasks



BY MOHAMMED KHIDR
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
mmkhidr@yahoo.com

Six weeks after the beginning of Anglo-American military operations in Iraq, the U.S. president George W. Bush announced ending of the major combat operations there. This announcement ushers the beginning of a stage that is more difficult and harder than the actual military operations in Iraq. It is a hard task and stage not only for the allied forces but also for the Iraqi opposition factions, both those who were abroad and came with the invading forces and those inside. It is hard and bearing great challenges because it is a stage of reconstruction; first the development and services infrastructures and second the political life in prelude to establishment of a democratic parliamentary state. Baghdad fell militarily to the allied forces since April 9 and since then the whole situation is still unstable and normal life has not returned to Baghdad and the whole country. Everything in Iraq is still foggy and the entire picture is not clear yet. Despite the intensive military presence of the occupation forces the security situation is still out of full control. There are still looting and killing incidents here and there in Baghdad and many other cities in the country, most of these incidents happen under the very nose of the Anglo-American troops. The major security task taken by these troops is taking all measures and precautions to provide security for themselves alone, although according to Geneva conventions, the forces of occupation have to undertake keeping security and stability in that country in absence of any local government or power. So far the allied forces have not reinstated the Iraqi police and security forces to resume their duties in keeping security. There still only few Iraqi security members employed for this purpose. All ministries and government institutions, especially those relating directly to

the people basic needs such as water, electricity and health are still semi-closed. All members of the various military forces in Iraq are out of their units and constitute a huge army of unemployed people who have not received even their salaries for the past months of March and April. A consequence of which could force those unemployed people to commit various kinds of illegal acts to make for their basic needs to provide sustenance for their families, given the fact that majority of the Iraqi people are dependent on supplies provided for them in the program of oil for food endorsed by the UN according to the UN-Iraqi government memorandum of understanding. Perhaps the main reason behind delay of implementing the promises made by the American and British administrations before and during the war campaign on Iraq is the fact that the allied forces are fully suspicious of all the Iraqis and they deal with them not as civilians but rather as enemy soldiers in a state of war with them. He allied forces do not trust any citizen and always suppose that he would be attacking them because so far they have failed to create with them bridges of trust by undertaking all tasks leading to establishment of security and return to normal life in all walks of life in the country. In order to win confidence of the people the allied forces should be instructed to begin fulfillment of their promises to the Iraqi people when they said they came to "liberate" the country and the people from the former regime and not to behave as a force of occupation. All conduct of the allied forces in Iraq is seen as one of an occupation power. The allied force have to seek advice of the Iraqi political and social forces, whether those already inside Iraq or those who accompanied them in their military campaign and who constituted an opposition in exile, regarding the best ways and means for restoring normal life in Iraq. These people know well that Iraq's administrative technical machinery is enough to carry out running the country's various civil institutions and them that those people are skilled and well-trained and having an accumulated experience.

All civil servants and members of police and the armed forces should be summoned to join their institutions to begin running them again under a joint supervision of the Iraqi political personalities from inside and those who were abroad in cooperation with representatives of the allied forces. This should be a measure given topmost priority especially during the period until an Iraqi interim government is formed because it is very detrimental for both the Iraqi people and the allied forces to leave the situation so loose till the completion of an interim government. Re-employment of all Iraqi administrative machinery is very urgent now and those who are proved to have committed offences and abuse of power during the ousted regime could be interrogated and tried by Iraqi courts to receive the punishment they deserve. The majority of he people who worked, at various levels, with the former regime were not necessarily in accord with it or loyal to it in everything it did. Most of them criticized the regime's acts and policies in their private meetings but dared not oppose it because of its fiercely suppressive measures. Many members of the regime even some of those who were occupying senior civilian posts or military ranks were not really supporting the regime, therefore when they found out that the higher leadership of the regime was at the brink of collapse, they abandoned it and preferred not to support it. That attitude is an evident indicator that they hoped to get rid of that leadership. Some of them even offered help in ousting the leadership, and I'm sure the Americans and the British and leaders of the former opposition know them well.

Politically, all the Iraqi political forces have now to muster their efforts and join forces to speed up their consultations and practical measures to form and start the governance in Iraq and should not exclude any political organisations or parties. A good start and a new chapter of fraternal relationship should be inaugurated among all Iraq political factions, even the Baath party which was used by the regime as an umbrella of its rule. Tens of thousands of the Baath members have

SKETCHED OPINION



discarded the organisation of the party and formed an underground opposition which could not declare their opposing stand against the regime for fear of its oppressive measures. The Iraqis inside and those Iraqis abroad know well the individual Baathists who have committed or supported suppressive policy of the

former regime and those can be brought to justice to be tried on charges proved to have been perpetrated by them. The new regime in Iraq should not be based or founded on vengeance because it would lead to injustice and a cycle of violence and counter-violence. All the Iraqis all loyal and faithful patriots and love their

country and people very much and are ready to defend and build their country with an exception of very few compared to the population of Iraq. The new Iraq must be the best example of a people and land unity entertaining equal opportunities in all walks of life under a constitutional democratic regime.


Excellent Job Opportunity Yemeni Nationals Only

A leading trading company is seeking a General Manager for their operations in Sana'a, Yemen. The General Manager will be responsible for leading, planning, and controlling the company's activities and ensuring that budgeted sales and profit targets are met.

The ideal candidate:

- Has 5-8 years of experience as a General Manager or Operations Manager (preferably in a trading organization), but we are flexible to interview candidates with 3-5 years of experience in the trading business
- Has strong leadership, people management skills, and communication skills
- Is a university graduate preferably with an Engineering or Business Management degree
- Is fluent in Arabic and English languages, written and spoken

If you are the right candidate, please e-mail your resume to recruiting@commandinfosec.com or fax it to +967-1-413 743.



Al-Barh Cement Plant

Awarded Industrial quality prize, European Club France 1998
represents its heartfelt and faithful congratulations to the
President of the Republic,

Ali Abdullah Saleh

to the Yemeni people, on the occasion of the April, 27, the day of democracy
and to the Yemeni laborers on the occasion of the Labor's day, May, 1.

On behalf
Dr. Ali Mohammed Mugawar
General Manager of Barh Cement Plant

مصنع إسمنت البرح

الحاصل على شهادة الجودة الصناعية (النادي الأوروبي - فرنسا ١٩٩٨)
في السابع والعشرين من إبريل صنع شعبنا اليمني مجده الحضاري والديمقراطي وبهذه المناسبة الوطنية العظيمة
وبمناسبة عيد العمال العالمي الأول من مايو نتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة القائد الرمز

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

والى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني وإلى عمال بلادنا وعمال مصنع إسمنت البرح وهم يحتفلون بعيدهم العالمي الأول من مايو
تمنينا لبلائنا وشعبنا المزيد من التقدم والازدهار في ظل قيادته الحكيمة ونهجه الديمقراطي

المهنتون: مصنع إسمنت البرح

صنم د / علي محمد مجور
وكل عام والجميع بخير...



GENERAL MANAGER – BP OIL YEMEN Attractive Package for the right candidate

BP, one of the world's largest petroleum and petrochemicals groups, is seeking a mature and professional Yemeni for the post of General Manager, BP Oil Yemen, to manage the aviation business in Yemen. To qualify for this excellent career opportunity, you must be a Yemeni National; possess exceptional communication skills in both English and Arabic; be between 35 to 45 years of age; be degree educated; and have demonstrable management experience, preferably with a multinational company. You must have commercial awareness and bias for action, supported by good experience of working in Yemen.

Maintaining and developing strong relationship in Yemen with government bodies, local authorities, other stakeholders and your workforce is required, as are strong leadership skills. Equally important is the ability to grasp BP's operating philosophy and the ability to motivate others to work to BP's high Health, Safety and Environment standards.

As you will represent BP in Yemen, you will act as an ambassador for the Company, hence integrity and a commitment to conducting business in a professional and ethical manner is of paramount importance. The job is based in Aden, and you should be prepared to remain in Yemen for at least the next five years.

If you match the criteria and are looking to join a multinational company, please email your CV to bpmejobs@me1.bp.com or post your CV to the Attn: Assistant HR Administrator, BP Middle East, P. O. Box 1699, Dubai, UAE, within a week of appearance of this advertisement, clearly marking the envelope with the post being applied for.



الشركة التضامنية اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية (ييكو)

نتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية
الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس المؤتمر الشعبي العام

والى أبناء شعبنا اليمني

بمناسبة النجاح الكبير للانتخابات النيابية الثالثة في ٢٧ من أبريل والفوز الذي حققه المؤتمر الشعبي العام.
كما نتقدم بتهانينا الحارة إلى عمال وموظفي الشركة وعمال الجمهورية بمناسبة اليوم العالمي للعمال.

الحاج/ علي درهم
رئيس مجلس الإدارة

**Yemen United
Beverages Co. (YUBCO)**



Congratulates President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

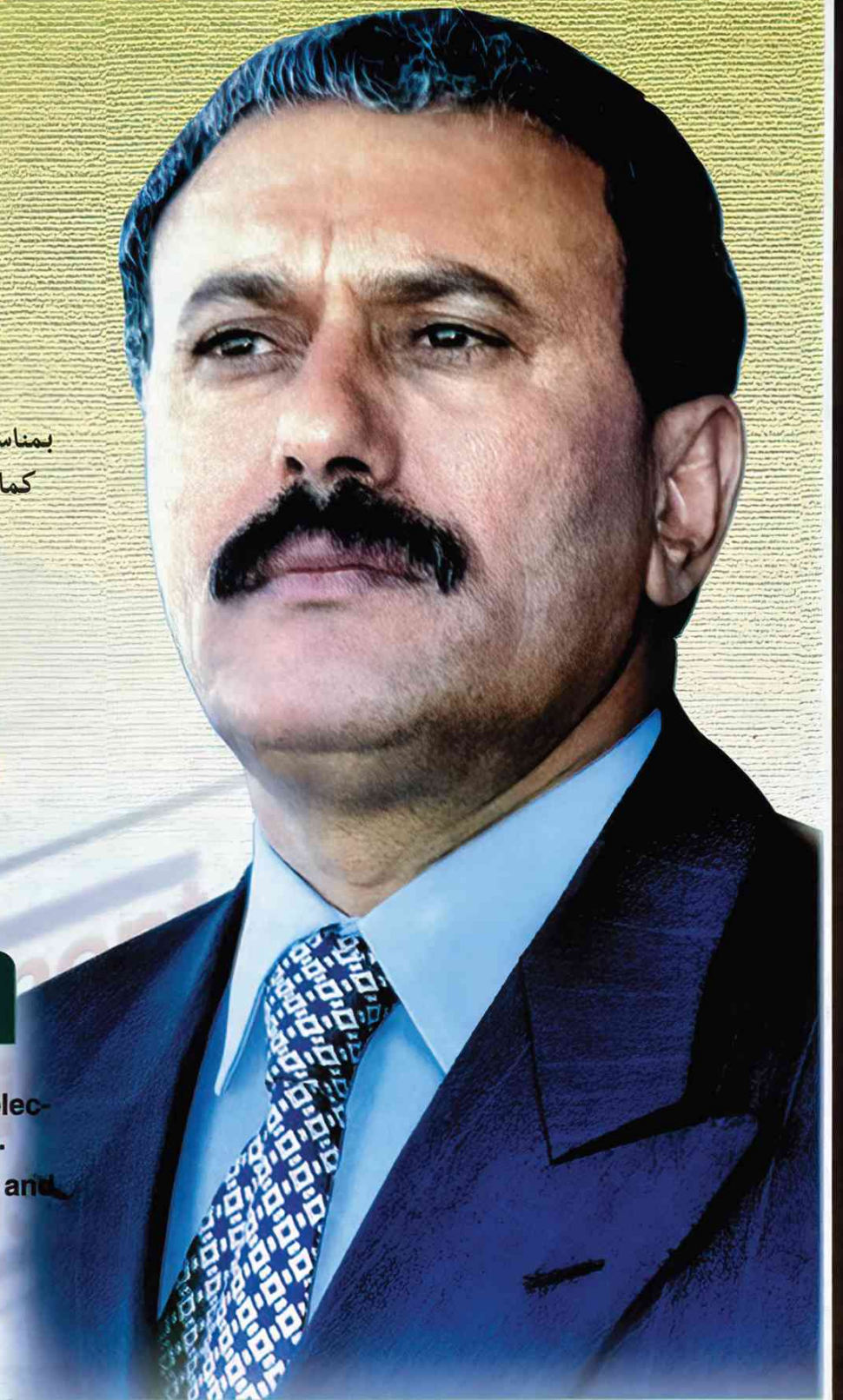
& the Yemeni People

On the occasion of the tremendous success of the 27 April parliamentary elections and the sweeping majority won by the People's General Congress.

We also present our heartfelt congratulations to the Company's employees and the Yemeni laborers on the occasion of the Labor's International Day

Many Happy Returns

Al-Haj. Ali Derhim
Chairman



الشركة التضامنية اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية (ييكو)



Hodeidah Office Tel: 238196
Tel: 967-3-311905/6/7/8
Fax: 967-3-311904-211720

P.O.Box: 3674 Hodeidah
Republic of Yemen

ص.ب. ٣٦٧٤ الحديدة
الجمهورية اليمنية

مكتب الحديدة ت: ٢٣٨١٩٦
ت: ٩٦٧.٣.٣١١٩٠٥/٦/٧/٨
فاكس: ٩٦٧.٣.٣١١٩٠٤

Maalla Plaza **AL-Waha Restaurant**

Family meeting point

ملتقى العائلة

Maalla-Main road
Aden - Republic of Yemen
Tel: 02-245610-245616
Fax: 02-245643
e-mail: maalla-plazacenter@hotmail.com

المعلا - الشارع الرئيسي
عدن - الجمهورية اليمنية
تلفون 02-245610-245616
فاكس 245643
البريد الإلكتروني: maalla-plazacenter@hotmail.com

WESTERN UNION MONEY TRANSFER
The fastest way to send and receive money worldwide.

بنك اليمن الدولي
INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

MasterCard Gold MasterCard

VISA

لأستلام وإرسال الأموال حول العالم في دقائق معدودة
خدمة التحويل في **ويسترن يونيون**
المؤسسة الأولى عالمياً لتحويل الأموال

Distinguished Banking Services...

خدمات مصرفية متميزة...

Some of our best Services:
• Safe Deposit Lockers
• Phone Banking Services

In the near future the following services will be added:
• ATM Services • Points of sale

بطاقات فيزا و ماستركارد
عالم حافل بالكثير من المزايا
والامتيازات لحاملي البطاقة

من خدماتنا:-
• خزائن حفظ الامانات
• خدمة الهاتف المصرفي
وعما قريب سوف تضاف الخدمات التالية:
• خدمة الصراف الآلي • خدمة نقاط البيع

المركز الرئيسي: ص.ب. ٤٤٤٤ هاتف: ٩٦٧-١-٤٠٧٠٠٠ فاكس: ٩٦٧-١-٤٠٧٠٢٠ فرع الزبيدي: ص.ب. ٤٤٤٤ هاتف: ٩٦٧-١-٤٠٧١٥٥ فاكس: ٩٦٧-١-٤٠٧١٥٥
ويسترن يونيون: هاتف: ٩٦٧-١-٤٠٧١٦٠ فاكس: ٩٦٧-١-٤٠٧١٥٩ البريد الإلكتروني: info@ibyemen.com الموقع على شبكة الإنترنت: www.ibyemen.com

Head Office: Sana'a - PO Box: 4444, Tel: 967-1-407000, Fax: 967-1-407020, Zubair Branch: PO Box: 4444, Tel: 967-1-407000, Fax: 967-1-407155 Western Union Tel: 967-1-407160, Fax: 967-1-407159 Email: info@ibyemen.com, Web site: www.ibyemen.com

بمناسبة يوم عيد العمال العالمي

تتقدم شركة كنيديان نكسن يمن المحدودة

ممثلة بالسيد / فل ميلر (الرئيس والمدير العام) والسيد / جميل العريقي (المدير الإداري والعلاقات الحكومية) وبقية العاملين بخالص التهاني القلبية للمساعدة التنفيذية للشركة:

الأخت / ملاك حسن زبارة

التي نالت تكريم

الموظفة المثالية

لهذا العام ٢٠٠٣م.

CANADIAN nexen

On the occasion of the Labor's Day

Canadian Nexen Yemen Ltd.

represented by

Mr. Phill Miller, President & General Manager and
Mr. Jamil Ariki, Administration and GR Manager
as well as the entire staff presents their warmest wishes to the Company's Executive Assistant:

Miss. Malak Hassan Zabarah

who's honored as

The Outstanding Employee

of the year 2003.

Taiz University

Represented by its Rector **Dr. Hussain Al-Irayani**
Vice rectors,, all academic staff and employees
presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to

Ali Abdullah Saleh

to the Yemeni people, on the occasion of the April, 27, the day of democracy
and to the Yemeni laborers on the occasion of the Labor's day, May, 1.

Many Happy Returns

جامعة تعز

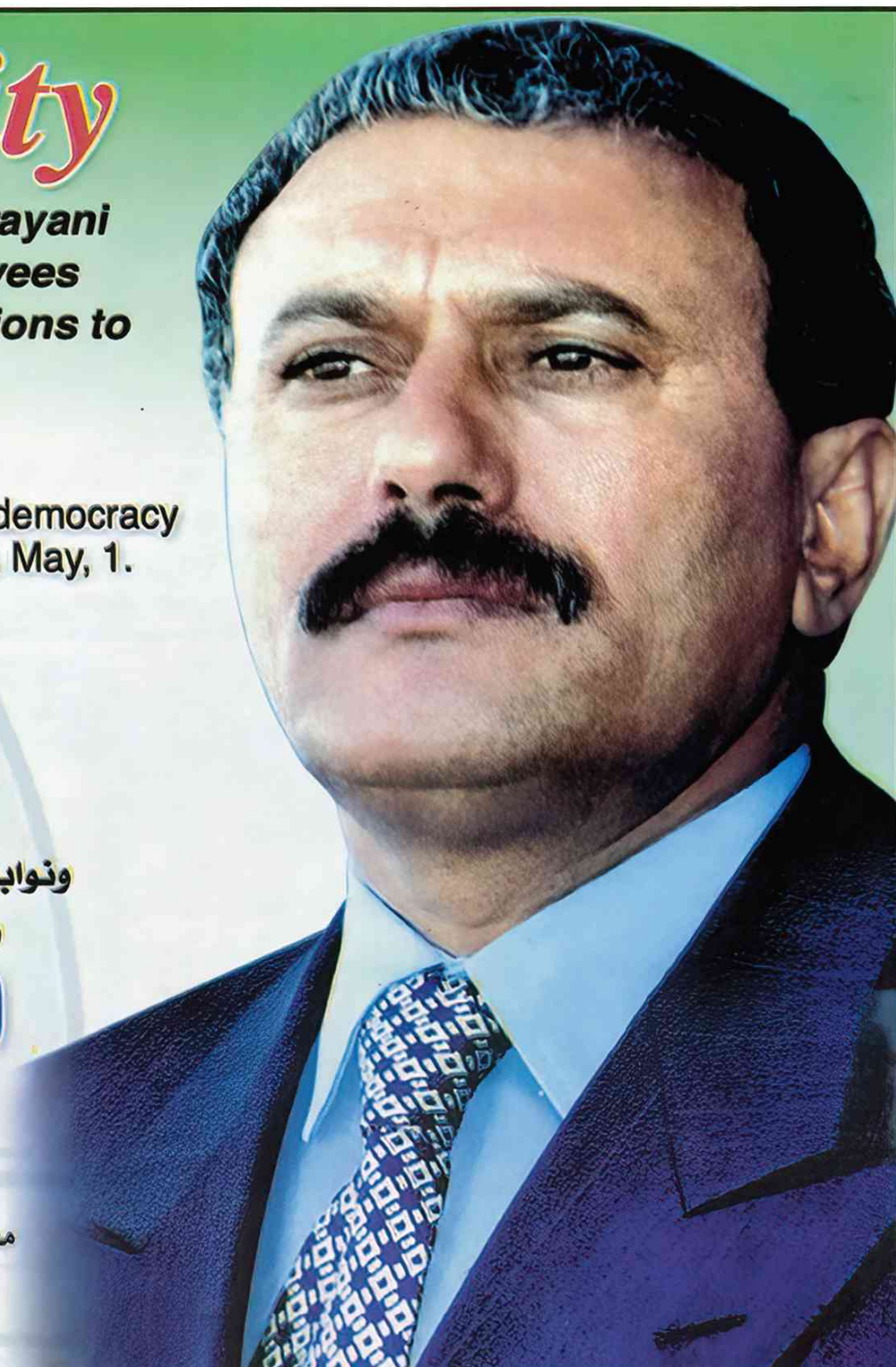
د / حسين الأرياني - رئيس الجامعة

ونوابه والأمين العام وأعضاء هيئة التدريس وجميع العاملين في الجامعة
يتقدمون بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة النجاح الكبير للإنتخابات النيابية الثالثة في ٢٧ من أبريل.
وإلى أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم ، وإلى عمال بلادنا وهم يحتفلون بعيدهم العالمي
متمنين لبلدنا ولشعبنا المزيد من التطور والرفق في ظل القيادة الحكيمة والنهج الديمقراطي ...

وكل عام والجميع بخير...



Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Yemeni local press this week has intensified its coverage of the parliamentary elections events that began on 27 April to select a new parliament. The coverage included the elections process throughout the country and the incidents and excesses that accompanied them especially because of the heated competition between the main parties; the GPC ruling party and the major opposition Congregation for Reform (Islam) party.

The coverage has captured the main headlines of press front pages on the main developments and incidents that accompanied the elections process. Columnists and writers almost devoted their writings and columns to analyze elections and expectations on results of polling throughout the country. The other heated topic tackled by the Yemeni press this week is the developments following the Anglo-American war on Iraq and its occupation by the allied forces. The press coverage also included the demonstrations and incidents taking place between Iraqi citizens and the allied forces deployed particularly inside the Iraqi cities and towns.



RAY weekly,
organ of the Sons
of Yemen League
party, 29 April
2003.

Main headlines:

- Increased tension, expanded circle of dealings at undecided constituencies
- RAY party mourns late Dr Faris bin Jaradi
- One woman in the next parliament
- GPC scores majority, an Islah surprise in the capital
- "Al-Arabiyah" offers minister al-Sahaf a job
- The NDI assesses the elections
- Qatar's referendum on a constitution.

The newspaper's editorial says nothing is special about the elections except that they came after the pitched battles have decided the situation in Iraq and toppled the regime in Iraq, an event that shook the stagnant waters inside many forces and personalities. Because the elections came after the first shock of the political earthquake the term of "change" has gained much ground in the political and information address of a good number of political parties, especially by the two main parties competing for the seats in the parliament, the GPC and the Islah. RAY party has for many years adopted that slogan as an axial issue for taking the homeland out of the choking crisis and to move towards keeping pace with the age and requirements of its changes. The party feels happy for this quantitative change in others attitude that will make them closer to reality about the international developments that dictate inevitability of changes. If the concept of change gets out of the circle of slogans to practical application, that would be a significant turning-point in the history of Yemen.



Al-Shoura weekly,
organ of the
Yemen People's
Forces Union 27
April 2003.

Main headlines:

- April 27, the people's opportunity for change
- Millions of voters choose the new parliament
- Flagrant bias of official media
- Big success for the "Union" candidate in Hajja
- GPC doubled number of the poor to nine millions.

The writer Suad al-Qadassy said in her article that the woman participation in decision-making occupies a special position within the analysis of her conditions as seen by perspective of the social gender that aims at enabling both man and woman to get the social opportunities and rights. It aims at having their effective and complete participation in all social activities leading to realization of overall development and the required social change.

Ms al-Qadassy maintains that despite the available democratic margin and regarding the rights granted to the woman in the society and concerning the available constitutional and legislative institutions, defining mechanisms of decision-making, its operations in Yemen are still characterized by:

- decisions at all levels to the highest ranks of the state are taken by the dominating elite of men. Thus they reflect a fatherly vision of the male interests,
- discrimination against women in the society leads to doubling the negative impact of the general policies against the woman. This discrimination affects women ability to gain economic, social, and political

opportunities and rights and this leads to the loss of potentials.

Continuation in dividing work on a basis of gender deprives women from gaining rights equaling them with men and leads to distancing them from taking part in economic, social and political activities and decision-making.



Al-Balagh weekly,
29 April, 2003.

Main headlines:

- British newspaper: Tareq Aziz "sleeping spy" for the allied forces
- Dr al-Eryani: Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein al-Ahmar, Speaker of the next parliament
- The warns against cult of personality of rulers, to learn from the Iraqi lesson
- Russian parliament deputy speak-

er: Saddam Hussein in Iraq, back to power after a year

- Elections results: Sweeping majority for the GPC then Islah and the YSP
- U.S. Defense Secretary: We will redeploy our armed forces in the Gulf in line with Washington interests.

The editor in chief says in his article thus the polling operation for the new parliament has come to an end in calm atmospheres despite some simple incidents here and there, but the general atmosphere was calm despite the fierce media war the political arena has seen a day before the elections. With the end of the polling operation there are some points that should be mentioned:

The first point is the GPC's loss in nine constituencies in the capital. This is an indicator that must be studied. It means that the candidate and his party have private interests they want to obtain through elections. Generally speaking it can be said that the parties' competition was not based on the electoral platforms but rather a competition between partisan personalities and candidates' individual practice.



Al-Mihag weekly,
organ of the GPC,
28 April 2003.

Main headlines:

- Parliamentary elections: strong competition, large turnout and discipline
- Vote counting indicators point to GPC advance
- President Saleh: We want all par-

ties represented in the parliament, Democratic approach prevents conspiracies against rulers and peoples

- El-Eryani: Yemeni voter has absolute freedom in choosing the candidate
- SCER: Small incidents accompanied the polling operation.

Columnist Dr Abdulaziz al-Maqaleh thinks perhaps the Yemenis were luckier than their other Arab brethren in other countries during these critical moments in history. He says we have found the river of elections to wash with its water our souls

and agonies resulting from the tragedy that befell the sisterly country Iraq. The elections have consumed our time in their preparation, predicting their results and taking part in meetings and mass festivals. Our exceptional luck has made us preoccupied by the elections and turn our sights towards the future and democracy as it is one of the ways to salvage ourselves from the problems suffered by the countries whose peoples and regimes live in different worlds. The democracy which I mean is not that of the American version nor did it come to appease its furious bull. It is the democracy that

came to satisfy aspirations of the people and in application of the constitution principles and goals of the national struggle movement fixed since the forties. If this is the third attempt in the field of embodying the Yemeni parliamentary experiment since the unification, tens of Arab and friendly observers see in it an advanced step exceeding the previous experiments especially in regards preparation, response and rationality of competition. Some predict that these elections would result in a distinguished parliament in which all political spectra would take part.

WAN HAI CONTAINER LINE

خط وانهاي للحاويات



VESSEL ARRIVAL NOTICE FOR THE MONTHS

May & June 2003

إشعار عن وصول البواخر خلال شهري

مايو ويونيو 2003م

VESSEL ROUTE/PORT ROTATION:

WEEKLY SERVICE FROM:

Singapore - Port Klang - Direct to Hodeidah

خدمة أسبوعية من:

سنغافورا - بورتكلانج - مباشرة إلى الحديدة

نقل البضائع من:

الصين - كل موانئ شرق آسيا.

CARGO ACCEPTED FROM:

Mainland China, All Far East Ports.

VSL NAME	ETA HODEIDA	الوصول إلى الحديدة	اسم الباخرة
M.V. EAGLE EXPRESS	10 th May. 2003	١٠ مايو ٢٠٠٣م	إيجل اكسبرس
M.V. WAN HAI 262	17 th May. 2003	١٧ مايو ٢٠٠٣م	وانهاي ٢٦٢
M.V. QI YUN HE	24 th May. 2003	٢٤ مايو ٢٠٠٣م	كيونهي
M.V. LT POWER	31 st May. 2003	٣١ مايو ٢٠٠٣م	ال تي باور
M.V. EAGLE EXPRESS	7 th JUNE. 2003	٧ يونيو ٢٠٠٣م	إيجل اكسبرس
M.V. WAN HAI 262	14 th JUNE. 2003	١٤ يونيو ٢٠٠٣م	وانهاي ٢٦٢
M.V. QI YUN HE	21 st JUNE. 2003	٢١ يونيو ٢٠٠٣م	كيونهي
M.V. LT POWER	28 th JUNE. 2003	٢٨ يونيو ٢٠٠٣م	ال تي باور

Contact Sole Agent in Yemen:

1- Middle East Shipping Co. Ltd.

(Head Office - Hodeida)
P.O.Box. 3700, Al-Tahreer, Hayel Saeed Building
Tel. 03-203977/06, Fax: 03-203911, Mobile: 71231509
E-mail: mideasthod@y.net.ye

لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الاتصال بالوكلاء الوحيدين في اليمن:

١- شركة الشرق الأوسط للملاحة المحدودة (المكتب الرئيسي - الحديدة)
ص.ب. ٣٧٠٠ الحديدة - التحرير، عمارة هائل سعيد
ت: ٠٣/٢٠٣٩٧٧/٠٦، فاكس: ٠٣/٢٠٣٩١١، سيار: ٧١٢٣١٥٠١
بريد الكتروني: mideasthod@y.net.ye

2- Middle East Shipping Co. Ltd. (Sana'a Branch)

P.O.Box. 12373, Sana'a, Al-Zubairy St., Al-Saeed Trading Center.
Tel. 01-202874/81/90 - Fax: 01-202883, Mobile: 71711024
E-mail: marketing4@y.net.ye

٢- شركة الشرق الأوسط للملاحة المحدودة (فرع صنعاء)
ص.ب. ١٢٣٧٣، صنعاء، شارع الزبيري، مركز السعيد التجاري
ت: ٠١/٢٠٢٨٧٤/٨١/٩٠، فاكس: ٠١/٢٠٢٨٨٣، سيار: ٧١٧١١٠٢٤
بريد الكتروني: marketing4@y.net.ye

عزاء ومواساة

أحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة للأستاذ

سلطان حزام العتواني

عضو مجلس النواب

ب وفاة المغفور له - بإذن الله - والده

حزام شمسان العتواني

تغمده الله الفقيد بواسع رحمته وأسكنه فسيح جناته

وألهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان.

«إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون»

وليد عبد العزيز السقايف، الشيخ أحمد ضبعان، م. فيصل ضبعان.

محمد حمود شمسان، محمد شائف، فيصل حمود، وكافة آل ضبعان

وجميع موظفي صحيفة يمن تايمز

ميرورك الثقة

نزف أسمى آيات التهاني
والتبريكات للأستاذ الفاضل /

علي قائد الوافي

مرشح المؤتمر الشعبي العام



الدائرة (58) محافظة تعز

بفضوه بعضوية مجلس النواب وتبله ثقة الناخبين في الدائرة

المهنتون:

الأستاذ/ياسر المياضي، نقيب/منصور المياضي.

عبد الجبار الصليحي، نقيب/طاهر المياضي.

أنور المياضي، خالد الحميدي، نبيل المياضي، إبراهيم الصمدي

Vacancy

An establishment seeks an employee to fill the vacant position of layout and design technician.

Job requirements:

- Excellent knowledge in graphics & layout design on Adobe photoshop.
- Excellent English/Arabic typing skills
- Bachelor degree in any field
- Experience in graphics and designing and editing
- Good English is preferable.

Those who meet the above requirements are advised to call and arrange to an appointment.

to arrange for interview call, Tel. 268661

وظيفة شاعرة

مؤسسة يمنية رائدة تعلن عن حاجتها الى موظف للعمل في التصميم والاعراف الفني، يشترط فيه:

- اجادة استخدام برنامج الفوتوشوب
- اجادة الطباعة عربي/انجليزي
- حاصل على الشهادة الجامعية
- يفضل من لديه لغة انجليزية

فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة سرعة الاتصال

على تليفون رقم 268661 لتحديد موعد المقابلة

Preliminary statement of the NDI International Election Observer Delegation to Yemen's April 27 legislative elections



This preliminary statement is offered by the international election observer delegation organized by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) to Yemen's April 27, 2003 elections for members of its House of Representatives. The delegation, totaling 30 observers from 11 nations in Europe, North America, South America, the Middle East and North Africa, visited Yemen from April 22 to 29. It included political leaders, present and former elected officials and experts in human rights, election processes and Yemeni history and politics.

The purposes of the delegation were to express the international community's interest in and support for a democratic election process in Yemen and to offer an accurate and impartial report on the character of the election process as far as it has developed. The delegation conducted its assessment on the basis of international standards, comparative practices for democratic elections and Yemeni law.

The delegation wishes to emphasize that at this point NDI does not intend to render a conclusive assessment of the process, given that the tabulation of results for the House of Representatives elections have not been completed and any electoral challenges that may be lodged remain to be addressed. NDI does not seek to interfere in the election process. Ultimately, it will be the people of Yemen who determine the meaning and validity of the elections.

Summary of observations

The April 27 elections represent another significant step forward on Yemen's path toward democracy; however, sustained and forceful efforts must be undertaken to remedy critical flaws in the country's election and political processes.

These elections for the House of Representatives are the third legislative elections since Yemen's unification in 1990. They were marked by enthusiasm and determination by Yemenis to exercise their right to vote and freely choose their representatives. This deepening sense of democratic entitlement is an important indication of Yemen's progress as an emerging democracy. The elections also demonstrated a number of other positive developments, which are discussed in more detail in following sections. Nonetheless, the atmosphere of anxiety in the run-up to the elections caused by persistent violence, as well as heavy-handed and coercive measures on election day by elements of the ruling General People's Congress in many polling centers across the country, significant incidents of underage voting and other problems and irregularities are troubling. While the vote tabulation is still underway and electoral appeals that may be lodged cannot yet be addressed, concerted steps to ensure the credibility of this election process and longer-term efforts to ensure the integrity of the political process are essential to further democratic progress.

Positive Developments in Yemen's Election and Political Processes: Among the positive developments surrounding these elections are:

Election day was relatively violence free with, according to the SCER, 14 wounded and three dead as a result of election day violence. This reduction in violence resulted in part from: improved election administration; the declaration by the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referenda (SCER) of April 27 as a "weapons free day;" the joint press conference of the Chairman of the SCER and the secretary-generals of the three main political parties broadcast two nights before the elections, calling for elimination of election-related violence; and the entering into a voluntary code of conduct by political parties on the eve of the official election campaign period, even though its impact was limited by its late adoption.

There were significant advancements in the professionalization of the SCER, including development of a professional secretariat and impressive improvements in both logistical preparations and the performance of officials at the polling station level (sub-commissions) compared to past elections.

A computerized voter registry was completed, with photos on the voter lists that match new voter identification cards. Voter registration of women was increased to over 43 percent of the registry, and electoral safeguards were added, including transparent ballot

boxes, counting of ballots at the polling center for the first time, announcing results on the spot and providing copies of results (tallysheets) to candidate agents.

Generally, voting procedures were well administered, due to the dedicated performance by thousands of men and women election officials at the majority of polling stations (sub-commissions) observed by the delegation on election day.

All political parties participated in this election process, as compared to the boycott by Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) and several smaller parties in the 1997 legislative elections. There was active dialogue between the SCER and the political parties. There also was constructive dialogue among the parties and the SCER in the run-up to the elections, although the dialogue started late in the process.

A festive atmosphere existed in many places in the lead up to the polls and on election day, which demonstrated a sense of excitement and multi-party political competition, including the participation of independent candidates.

A generally sound legal framework for elections is provided by the new election law and other election-related laws, although some important modifications are warranted.

Domestic nongovernmental organizations mobilized over 25,000 accredited election monitors, and three important domestic election observing organizations cooperated in monitoring the voter registry, media monitoring, monitoring the nomination and election campaign periods and election day processes. Also, the SCER was open to and encouraged the role of domestic election monitors.

Flaws in Yemen's Election and Political Processes: A significant number of critical flaws are apparent in Yemen's election and political processes that must be addressed effectively and in a sustained fashion if democratic progress is to be advanced, otherwise public confidence in Yemen's commitment to democracy could be damaged. NDI delegates noted patterns of election law violations including political intimidation, underage voting, inappropriate behavior by security forces, vote buying, and obstruction by GPC counting commissioners. Serious incidents were witnessed in Sana'a, Aden, Ta'iz, the Hawdramout and elsewhere. It should be noted that it is difficult to assess the electoral effect of the observed violations, and, as of this writing, a number of the problems noted in this statement appear to be being rectified, testifying to the improved nature of the election process compared to 1997. Nevertheless, there are serious problems that must be addressed which include:

The effect of persistent political violence over the years in Yemen has created a state of anxiety that hinders robust political competition and curtails political participation. Even though there was substantially less violence in the run-up to the 2003 polls, there were seven deaths and 40 people injured during the voter registration period, 14 gun battles with five wounded in the immediate pre-election period and, according to the SCER, 14 wounded and three dead as a result of election-day violence. The relatively high level of apprehension about political violence combines with threats and coercion to increase the potential impact on citizens' decisions about whether to stand for office and how to exercise their choice on election day.

There was evidence in numerous polling centers on election day of coercive tactics that undermined the integrity of the process, for example:

The actions of GPC "work teams" at the women's polling areas in Sana'a Constituency #10, where over 30 women GPC activists (wearing GPC stickers and some wearing GPC hats) led women from the polling center entrance to their polling station (sub-commission), placed GPC stickers on many of them, campaigned up and down lines from the polling stations' doors and approached women immediately as they exited their sub-commission after voting, may well have had an undue influence on voters, as well as on activists of another party who com-

plained to NDI observers of being intimidated by these work teams. No election official nor any security official attempted to stop this obvious violation of the election law's prohibitions against campaigning on election day and attempting to influence the choice of voters in polling stations; similar tactics were used in other locations in Constituency #10.

In Sana'a Constituency #1, NDI election observers witnessed vote buying which involved underage voters. Outside the sub-commission two individuals were exchanging money and reacted immediately to disassociate themselves from each other when the observers approached. Several minutes later, young men who admitted to being in 10th grade (approximately 15 years old), who had fingers inked from voting, then approached one of the men, holding out their hands, as if requesting payment.

Troubling examples of improper voting were brought to the attention of the delegation, and it witnessed instances of security forces interfering in the process; for example:

In Sana'a Constituency #10, a domestic election monitor and all three election officials told NDI observers of 80-100 persons from the police academy marking their ballots in the open for the ruling party within view of their superior officers, even though the election officials instructed the voters to go into the voting booths. Security personnel attempted to prevent the domestic monitor from describing this to NDI observers, and they entered this sub-commission uninvited, attempting to interfere with the officials describing this to the NDI team.

In Sana'a Constituency #1, plainclothes unaccredited security personnel were seen frequently speaking to voters, leading voters from the entrance of the centers directly up to the polling booth, sometimes past waiting voters in long lines, and were highly involved in procedures on election day, including the resolution of disagreements. Although the NDI observers could not determine the influence of these security personnel on the outcome of the election in this sub-commission, their presence and involvement in the process, lack of accreditation and absence of uniforms or security identification does not comport with the law or standards for democratic elections.

The incidence of underage persons being entered onto the voter registry compromised the integrity of the election process. The SCER estimates that at least 150,000 to 200,000 underage voters were entered on the voter registry. If concentrated more heavily in certain constituencies, these underage voters could have made a difference in the electoral outcome in some constituencies. While it is not possible for the delegation to determine the effect of illegal voting by underage persons, practically all NDI observers noted significant numbers of obviously underage voters.

At a significant number of vote counting commissions (where all ballot boxes are taken for counting within a voting center) and at constituency level tabulation centers (Main Commissions), the integrity of the election process was brought into question by the actions of appointed GPC commissioners, who blocked the count by walking out when another political party seemed likely to win the vote. This behavior was a blatant misuse of the legal requirement that all three members of the commission must be present for the count to proceed. In some commissions the count was blocked for as many as 12 hours; the counting and tabulation process restarted, which demonstrates corrective action as a result of interventions from national leadership; however, at this time it is not yet known whether the results were affected by the problems.

In just one specific example at a voting center in Aden Constituency #23, vote counting was stopped after gunfire was heard and the center evacuated. At 12:05 p.m. counting resumed, showing Islah heavily in the lead. Some time later, the GPC candidate showed up at the commission screaming that a fraud was taking place. A shot was fired outside the commission, and security per-

sonnel ordered the facility cleared of all people. NDI observers reluctantly left, but remained outside the center; when they returned they noted that the ballots seemed to have disappeared.

Vote counting was stopped by GPC counting commissioners in Sana'a constituencies 15, 11, 12, 18 and 19, and in several other constituencies around the country.

State control over Yemen's broadcast media, as well as three national newspapers and all but one of the country's printing presses allows the government to dominate political news reporting. Media monitoring by domestic election observer organizations of national television and radio broadcasts in six governorates (provinces) documents pro-government bias that undermines the positive effect of free access to state media provided to political parties in the 19-day official election campaign period. The allocation of access time to broadcast party platforms (provided to each party that qualified more than 10 candidates) is further undermined by the editing from the broadcasts of any criticism of other political parties or the government; the legitimate state interest in preventing hate speech or incitements to violence is thereby overextended to curtail legitimate political expression. This is more troubling in light of the investigating, charging and imprisoning of 30 journalists last year and the closing of three opposition newspapers, according to the US State Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices.

While the legal framework for elections is generally positive, a number of important modifications are warranted. For example, Yemen's constitution (article 62) and the election law (sections 24 and 53) require that each of the 301 constituencies for the House of Representatives respect equality of the vote by having equal populations, with a variation of not more than plus or minus five percent; however, the population of constituencies varies far beyond this requirement and generally accepted international practices. In Sana'a alone the constituency populations vary from a low of 18,799 registered voters to a high of 59,707, and the problem has a national scope. While the delegation did not attempt to analyze any political impact of districting issues, the population disparities violate equality of the vote.

Yemen was the first country on the Arab Peninsula to enfranchise women. Women not only have the right to vote but progress was made this year in increasing the number of women on the voter register to over 43 percent of the total, from 1.8 million to 3.4 million women on the voter rolls. However, the number of women candidates for the House of Representatives has declined from 21 in the 1993 elections to 17 in the 1997 elections to just 11 in these elections. While cultural traditions tend to limit women's participation in public life, this year's added requirements for qualifying independent candidates hindered an important avenue for women candidatures, and the political parties failed to take meaningful steps to promote women candidates within their ranks nor did they successfully complete negotiations to set aside a number of seats for women.

In order to contribute to discourse about both immediate and longer-term steps to remedy flaws and build upon strengths in Yemen's election and political processes, a number of recommendations are offered at the end of this statement. NDI will continue to monitor electoral related developments and will issue its final report on Yemen's 2003 election process in the near future. This and other NDI reports and materials on Yemen can be found on the Institute's website at www.ndi.org.

The delegation and its work

The delegation held a series of extensive meetings with government and electoral officials, political and civic leaders and representatives of the international community in Sana'a. Among the individuals and organizations that the delegation met were: President of the Republic Ali Abdullah Saleh; Chairman of the SCER Khalid Al Sharif, other members of the SCER and members of its lead staff; the general secretaries of the General People's Congress (GPC), Yemen Congregation for Reform (Al-Islah), Yemen Socialist Party (YSP); leaders of other political parties that are members of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP - a six-party coalition including Islah and YSP), the Alliances National Coordination

Council for Opposition (NCC, a seven party coalition including the GPC) and other parties; leaders of domestic non-partisan election monitoring organizations, including the Civic Democratic Initiatives Support Foundation (CDF), School for Democracy and Youth Center (YC); and the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union and other representatives of the international community concerned with the elections.

On April 25, NDI observers deployed to the following cities: Sana'a City and Sana'a Governorate; Aden; Ta'iz; Mukalla; Seyoun City; Lahej; Hodaidah; and Ibb. The types of meetings conducted in Sana'a were replicated at the local level by the deployed teams. On election day, the teams observed the voting and counting process around the country in more than 250 polling stations (sub-commissions), counting centers and constituency tabulation centers (Main Commissions). Following the election, the observer teams returned to Sana'a to share their findings and contribute to the assessment and recommendations included in this statement.

NDI believes that an accurate and complete assessment of any election must take into account all aspects of the electoral process, in addition to the political context in which it takes place. These include, among other issues to be addressed in NDI's final report:

The legal framework for the elections;

The voter registration process;

The campaign period, including the campaign environment, media access and coverage and other elements;

The voting process;

The counting process;

The tabulation and announcement of results;

Resolution of election complaints and appeals and the application of sanctions for election violations;

The process for the seating of winners of the elections.

NDI's work since 1993 with Yemeni political parties and civic organizations to help them strengthen their participation in electoral processes, the Institute's offering of advice to electoral authorities in the last year to help increase electoral integrity and NDI's observation of past Yemeni elections all contributed to this delegations understanding. Recent NDI activities have included: political party development and campaign training at the local and national levels; ongoing consultations with the SCER on the voter registration campaign and preparations for the April elections; and support for non-partisan domestic monitoring of the voter registration period and of election day. The activities of this delegation were separate from these other programs but have been informed by them, and the delegation cooperated with domestic monitoring organizations as part of its observation efforts.

Recommendations

From NDI's experience in more than 50 countries in transition toward democracy, it is clear that confidence in elections and broader political processes and a perception of fairness are as important as the letter of the law. The government and ruling party have a special responsibility therefore not only to ensure that the election process is administratively correct and minimum international standards are met, but that the process is free from even the perception of unfairness. At the same time, all parties share an obligation to respond to the challenge of entering constructive partnerships to create real democratic progress. In Yemen, the government, election authorities, political parties and civic organizations have all committed themselves to developing an open society and pluralist political competition. These elections demonstrate clear progress in these respects. It is in this context and in the spirit of international cooperation that the NDI offers the following recommendations.

The SCER and its subordinate electoral commissions should do everything possible to complete immediately the vote tabulation process, announcement of results, and declaration of winners for the April 27 elections. Candidate and political party representatives, domestic election monitors, and others, should be included in every step of this process in order to ensure transparency and to build confidence in the outcome of the elections.

The SCER should review all inci-

dents of election day problems, and develop measures to eliminate them in future elections, including particularly the enforcement of the prohibition against election day campaigning, especially within voting centers. The SCER should also take steps to ensure the enforcement of the prohibition against the entry by unauthorized personnel, including plain-clothed security officials, from entering the voting centers. The enforcement of election laws and regulations in the campaign period as well as on election day is critical to establishing genuine election processes.

The SCER should take effective steps to correct deficiencies in the voter registry, particularly the appearance of underage persons. Political leaders should consider developing continuous voter registration, perhaps based upon a comprehensive civil registry.

A careful review of the election law should be undertaken to correct deficiencies which may have negative effects on the integrity of the registration, voting and counting processes, for example, the law should be changed so that not more than one member from each political party may sit on an election commission, and commissions should be empowered to conduct their activities even if only two of the three members are present. Further review should be conducted in order to identify additional steps to help eliminate politicization of election commissions at all levels.

In order to comply with constitutional requirements, a comprehensive redefinition of constituency boundaries is required. To be successful, such a process must not only respect the principle of equality of each person's vote, but it must avoid drawing constituency boundaries that deliberately disadvantage particular political parties. Redistricting, therefore, should be undertaken through an inclusive political process that respects long-term national interests, rather than short-term political gains for any specific party.

In order to encourage women candidates for public office, Yemen's political leaders should consider affirmative steps taken by other countries, such as the voluntary party-based quota system in Morocco, the setting aside of seats specifically for women, as in Jordan and Bangladesh, the requirements for gender parity in candidacies adopted by France, and similar measures in effect in Argentina.

Effective measures must be taken to achieve balanced political coverage in the state-owned news media. A provision of access to both broadcast and print media for political parties is necessary beyond any official election campaign period. Moreover, regulations should be promulgated to eliminate political bias in the state-owned media. Restrictions against political expressions including criticism of political parties and the government, should be eliminated.

Steps taken in the election campaign, including the adoption of a voluntary code of conduct by the political parties, should be furthered in the period following the election in order to help create an environment which is more conducive to political participation beyond the elections.

Confusion between the role of the ruling political party and the state in Yemen is highlighted in election periods, as voters may not distinguish between political activity and the proper role of state officials, governmental agency services and security forces. Broad civic education efforts are therefore needed to highlight the separation between state agencies and the governing political party. This should include increased training and professionalization of security forces.

Conclusion

The people of Yemen and the country's political leaders have expressed their commitment to achieve pluralistic political competition, women's full participation in the political process and democratic governance. The challenge now facing the country is to establish firmly the institutions and processes needed to achieve these goals. The April 27 elections represent another significant step in Yemen's development as an emerging democracy. NDI is grateful for the warm welcome and continuing partnership that has been extended to it by Yemen's governmental, political and political leaders over more than a decade. The Institute remains committed to assisting those in Yemen who are striving to advance the democratic process.



National Cigarettes & Matches Industries Ltd –Aden Celebrates Anniversary

32 years of development and growth

Establishment

The National Cigarettes and Matches Industries Ltd-Aden was established on May 25, 1970. Its origin was Arabian Match Company LTD, (AMCO). It was followed by the National Tobacco Manufacturing Factory in 1973 then Filter Manufacturing Unit.

It was all within the mixed sector (governmental and private sectors). On August 16, 1978 the two companies, AMCO and August Tobacco & Cigarettes Industries LTD, were integrated into one company called (National Cigarettes and Matches Industries LTD-Aden).

The first part, the (government), which contributed to the company's capital, occupied the company's administration instead of the second part (private sector). But after the unification of the country on May 22nd 1990, the private sector was able to increase the company's capital with an amount of (USD 3,000,000). As a result, the contraption percentage was altered so that the private sector got 60% and the government got 40%. The company was then ran by the private sector starting from 1991. It is expecting that there will be another change in the contribution percentage as the new plant for Tobacco in Mansora, which is financed by the private sector, starts its production.

Activities of the company

The company is producing two kinds of cigarette brands: (RADFAN), which is a national product that is produced according to international standards, and which has brought great success to the company due to its high quality, and (PALL MALL) the first brand under license of the B.A.T International.

Commercial Activities

The company is importing (Roll your own Tobacco), and (Tobacco Papers) from Europe.

The company also deals with the biggest international companies and some of the company delegations or cadres have visited those companies' headquarters to pay field visits to learn the new methods and equipment used in tobacco and cigarette industry. The company's cadre also visited many tobacco plants in order to exchange experiences and get acquainted with the latest developments in this field.

Company's Participation in International Exhibitions

Due to the high quality of our products, RADFAN and PALL MALL, we got many golden certificates from: Boldief Exhibition in Bulgaria – Lybezig Exhibition in Germany- Madrid Exhibition in Spain – Damascus International Exhibition in Syria – Baghdad Exhibition in Iraq and Djibouti Exhibition in Djibouti.

Social activities of the company

What is unique about our company is the respect to the good administration by the society for the company's human and social activities as the company supports and finances the youth, the handicapped, rehabilitation funds, and city face lifting efforts as well as cultural development as it believes that it has a role to play as part of the society.





The National Cigarette & Match Industries Ltd -Aden celebrated its 32nd anniversary in Aden on the 24th

April in the presence of many VIPs and businessmen, along with dealers and clients of the company. Shiekh Saleh Ba Thawab Chairman of Board of Directors of the company along with Mr. Hassan Al-Sakkaf General Manager received and welcomed the guests.

In the lunch celebration held on this occasion, Mr. Abdulwahhab Sharaf Deputy General Manager for Financial Affairs delivered a speech on behalf of the company in which he welcomed the guests and praised all employees and staff of the company for their efforts throughout the past year. The administration expressed its hopes that the staff had benefited from the training courses delivered to them through the company and it hopes they will apply the new skills and knowledge at work. Mr. Sharaf also thanked the Ministry of Finance for its assistance and efforts as supervisor of the company, and he also thanked Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim, the Governor of Aden for his continued efforts to encourage investment and trade in the governorate.

Mr. Sharaf concluded his speech by congratulating the staff for the success in the past year and welcomed the new agents and retailers of the company who joined in January 2003.

Certificates of merit were distributed by Mr. Ba Thawab to the staff and agents as an appreciation note for their efforts and contribution to the success of the company. The staff and agents in their turn expressed their gratitude for the good and encouraging treatment they received from the administration. They pointed out that this encouragement pushes them to work harder and give more to the company.

On his part, Shiekh Saleh Ba Thawab said: "We are glad to celebrate with the company's employees and workers on this annual occasion organized by the company."

He further indicated that support of the political leadership represented by the president of the republic for his continuous support in facilitating investment opportunities.

This has played a pivotal role in making a success of the private sector.

"His Excellency, the President of the Republic has, on every occasion, paid full attention to promoting investment inside the country in order to push the wheel of progress for the better and invest the immigration capitals," Shiekh Ba Thawab noted.

Shiekh Ba Thawab concluded that such progress and development has coincided with the 27th April elections, the democratic day for the third time.

On his part, Abdussalam Ba Thawab, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors said that the 32rd Anniversary of the company is the means to exchange viewpoints with the employees and company agents in all the governorates of the republic.

This will help most of staff to tackle their problems and giving their opinions and proposals and assessing the results for the coming year in the field of sales and distributions.

Mr. Abdussalam further noted that the company has been always seeking to increase the level of distribution and publicity through its distributors and its agents throughout the republic.

Mr. Hassan al-Saqqaf, the acting General Manager, said that the high attendance in the company's celebration is a clear testimony of the prestigious position the company enjoys. It is also an symbol of the company's interest to promote its employees.

He added that the company is featured by its best qualities and enjoys high international standards and therefore international certificates have been granted to the company.

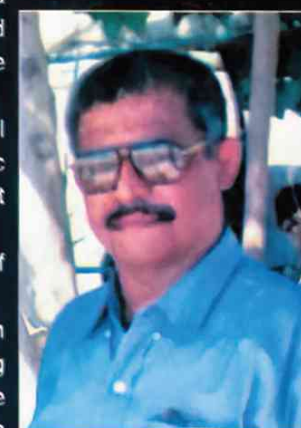
Mr. Ahmed Shamsan, Company Secretary said: "We are grateful for the company's continuous support represented by efforts of Shiekh Saleh Ba Thawab, the Chairman of the Board of Directors on his keen interest to hold this anniversary."



Sheikh Saleh Bathawab, Chairman of Board of Directors



Abdussalam Ba Thawab, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors



Mr. Hassan Al-Sakkaf, General Manager



Mr. Ahmed Shamsan, Company Secretary



Mr. Abdulwahhab Sharaf, Deputy General Manager for Financial Affairs



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education,
Mahweet
ramakantasahu@yahoo.com
Tel: (01) 465396
Mobile: 73889013
P. O. Box 14533, Sana'a

182

I. What to Say

Situations and expressions (47): Describing work experience (II)

There are a number of expressions conveying one's attitude to work. They typically reflect one's personality traits in general and their commitment, devotion and dedication to duty in particular. So here are a few more expressions capturing different attitudes to work:

- There's due **incentives** for hard work.
- One feels a **spontaneous impulse** to put in one's best. The **feedback** is **instantaneous and encouraging**.
- It makes me **grow professionally**.
- A very **enriching experience**, indeed: personally, intellectually and professionally.
- I'm **going steady** in my job.
- It's **exasperating**, a **donkey's job**.
- It's **boring and monotonous**.
- O God! I feel it's the **dead end**.
- So many **bottlenecks** at every stage. You feel **insecure** every moment.
- It **sucks blood out** of me. I **hate** it.
- It's **exhausting**, **taxing** beyond measure.
- It's **tedious and soul-destroying**.
- The moment I enter the office I become a part of the machine; it's so **mechanical and tiring**.
- An **unmitigated boredom**: that's precisely my work experience.
- It's so **frustrating** to be part of a **soulless profession**. To make matters worse, I'm **badly paid**.
- The worst part of the job is that it requires **unskilled, manual labor** and offers **no scope for creativity**.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. This man always puts on black shoes.
2. I wear my clothes in the morning.
3. Rami does not afraid from anybody.
4. Thousands were injured in the war.
5. He was wounded in a motor accident.

Answers to last week's questions

1. I was absent **once or twice**.
2. He **risers** very early in the morning.
3. Telling lies is a very bad **habit**.
Note: A 'habit' is personal and belongs to an individual, but 'custom' is social and belongs to a community.
4. This is the **scene** of a beautiful lake.
Note: A 'scene' refers to one particular place, while 'scenery' refers to the general appearance of a country and cannot be pluralised.
5. These two boys help **each other**.
Note: 'Each other' is usually used when there are two persons being referred to, while 'one another' is used when there are more than two persons.

III. Increase your word power

A) How to express it in one word

1. Make people, animals, or clothes thoroughly wet.
2. To clean and prepare meat for cooking.
3. The first row of raised seats in a theatre.
4. The last rehearsal of a play before its public performance.
5. To wear someone's clothes for fun.

Answers to last week's questions

1. A bridge that can be pulled up to let ships pass: **drawbridge** (n)
2. Room in which guests are received: **drawing room** (n)
3. To stretch something in space and time: **draw out** (vt)
4. A very attractive person of the opposite sex: **dreamboat** (n)
5. A beautiful and happy place that exists only in one's imagination: **dream-land** (n)

B) Foreign phrases and expressions

Use the following expressions in sentences

1. angst;
2. décor;
3. defacto;
4. dejavu;
5. dejeuner

Answers to last week's questions

1. **debut** (Fr) (a first public appearance): The actress made her debut in a children's film.
2. **chauffeur** (Fr) (driver of a car who is paid for his services): He is employed as a chauffeur.
3. **compos mentis** (Lat) (with a sound mind): I hope you would maintain compos mentis before the exam.
4. **deo volente** (Lat) (God willing): Deo volente, we will surmount the problem.
5. **cul-de-sac** (Fr) (a blind alley, open at one end only): We seem to have reached a cul-de-sac.

C) Words commonly confused

Bring out differences in meaning of the following pairs of words

1. responsible, responsive
2. halo, hello
3. beatification, beautification
4. apposite, opposite
5. among, between

Answers to last week's questions

Quite can have two different meanings according to the context

- a. completely/extremely. Example: I'm quite sure. She is quite happy with her husband.
- b. To a certain extent. Example: The food was quite good.

So, the meaning of 'quite' depends on the word it refers to in a certain context.

In speech the tone with which it is used gives a clue to its meaning

'Fairly' and 'rather'

'Fairly' has a positive meaning whereas 'rather' has a negative meaning and conveys what the speaker doesn't want. 'Rather' is used in comparison only. Example: The weather today is fairly good. You are rather luckier to have passed in the exam.

D) Idioms and phrases

Use the following phrases in sentences

1. back away
2. a back handed compliment
3. in the background
4. background information
5. put one's back into

Answers to last week's question

1. **back up** (to support): All Arab countries back up the Palestine cause.
2. **backtrack** (to go back over the same path): The government is backtracking from its electoral promises.
3. **get in through the back door** (to get a job through having an unfair advantage): He is trying to take advantage of his father's position and get in through the back door.
4. **back out** (to fail to fulfil a promise): Once he gives a promise, he sticks to it and doesn't back out at the last moment.
5. **back onto** (to be near to at the back): The house backs onto the river.

IV. Grammar and Composition

A) Grammar

Change the following sentences so that you make just one sentence which contains a noun followed by at least one adjectival phrase.

Example: In Yemen Times you find many interesting articles. These are written by Ismail Al-Ghabry

In Yemen Times you find many interesting articles written by Ismail Al-Ghabry.

1. Mohammed bin Sallam is a freelance journalist. He works in Sana'a.
2. Near Tahrir square there is a new block of flats. Ramzy lives there. (Ramzy lives...)
3. Near his parents' home there is a beautiful house. It was built in 1958. Basham once set his heart on it. (Basham ...)

4. Nasry has a lot of friends. They live in the center of Sana'a. That's the problem.
5. Masani is considering the idea of buying a new car. The idea was suggested by his friend Hayaf.

Answers to last week's questions

1. a. I'd like to live in a house **constructed** newly. (Past Participle)
- b. I'd like to live in a house **facing** the sea. (Present Participle)
- c. I'd like to live in a house **near** the city center. (Preposition)

2. a. I have never met anyone **bent** upon revenge. (Past Participle)
- b. I have never met anyone **having** such robust optimism. (Present Participle)
- c. I have never met any one **with** such pleasing manners. (Preposition)

3. a. Books **read** tend to interest me more than books **unread**. (Past Participle)
- b. Books **describing** adventure tend to interest me more than books **narrating** uninteresting events. (Present Participle)
- c. Books **in** the bookshop tend to interest me more than books **with** me. (Preposition)

4. a. Children **interested** to spoil their parents' fun really get on my nerves. (Past Participle)
- b. Children **crying** all the time really get on my nerves. (Present Participle)
- c. Children **with** running nose really get on my nerves. (Preposition)

5. a. Television programs **designed** to boost viewers' morale are very stimulating. (Past Participle)
- b. Television programs **showing** scientific themes are very stimulating. (Present Participle)
- c. Television programs **on** the lives of great men are very stimulating. (Preposition)

B) Composition

Expand the idea contained in the maxim

16. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Answers to last week's questions

15. THE CHILD IS THE FATHER OF THE MAN

This line by the English Romantic poet Wordsworth depicts his conception of the child's latent capacity and knowledge. The child is in possession of the unique treasure of natural piety. He worships at the innermost shrine of heart where the grown up man is unable to enter because he has lost the purity of his mind by his ignoble association with the mundane affairs. Moreover, the child in addition to being pious, 'knows more' than the grown up man about God. The child is a 'mighty prophet, a seer blest'. Obviously, Wordsworth is emphasizing the greater innocence and wisdom of the child. The poet is placing the child in the category of a seer and not calling him an undeveloped man. Just as father deserves our respect, in the same way the child also deserves our respect rather than our contempt. We should not teach him, but have the humility to learn from him. It is in this sense that the poet Wordsworth calls the child the 'Father of the man'.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran



VI. Words of Wisdom

"Our content is our best having."

—Shakespeare

Book Review

A Concise History of English

REVIEWED BY DR. R. N. NANDYAL
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
CENTER OF LANGUAGES,
TAIZ UNIVERSITY,
TAIZ

The book entitled *A Concise History of English* is written by Professor Dr. Thakur who is a well-known figure in the field of English studies and who can be called the "Father of English Education in Yemen" for the contribution he has made for the last twenty two years to this part of the world in



Prof. D. Thakur

the field of English language and literature. The book consists of eleven chapters with pithy epigraphs, besides the Preface and selected references. It is no exaggeration if I say that the book under review is eminently readable. Twenty-five years ago, when I read A.C. Baugh's *A History of The English Language*, C.L. Barber's *The Study of Language* and Otto Jespersen's *Growth and Structure of The English Language*, I thought their styles were inane and vapid whereas I can vouch for the scintillating and inspiring style of the author of the present book.

In the Preface to the book, Prof. Thakur says: "In my opinion the history of English and, in fact, the history of any language is bound to be deplorably incomplete if it does not take into account the way the language has been used in literary texts and the role that the literary authors have played from time to time in shaping the form and the destiny of that language." In the present book while discussing each period /age, Prof. Thakur invariably refers to the contribution made by the poets and writers to the growth of English language.

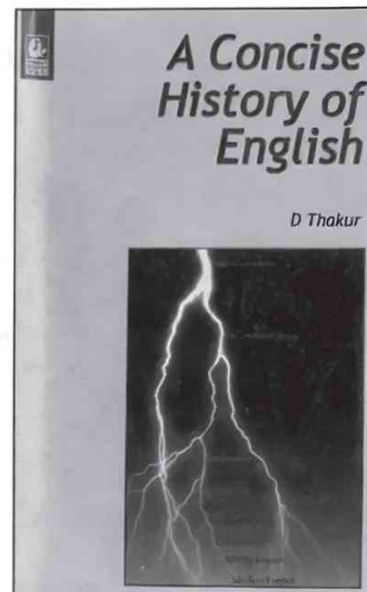
Some of the striking features of the book are the discussions on "English as a World Language", "The Impact of the Feminist Movement" and "American English". In "The Importance of American English", the author raises profound questions: "Will American English also surpass British English as the dialect spoken in and around London, Oxford and Cambridge surpassed the variety of English spoken in the south-west of England? A stream, says a proverb, can never rise above its source. Will the metaphorical content of the proverb proven false in the case of American English?" (P.222)

Moreover, the book is suffused with philosophical and literary statements. For instance:

"Women have at times played a crucial role in giving an unexpected turn to history and this is what happened in the history of Christianity in English." (P.23)

"...Perhaps no battle in the history of the world led to a drastic change in the basic character of a language as *The Battle of Hastings* in 1066 did in the case of the English language." (P.54)

"It would be naïve to suggest that in the interaction between history and etymology the gain will always be one-



sided. When two disciplines interact, the interaction enlivens and enriches both the sides. Etymology may have to obtain more from history than it may have to offer. It needs to be recognized, nevertheless, that the insights arising out of a study of the history of the words may fill numerous small little gaps of information here and there and can even be used as corroborative evidence of a fairly crucial nature at times." (P.249)

"History repeats itself in the sense that though no two events of history are exactly identical, the same basic human tendencies, the same instinctual drives for being and becoming, the same profound urge to conquer death, the same human urge to attain great heights intertwined with the same animal impulse to be mean, selfish, jealous, and irrational manifest themselves in all our actions again and again." (P.249)

"Man considers it a misfortune to be drowned but what shakes the very core of his existence is the fear to be drowned in the endless sea of oblivion. Urchins' secret attempt to scratch themselves on stone monuments, stone statues built in the memory of people we would like to be remembered for a long time, the desire to exist at least in the form of photographs and portraits after one's death, painters writing their names at the bottom of their paintings and the like are some of the manifestations of man's instinctual desire not to be forgotten." (P.250)

"What is in a name?" says Juliet to Romeo and adds that 'what we call a rose/ By any other name would smell as sweet.' Romeos and Juliets living in an imaginative world of romance and poetic beauty may say that there is nothing in a name but if we study names from the points of view of their etymology, we will find that most names have a fascinating history." (P.238)

In fact, these words, leading the readers to philosophical heights and literary depths, serve as "foregrounding"-attention calling devices- in the book. After going through the book-, which is interspersed with appropriate quotations, literary as well as philosophical-, the readers would proclaim:

"History after all is the true poetry. And reality, if rightly interpreted, is grander than fiction."

Finally, I recommend this book to all the students and teachers of English Language and literature in Yemen.

YOUTH FORUM

How to be fluent speakers of English

Dear classmates,

Have you ever thought of being able to speak English as fluently as any of your teachers? For me, I think it is possible. But the question is, how to achieve that?

Many students of English are often heard arguing: "Ideas in English do not come to us as naturally as they come in Arabic." In this context you should not forget that English is a foreign language to you, but Arabic is your mother tongue. In order to gain fluency in any language, you must use it in different contexts as often as you can. It seems tiring, doesn't it? But you can get proficiency in any language if you work hard. Then you will be surprised when you find yourself thinking in that language easily and naturally.

No doubt, you will gradually acquire some common words in English through your study, but it is not enough to memorize them. You should use them in different contexts and situations. When you do that, those words will become your own.

To be a fluent English speaker, you must practice it every day. As a student of English, you should read, write, speak and listen to English as often and as much as you can. You should try to read a lot of books in simple English. Try to act dialogues aloud with

yourself when you are alone, and shout or whisper the lines for a change. Another way to be a fluent English speaker, is that when you hear a new word or structure, say it a few times to yourself before writing it down. Practice it several times, not just once.

It is a truism that language is practice, so you should practice a new word or structure more than once. You should listen to news in English on the radio and TV regularly. It is a call to you, my classmates, to speak with your partners. Assert yourself among the English speakers; make mistakes but look for the correction. And never feel bashful (shy) to speak in English, with your classmates or your teachers. Speaking a lot will give you self-confidence.

My classmates, don't worry too much about grammatical mistakes during a discussion or a conversation. You should not worry about others laughing at you when you make mistakes because it is better to make mistakes now rather than in front of your students in future. And remember, my dear, if you love something sincerely, you will surely achieve it. Finally lets remind ourselves that where there is a will, there is a way.

Good luck to you in learning English.
By Mohammed Ahmed Al-Kamali
Third level
Faculty of Education, Al-Mahweet

WONDERWORD

by DAVID OUELLET

HOW TO PLAY: First read the list of words, then look at the puzzle. The words are in all directions — vertically, horizontally, diagonally, backward. Circle each letter of a word found and strike it off the list. The letters are often used more than once, so do not cross them out. It is best to find the big words first. When you find all the words listed in the clues, you'll have a number of letters left over that spell the Wonderword.

CLUES

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Atomizer | Compound | Laser | Refill | Streaks |
| Back | Copies | Lasting | Relay | Stuck |
| Battery | Copy | Lift | Resold | Studs |
| Belts | Cord | Locked | Responsive | Supports |
| Boxes | Covered | Machine | Restore | Swap |
| Build | Cylindrical | Matching | Safety | Tamper |
| Bullets | Data | Music | Schemata | Taut |
| Burst | Decrease | Open | Seals | Toner |
| Camera | Face | Operate | Separate | Touch |
| Capacity | Film | Order | Session | Trash |
| Carton | Filter | Package | Shape | Triangle |
| Cassette | Frame | Peripheral | Spare | Usage |
| Center | Glossy | Photograph | Spiral | Waste |
| Chain | Handy | Photographs | Spool | Wheel |
| Change | Heat | Pictures | Stack | Width |
| Cheap | Holder | Piece | Start | Yield |
| Close | Install | Powder | Steel | |
| Color | Issued | Reel | Stocks | |

IT'S A CARTRIDGE

Solution: 6 letters

L	F	I	L	M	D	R	S	S	Y	H	Y	E	T	A	R	A	P	E	S
L	A	I	D	L	E	E	T	T	E	S	S	A	C	E	C	H	T	H	R
A	S	R	L	F	A	S	R	E	A	A	S	A	L	A	G	P	P	A	E
C	T	D	I	T	S	T	L	E	B	R	O	P	E	R	A	T	E	D	
I	E	L	U	P	E	O	S	L	V	T	T	A	L	L	R	R	S	A	W
R	L	D	B	T	S	R	S	N	O	O	C	O	O	G	T	G	T	U	O
D	L	R	N	S	S	E	C	N	I	I	C	A	O	N	C	O	P	Y	P
N	U	O	E	U	I	L	I	F	T	K	L	T	P	A	M	N	N	A	R
I	B	L	P	P	O	S	S	Y	E	C	O	A	S	I	C	O	E	E	D
L	K	O	O	P	N	P	U	D	S	H	S	M	Z	R	E	H	S	G	R
Y	P	C	I	O	E	A	M	L	P	A	E	E	G	T	C	P	A	N	O
C	A	E	A	R	E	A	O	F	N	R	H	N	O	I	A	I	C		
S	C	M	E	T	T	E	I	E	C	G	T	C	E	N	I	C	B	H	N
E	K	A	P	S	S	D	T	P	D	E	U	S	S	M	A	T	L	C	S
B	A	C	K	A	A	Y	L	E	H	O	N	I	R	M	A	U	S	T	H
D	G	H	O	H	W	E	U	O	T	E	V	T	E	U	S	R	R	A	O
L	E	I	A	T	E	S	R	A	S	E	R	R	E	E	B	E	F	M	L
E	E	N	A	H	S	T	U	C	K	E	A	X	R	A	S	A	P	D	
I	D	E	W	I	D	T	H	R	E	D	R	O	L	K	A	N	C	E	E
Y	H	Y	R	E	T	T	A	B	K	D	B	S	S	L	A	S	E	R	R

CANADIAN
nexen

يتقدم كلا من
السيد /ريتشارد جنسن، الرئيس-المدير العام و السيد / علي السحيقي، المدير التنفيذي
وكافة موظفي ومنتسبي

شركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن

بأحر التهاني القلبية إلى

فخامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وإلى جميع أبناء الشعب اليمني وجميع عمال اليمن بمناسبة عيد العمال العالمي في الأول من مايو
متمنين للجمهورية اليمنية وقيادتها الحكيمة المزيد من الإنجازات والتقدم والرخاء.

كما ننتهز هذه الفرصة لنقدم بخالص التهاني القلبية لموظفي الشركة المثاليين والمكرمين
لهذا العام 2003م بهذه المناسبة وهم:



عبدالله المشجري
Abdullah
Al-Mashgari



أحمد ناشر الصغير
Ahmed Nasher
Al-Zugheir



عبد محمد الفاتش
Abdo Mohamed
Al-Fatesh



محمد عبدالله الجعدي
Moh'd Abdullah
Al-Jaedy



ناظم حسن العكبري
Nadhem Hassan
Al-Akbari



جميل مقبل عبدالله
Jamil Mukbil
Abdulla



أحمد كبرول
Ahmed Cabral



صبري علي باجميل
Sabri Ali
Ba-Gamil



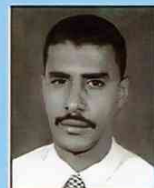
هاني سالم عوشان
Hani Salem
Oshan



سعيد سهل وحدين
Saeed Sahel
Wahdain



عوض حبيشان
Awadh Hubeishan



عبد اللطيف باصالح
Abdul Latif
Ba-Saleh



عز الدين الحكيمي
Ezzaldin S.
Al-Hakimi



عدنان بامطرف
Adnan
Bamatraf



علي محمد علي
Ali Mohammed
Ali



سالم عبدالله دكك
Salem Abdulla
Daakeek



عبدالله أحمد سعيد
Abdulla
Ahmed Saeed

Mr. Richard Jensen,
President-General Manager

&

& Mr. Ali Sohaiki
Executive Director

and all staff and employees of

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

present their best wishes to

H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and to Yemeni people

on the occasion of Labor Day

The company seize this chance to offer its heartiest
congratulations to its outstanding employees
of the year 2003



Bank

SABA ISLAMIC BANK

Tel: 286506, Fax: 286505, P.O. Box: 11054, Al-Qadisiya branch: Tel: 602546
Aden: 244267, Hodeida: 201496, Taiz: 258203,
Email: SABABANK @y.net.ye

المتقدمة للتكنولوجيا
ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY

جهاز كمبيوتر سرعة 1400 ميجا هيرتز + طابعة + منظم ياباني

الكمية محدودة

بشرط توفير الضمانات الكافية

Note Book special

Compaq P4 2400 MHz
Compaq P4 2800 MHz
Toshiba P4 2.66 MHz

فقط 50 دولار شهريا

صنعاء - ش. مقديشو ت: ٢٠٤١٢٥ - ٢٠٨٨٠٥ - فاكس: ٢١٩٧٩٦
E-MAIL: ADVANCETECH@YEMEN.NET.YE

Cargo

■ **Al-Nasim Cargo**
Forwarders for packing, customs clearance, domestic & international forwarding air & sea. Contact: Al-Nasim cargo forwarder.
Al-Zubairi St Sana'a. Tel: 275903 / 216048 / 407905

■ **ITS Global Logistics**, Tel: 967-1-218142 (5 lines) Fax: 967-1209940, Email: itsgroup@y.net.ye
itsgloballogistics@y.net.ye P.O. Box 25159, Sana'a, R.O.Y. Business Development, 73217750, Customer Service: 73212272 Operations: 73217752 Exemptions: 73214700. Global Logistic Solutions International Freight Forwarding (Land/Sea/Air). Weather Proof Packing, Removals & Warehousing International Door-to-door services (Worldwide). Customs clearance, Exemptions, www.ITSGLOBALLOGISTICS.COM

■ **Red Sea Packing, General Trading Agency** (Circle International). Packing, Travels, Forwarding, Custom Clearance, Copiers, Faxes, Stencil Duplicators, Copy printers. Tel: 264089/090/124 Fax: 00967-1-264104/417387. Email: redsea@y.net.ye. Hadda Complex B. 6. P.O. Box: 19227, Sana'a, R.O.Y.

■ **YEMEN PACKING & FORWARDING CO. (YEMPAC CARGO)**. Tel: 967-1-208898, Fax: 967-1-208897 E-mail: yempac@y.net.ye. Operations: 408518/7904603 Sales & Mkt: 408517/73208898, Clearance: 408518. Global Logistic Solutions International Freight Forwarders

Situation Vacant

■ An establishment seeks an employee to fill the vacant position editing. Job requirements: Excellent knowledge in graphics & layout design for Adobe photoshop, Excellent English/Arabic typing. Bachelor degree in any field. Experience in graphics and designing and editing. Good English is preferable. Those who meet the above requirements advised to come to arrange for an appointment. For more information please contact us Tel. 268661

■ Needed: Secretary: minimum 3 years of experience of n secretarial field, fluency in spoken, written, reading and typing in English & Arabic. University Degree is preferable, excellent computer skills. contact Tel. 440418, Fax: 440415

Job Seekers

■ **Adel Ahmed al-Faishi**: B.C. in administration business, good command of English, Typing Arabic/English, Systems of computer, experience in services marketing. 04-223497 B.O. Box: 5639, Email: a-alfa-2003@yahoo.com

■ **Ahmed**: high diploma in English and Computer, long experience in translation, secretarial affairs and public relations, prefer to work with foreign companies organizations or individuals. 73111682 - 71935350

■ **Jesudason**: I've got experience in four countries (India, Singapore, Maldives & Yemen). Now I'm working as an executive secretary Job Description-In Yemen dealing with International

بنك

Computer

Information Technology Experts

ISO 9001 Certified
Tel: 503866
Web site: yemensoft.net

YEMEN SOFT

شارب
للأنظمة
Shareb For System

أجهزة - شبكات - صيانة - برامج - أنظمة محاسبية - أنظمة نقطة البيع - وكلاء:

شركة فاوندر للكمبيوتر - برنامج افاق المحاسبي المتكامل

شارع السنين الجنوبي جوار مركز القبة، 447344، فاكس: 447345، 447346، 447347، 447348، 447349، 447350، 447351، 447352، 447353، 447354، 447355، 447356، 447357، 447358، 447359، 447360، 447361، 447362، 447363، 447364، 447365، 447366، 447367، 447368، 447369، 447370، 447371، 447372، 447373، 447374، 447375، 447376، 447377، 447378، 447379، 447380، 447381، 447382، 447383، 447384، 447385، 447386، 447387، 447388، 447389، 447390، 447391، 447392، 447393، 447394، 447395، 447396، 447397، 447398، 447399، 447400، 447401، 447402، 447403، 447404، 447405، 447406، 447407، 447408، 447409، 447410، 447411، 447412، 447413، 447414، 447415، 447416، 447417، 447418، 447419، 447420، 447421، 447422، 447423، 447424، 447425، 447426، 447427، 447428، 447429، 447430، 447431، 447432، 447433، 447434، 447435، 447436، 447437، 447438، 447439، 447440، 447441، 447442، 447443، 447444، 447445، 447446، 447447، 447448، 447449، 447450، 447451، 447452، 447453، 447454، 447455، 447456، 447457، 447458، 447459، 447460، 447461، 447462، 447463، 447464، 447465، 447466، 447467، 447468، 447469، 447470، 447471، 447472، 447473، 447474، 447475، 447476، 447477، 447478، 447479، 447480، 447481، 447482، 447483، 447484، 447485، 447486، 447487، 447488، 447489، 447490، 447491، 447492، 447493، 447494، 447495، 447496، 447497، 447498، 447499، 447500، 447501، 447502، 447503، 447504، 447505، 447506، 447507، 447508، 447509، 447510، 447511، 447512، 447513، 447514، 447515، 447516، 447517، 447518، 447519، 447520، 447521، 447522، 447523، 447524، 447525، 447526، 447527، 447528، 447529، 447530، 447531، 447532، 447533، 447534، 447535، 447536، 447537، 447538، 447539، 447540، 447541، 447542، 447543، 447544، 447545، 447546، 447547، 447548، 447549، 447550، 447551، 447552، 447553، 447554، 447555، 447556، 447557، 447558، 447559، 447560، 447561، 447562، 447563، 447564، 447565، 447566، 447567، 447568، 447569، 447570، 447571، 447572، 447573، 447574، 447575، 447576، 447577، 447578، 447579، 447580، 447581، 447582، 447583، 447584، 447585، 447586، 447587، 447588، 447589، 447590، 447591، 447592، 447593، 447594، 447595، 447596، 447597، 447598، 447599، 447600، 447601، 447602، 447603، 447604، 447605، 447606، 447607، 447608، 447609، 447610، 447611، 447612، 447613، 447614، 447615، 447616، 447617، 447618، 447619، 447620، 447621، 447622، 447623، 447624، 447625، 447626، 447627، 447628، 447629، 447630، 447631، 447632، 447633، 447634، 447635، 447636، 447637، 447638، 447639، 447640، 447641، 447642، 447643، 447644، 447645، 447646، 447647، 447648، 447649، 447650، 447651، 447652، 447653، 447654، 447655، 447656، 447657، 447658، 447659، 447660، 447661، 447662، 447663، 447664، 447665، 447666، 447667، 447668، 447669، 447670، 447671، 447672، 447673، 447674، 447675، 447676، 447677، 447678، 447679، 447680، 447681، 447682، 447683، 447684، 447685، 447686، 447687، 447688، 447689، 447690، 447691، 447692، 447693، 447694، 447695، 447696، 447697، 447698، 447699، 447700، 447701، 447702، 447703، 447704، 447705، 447706، 447707، 447708، 447709، 447710، 447711، 447712، 447713، 447714، 447715، 447716، 447717، 447718، 447719، 447720، 447721، 447722، 447723، 447724، 447725، 447726، 447727، 447728، 447729، 447730، 447731، 447732، 447733، 447734، 447735، 447736، 447737، 447738، 447739، 447740، 447741، 447742، 447743، 447744، 447745، 447746، 447747، 447748، 447749، 447750، 447751، 447752، 447753، 447754، 447755، 447756، 447757، 447758، 447759، 447760، 447761، 447762، 447763، 447764، 447765، 447766، 447767، 447768، 447769، 447770، 447771، 447772، 447773، 447774، 447775، 447776، 447777، 447778، 447779، 447780، 447781، 447782، 447783، 447784، 447785، 447786، 447787، 447788، 447789، 447790، 447791، 447792، 447793، 447794، 447795، 447796، 447797، 447798، 447799، 447800، 447801، 447802، 447803، 447804، 447805، 447806، 447807، 447808، 447809، 447810، 447811، 447812، 447813، 447814، 447815، 447816، 447817، 447818، 447819، 447820، 447821، 447822، 447823، 447824، 447825، 447826، 447827، 447828، 447829، 447830، 447831، 447832، 447833، 447834، 447835، 447836، 447837، 447838، 447839، 447840، 447841، 447842، 447843، 447844، 447845، 447846، 447847، 447848، 447849، 447850، 447851، 447852، 447853، 447854، 447855، 447856، 447857، 447858، 447859، 447860، 447861، 447862، 447863، 447864، 447865، 447866، 447867، 447868، 447869، 447870، 447871، 447872، 447873، 447874، 447875، 447876، 447877، 447878، 447879، 447880، 447881، 447882، 447883، 447884، 447885، 447886، 447887، 447888، 447889، 447890، 447891، 447892، 447893، 447894، 447895، 447896، 447897، 447898، 447899، 447900، 447901، 447902، 447903، 447904، 447905، 447906، 447907، 447908، 447909، 447910، 447911، 447912، 447913، 447914، 447915، 447916، 447917، 447918، 447919، 447920، 447921، 447922، 447923، 447924، 447925، 447926، 447927، 447928، 447929، 447930، 447931، 447932، 447933، 447934، 447935، 447936، 447937، 447938، 447939، 447940، 447941، 447942، 447943، 447944، 447945، 447946، 447947، 447948، 447949، 447950، 447951، 447952، 447953، 447954، 447955، 447956، 447957، 447958، 447959، 447960، 447961، 447962، 447963، 447964، 447965، 447966، 447967، 447968، 447969، 447970، 447971، 447972، 447973، 447974، 447975، 447976، 447977، 447978، 447979، 447980، 447981، 447982، 447983، 447984، 447985، 447986، 447987، 447988، 447989، 447990، 447991، 447992، 447993، 447994، 447995، 447996، 447997، 447998، 447999، 448000، 448001، 448002، 448003، 448004، 448005، 448006، 448007، 448008، 448009، 448010، 448011، 448012، 448013، 448014، 448015، 448016، 448017، 448018، 448019، 448020، 448021، 448022، 448023، 448024، 448025، 448026، 448027، 448028، 448029، 448030، 448031، 448032، 448033، 448034، 448035، 448036، 448037، 448038، 448039، 448040، 448041، 448042، 448043، 448044، 448045، 448046، 448047، 448048، 448049، 448050، 448051، 448052، 448053، 448054، 448055، 448056، 448057، 448058، 448059، 448060، 448061، 448062، 448063، 448064، 448065، 448066، 448067، 448068، 448069، 448070، 448071، 448072، 448073، 448074، 448075، 448076، 448077، 448078، 448079، 448080، 448081، 448082، 448083، 448084، 448085، 448086، 448087، 448088، 448089، 448090، 448091، 448092، 448093، 448094، 448095، 448096، 448097، 448098، 448099، 448100، 448101، 448102، 448103، 448104، 448105، 448106، 448107، 448108، 448109، 448110، 448111، 448112، 448113، 448114، 448115، 448116، 448117، 448118، 448119، 448120، 448121، 448122، 448123، 448124، 448125، 448126، 448127، 448128، 448129، 448130، 448131، 448132، 448133، 448134، 448135، 448136، 448137، 448138، 448139، 448140، 448141، 448142، 448143، 448144، 448145، 448146، 448147، 448148، 448149، 448150، 448151، 448152، 448153، 448154، 448155، 448156، 448157، 448158، 448159، 448160، 448161، 448162، 448163، 448164، 448165، 448166، 448167، 448168، 448169، 448170، 448171، 448172، 448173، 448174، 448175، 448176، 448177، 448178، 448179، 448180، 448181، 448182، 448183، 448184، 448185، 448186، 448187، 448188، 448189، 448190، 448191، 448192، 448193، 448194، 448195، 448196، 448197، 448198، 448199، 448200، 448201، 448202، 448203، 448204، 448205، 448206، 448207، 448208، 448209، 448210، 448211، 448212، 448213، 448214، 448215، 448216، 448217، 448218، 448219، 448220، 448221، 448222، 448223، 448224، 448225، 448226، 448227، 448228، 448229، 448230، 448231، 448232، 448233، 448234، 448235، 448236، 448237، 448238، 448239، 448240، 448241، 448242، 448243، 448244، 448245، 448246، 448247، 448248، 448249، 448250، 448251، 448252، 448253، 448254، 448255، 448256، 448257، 448258، 448259، 448260، 448261، 448262، 448263، 448264، 448265، 448266، 448267، 448268، 448269، 448270، 448271، 448272، 448273، 448274، 448275، 448276، 448277، 448278، 448279، 448280، 448281، 448282، 448283، 448284، 448285، 448286، 448287، 448288، 448289، 448290، 448291، 448292، 448293، 448294، 448295، 448296، 448297، 448298، 448299، 448300، 448301، 448302، 448303، 448304، 448305، 448306، 448307، 448308، 448309، 448310، 448311، 448312، 448313، 448314، 448315، 448316، 448317، 448318، 448319، 448320، 448321، 448322، 448323، 448324، 448325، 448326، 448327، 448328، 448329، 448330، 448331، 448332، 448333، 448334، 448335، 448336، 448337، 448338، 448339، 448340، 448341، 448342، 448343، 448344، 448345، 448346، 448347، 448348، 448349، 448350، 448351، 448352، 448353، 448354، 448355، 448356، 448357، 448358، 448359، 448360، 448361، 448362، 448363، 448364، 448365، 448366، 448367، 448368، 448369، 448370، 448371، 448372، 448373، 448374، 448375، 448376، 448377، 448378، 448379، 448380، 448381، 448382، 448383، 448384، 448385، 448386، 448387، 448388، 448389، 448390، 448391، 448392، 448393، 448394، 448395، 448396، 448397، 448398، 448399، 448400، 448401، 448402، 448403، 448404، 448405، 448406، 448407، 448408، 448409، 448410، 448411، 448412، 448413، 448414، 448415، 448416، 448417، 448418، 448419، 448420، 448421، 448422، 448423، 448424، 448425، 448426، 448427، 448428، 448429، 448430، 448431، 448432، 448433، 448434، 448435، 448436، 448437، 448438، 448439، 448440، 448441، 448442، 448443، 448444، 448445، 448446، 448447، 448448، 448449، 448450، 448451، 448452، 448453، 448454، 448455، 448456، 448457، 448458، 448459، 448460، 448461، 448462، 448463، 448464، 448465، 448466، 448467، 448468، 448469، 448470، 448471، 448472، 448473، 448474، 448475، 448476، 448477، 448478، 448479، 448480، 448481، 448482، 448483، 448484، 448485، 448486، 448487، 448488، 448489، 448490، 448491، 448492، 448493، 448494، 448495، 448496، 448497، 448498، 448499، 448500، 448501، 448502، 448503، 448504، 448505، 448506، 448507، 448508، 448509، 448510، 448511، 448512، 448513، 448514، 448515، 448516، 448517، 448518، 448519، 448520، 448521، 448522، 448523، 448524، 448525، 448526، 448527، 448528، 448529، 448530، 448531، 448532، 448533، 448534، 448535، 448536، 448537، 448538، 448539، 448540، 448541، 448542، 448543، 448544، 448545، 448546، 448547، 448548، 448549، 448550، 448551، 448552، 448553، 448554، 448555، 448556، 448557، 448558، 448559، 448560، 448561، 448562، 448563، 448564، 448565، 448566، 448567، 448568، 448569، 448570، 448571، 448572، 448573، 448574، 448575، 448576، 448577، 448578، 448579، 448580، 448581، 448582، 448583، 448584، 448585، 448586، 448587، 448588، 448589، 448590، 448591، 448592، 448593، 448594، 448595، 448596، 448597، 448598، 448599، 448600، 448601، 448602، 448603، 448604، 448605، 448606، 448607، 448608، 448609، 448610، 448611، 448612، 448613، 448614، 448615، 448616، 448617، 448618، 448619، 448620، 448621، 448622، 448623، 448624، 448625، 448626، 448627، 448628، 448629، 448630، 448631، 448632، 448633، 448634، 448635، 448636، 448637، 448638، 448639، 448640، 448641، 448642، 448643، 448644، 448645، 448646، 448647، 448648، 448649، 448650، 448651، 448652، 448653، 448654، 448655، 448656، 44865

مهتدس
 تنفيذيات
 للاستفسر
 امام مركز
 الدور ال
 ١٩٦٠٥٠
 شركة
 الى سك
 الانجليز
 في هذا
 على م
 ١٩٥٤/٣
 على فكت
 مطلوب
 للعن ف
 لديها م
 العملات
 ٢٣٨٧٠
 مطلوب
 حريدة ك
 التعامل
 للاقناع
 للاتصال
 يعلن
 عن وج
 حسابات
 يمنى ال

STC
مركز صناعي تجاري
Sana'a Trade Center
Join the luxury of our offices
Tel: 448403, Fax: 448471 P.O.Box 4548, Sana'a, Yemen
www.stcenter.net

YCB
The Bank You Can Trust
The Bank Offers
HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
in Yemeni Riyal or US Dollar
أعلى سعر فائدة على الودائع لأجل
بالريال اليمني والعملة الأجنبية
Head Office: Al-Rowashan Building, Al-Zubairi St- P.O.Box:19845 or 160 Sana'a
E-Mail address: ycbho@y.net.ye, Web Site: www.ycbank.com,
Fax: (967-1) 284656, Secretary Tel: (967-1) 277238, Exchange: (967-1) 284272/6,
Tel: 277324, 277378, 277354, 277381, Telex: 3427 YCBHOS YE.

National Paints & Chemicals Factory Co. Ltd.
Chemico
• Paint derivatives
• Brake fluid (BP)
• Detergents
• Putties & adhesives
• Refinish Paints and car care products
• Road Marking Paints
• Industrial and Specialist Paints
Exclusive distributor for Sana'a Gulf S.S.C.
Decorative Paints Licensee of ICI Paints (London)
ICI
For Shield Brand
For marine and protective coatings (Ships, Gas & Oil fields, tanks, pipes, etc.)
NPFCF@y.net.ye, Tel. 04-222890, 224490, Fax: 224493, P.O. Box 5726

Arms in Yemen (Part I of II): A source of pride or instability

BY EZZEDDINE SAEED AL-ASBAHI,
CHAIRMAN
HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION AND TRAINING
CENTER
hritc@y.net.ye

Visitors to Yemen are shocked to see a wide-spread of small arms and light weapons, particularly in the rural areas, as arms in Yemen are part of the national character, and it is linked to the norms and traditions, more than being means of violence and killing.

Arms spread among various social groups, even among university students, it is very common to see arms during various festivals and occasions – newly wedded youth are very keen to get their pictures snapped while carrying their RK47!

Arms are means of expression in Yemen as well. Gunshots are used to express joy, anger or to welcome guests. In weddings also the barrage of bullets is an expression of happiness. Gunshots are also use to call others and convey certain messages instead of loudspeaker; for instance if a car passed by, one shot could stop it, two is a warning, more shots mean that there is an attack...! Arms in Yemen are a source of pride; they determine the social status.. Before going into deep details I would like to define the term of arms in this paper.

Definition of Arms:

When talking about arms we strictly refer to the firearms and explosives, not daggers and swords, as all Yemeni deals with daggers as social heritage, so the dagger (Djanbia) will not come under the term arms.

Yemeni law defines weapons as: (every personal firearms whatsoever and every part it or piece of its spare parts and it includes rifles, machine guns, revolvers/pistols and it guns) article (1)

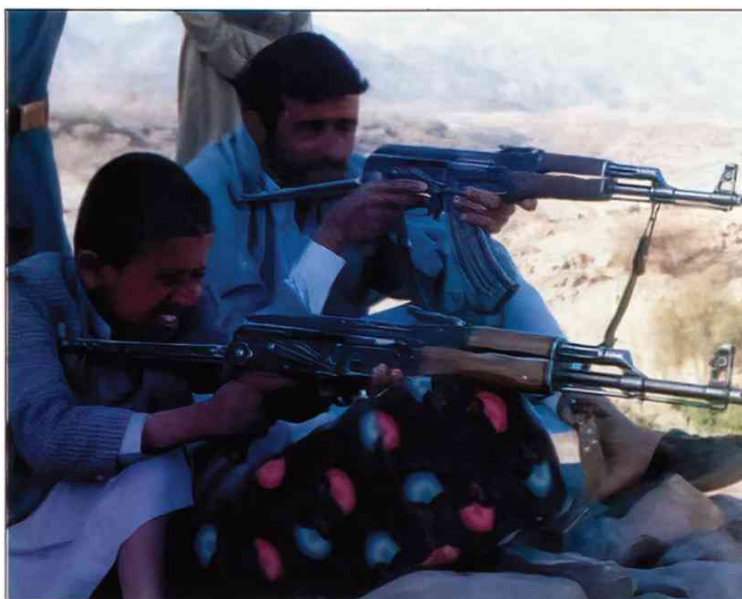
provision (5) of Yemeni Arms Regulating code.

From this definition we came to know that arms meant are the firearms, either rifles or machine guns or hunting guns, with the emphasis that they are "personal weapons" those which belong to the citizens, other army or security personnel weapons are not included. Therefore, we talk here about the volume of personal firearms that are outside the frame of the official institutions of the country.

Volume of the arms:

Till date there is no accurate statistic for the number of arms in Yemen and their circulation. The current number of arms is merely press statement but it does represent a documented study to the arms. Yemeni media estimate puts the total small arms and light weapons at 50 million pieces according to various official statements. However, these sources do not claim that they put this figure following a statistical study to the situation, it is merely based on guesstimate.

We can easily doubt this figure by revising the reality. The figure of 50 million pieces of arms means threefold of the Yemen population, and when we examine this figure we can easily notice how exaggeration it is, and when we go back to population census and demographic indicators, we found that Yemen's population according to 1997 census are 16.48 million; 8.23 million males (49.90%) and 50.1% females. Percentage of population below 15 years of age are 48.83%, out of which 50% are males, accordingly we can limit the number of males who can carry weapons at not more than one forth of the population i.e. 4.5 million persons. If we divide the estimated number, 50 million time 4.5 million persons, then every person in Yemen should have more than 12 pieces



A kid and his relative shooting targets as a usual as their hobby in Marib region

and it is obviously exaggerated. Taking in consideration that most of urban dwellers do not carry weapons, as the arms mainly available in the rural areas, where law legalizes carrying of arms without prior license. Also we should note that most of the central and southern Yemen's population are not tending to carry arms, and it does not represent any social need or habit for them; this proves the limited geographical circulation of arms, and confirms again that the estimated number of arms requires more accurate study.

Variety of arms:

Although Yemeni laws have legalized the carrying of small firearms only, there is an arsenal of heavy and medium weapons in Yemen, possessed by tribes who are in constant skirmishes with each other. In recent reportage in April 2001-

a journalist describes arms market saying he saw a massive quantity of different weapons piled in the shops, and here I quote "the arms were displayed randomly, bombs are piled above each other as well as land mines in the ground or wooden shelves. Revolvers and ammunitions and small arms were kept in drawers while machine guns are displayed outside".

Arms in Yemen are imported from different countries; Russia, USA, Czechia, Brazil, France, UK, Spain and Korea, and price range between \$ 50 for pistols to 500 for RK 47 machine-guns.

Now we come to the legal point of view in carrying and circulating of weapons.

Continued next week

COOLPIX 4500

SO EASY, SO FUN, SO COOLPIX

- 4x Zoom-Nikkor Lens
- Swivel Design
- Magnesium Alloy body

- Voice Memo
- Movies & Audio
- Macro shooting as close as to 2cm



Effective Megapixels
4.0
4.0 Million Pixels



Share your passion

Nikon

TAHA. M. ANAM Trading Est.

Taiz, 04-210526 Sana'a, 01-216027 Aden, 02-240220
www.nikon-imoge.com

SEREN Sana'a Algeria St.
Tel. 40 21 16 - 7 - 8

YALI Yemen's Premier Language Institute Since 1975

Announcing Term 68:
May 10 - June 11, 2003

Registration: May 3 - May 6
Placement Exams:
Mondays/ Thursdays

Class Available at 9 Levels
(Mornings, Afternoons & Evenings)

- Self-Access Multi-Media Lab (Video/Software/ Reading & Listening)
- Extra Computer lab for all Students
- Plus Many Elective/Special Courses

For information, contact YALI at:
448039 or 445482/3 • Fax: 448037 •
E-mail: info@yali.org.ye

DAEWOO
DAEWOO HEAVY INDUSTRIES & MACHINERY LTD.

maj
مؤسسة محمد احمد جمان
Mohamed Ahmed Jumaan Corp.

سنة ٢٠٠٣ - ٢٠٠٤
P.O. Box 2708, Sana'a - Tel: 2772333-4 Fax: 274188 - Republic of Yemen

FAGOR

ZTCO شركة زين للتجارة والصناعة
Zubayen Trading & Industry Company

اختر لمنزلك من أفضل الصناعات الأسبانية
Select the best of Spanish Products

Sana'a (44157/441571) Fax: 441579, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye, Aden (205060/1/2) Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

هاتفك نوكيا...

71101152
إتصل بهذا الرقم لمعرفة سعر أي هاتف من هواتف نوكيا

ORIGINAL MAXIMUM
ماكسيمام تيليكوم

لواصق ضمان غمضان ماكسيمام تيليكوم تضمن حصولك على خدمة ما بعد البيع

فحص مجاني بمناسبة أعياد الوحدة
حتى ٢٠٠٣/٥/٢٢م

MAXIMUM TELECOM
ماكسيمام تيليكوم

... انضم إلى قريتنا الكونية

سنة ٢٠٠٣ - ٢٠٠٤
P.O. Box 2708, Sana'a - Tel: 2772333-4 Fax: 274188 - Republic of Yemen