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As we enter a new millennium, Yemen Times readers say it:

“CHANGE IS INEVITABLE!”

“President Saleh has to prepare the country for the 21st century. This can only be done by introducing meaningful change into the system. The two foremost requirements for any modern system are accountability and transparency. He cannot continue to give lip service to these issues. He has to show he means real implementation...President Saleh has to lead with more CHANGE”

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf (1958-1999)

In our poll that we launched on the Internet asking, “Do you feel that there will be radical changes at the beginning of the third millennium?”, most of our readers said NO. Yemenis have waited for so long for the change that has never come. Today, they are upset, and they are beginning to become desperate for a change. They are fed up with being the least developed Arab nation. They are fed up with programs that are broadcast on international channels making fun of Yemenis, and giving the impression that they ignore technology and development and admire backwardness. They are tired of being at the end of the list all the time. A few days ago, I received a letter from a reader living abroad on the occasion of the turn of the millennium. I would like here to quote some of his phrases which he seems to have written with agony and pain, expressing his inner feelings. In fact, they reflect not only his feelings, but the feelings of millions of other Yemenis. “...we are asked, and we ask ourselves, as Yemenis... what changes lay ahead for our native country? What exactly does the millennium mean for Yemen? How about change? The word ‘change’, with its many vague connotations, is what Yemen is literally dying for. Yet as vaguely as ‘change’ might be defined, precise and detailed problems have to be first understood, and then dealt with accordingly in a civilized and rational manner, with history, common sense, formal education and other means or mediums, utilized to their optimum level.”

This is one of thousands of letters that we have received from readers in Yemen and abroad, pleading for ‘change’. As the Chief Editor of Yemen Times, I saw it as my duty to reflect the desire of our citizens to achieve this change. Even though they may seem desperate and hopeless of any possible change in the near future, by sending us these letters, I think that they still have a little hope left that there will be change. However, most of them truly feel that there is no hope. On my part, I want to prove them wrong. I want to show that there will be change! As a Yemeni, I myself want this change to come, hence I join them in their hope that our leader-

ship will realize the dire need for change to the better.

I know it is not an easy decision. But only the president has the right and the power to make it. He has the power to get rid of all the crooked and corrupt officials. He has the power to change the selfish and greedy individuals surrounding him, because they are the enemies of change, and staying where we are - at the bottom of the list - serves them and only them, and damages the country.

It is about time that we rise to be a proud nation, with strong commitment to develop and improve. It is about time that we realize that change will come, whether we are ready or not. It has happened in many countries all over the world before, and it can definitely happen again in Yemen. We have the natural resources, the oil, the gas, the working force, the strategic location, but what we need now is the commitment. We need a strong commitment in order to bring a halt to the deterioration of our position among the nations of the world.

The president now has the opportunity to mark this year as a beginning for strong and decisive actions in which he will begin implementing a

gradual and essential change. He has the choice of bringing new blood into the government and getting rid of the old-fashioned crooked officials that have bled the country of resources. He can make great changes - not only reshuffles - but renewals of ministries and the government, which has been decaying for years. It is time that we bring qualified people from the younger generation that will be able to bring Yemen to the position it deserves to be in the listing of Arab and world countries.

Sometimes, for change to occur, it is important that the leadership generates an inner feeling of commitment to achieve that change. There are many ways to achieve this. But for it to happen, the president must first begin to listen to his conscience before his advisors. He can consult them, but in the end, he must favor the people. It may take a month or two, a year or two, or even a decade. But we must all understand that change will come no matter how strong the resistance, because today, change has simply become inevitable.

Walid Al-Saqqaf
Chief Editor

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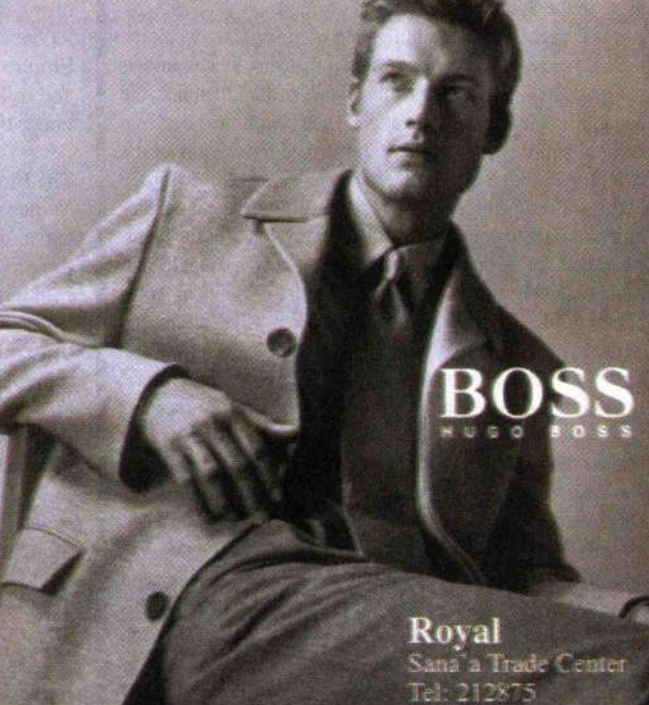


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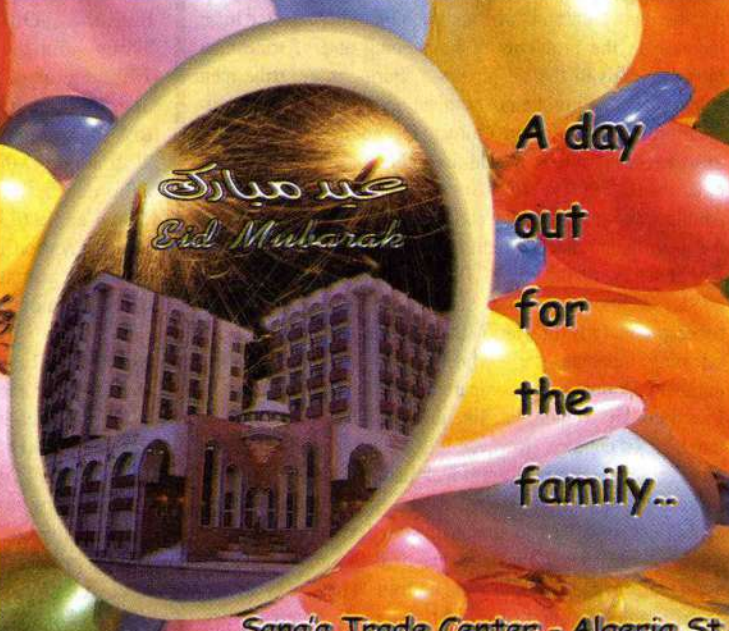
Yemen's Most Important Project for the 21st Century

ADEN FREE ZONE: IT'S YEMEN'S FUTURE

Yemen is actually a country full of fruitful opportunities and resources that, if exploited well, would render success and prosperity to the people of this poor country. One of such opportunities is the Aden Free Zone, which, according to economists, is very qualified to compete with other zones in the region, and be a good source for income for the country. Since the declaration of Aden as a Free Zone, and the inauguration of the first phase of it - Aden Containers Terminal -, Aden could have been able to attract many entrepreneurs and investors. Now, there are a number of companies and businessmen who are handling their business well. Yet, there are other things that should be conducted not only to make investing in the zone easier but also more attractive. The government should encourage investors and understand the problems that may lie in the path ahead. This is because businessmen need an appropriate environment in order to make their businesses more profitable and successful. However, the issuance of laws is not enough. Their enforcement is what matters. Therefore, Aden should be made the real leader in Yemen, guiding us towards a prosperous country which can only come through honest hard work by all Yemenis.



Eid Mubarak



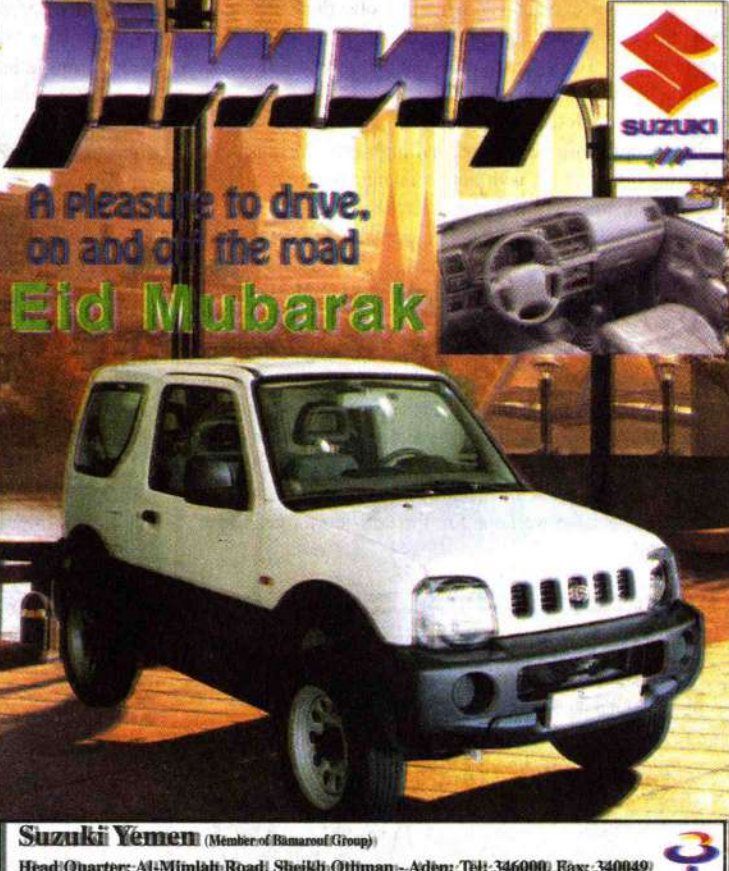
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Words of Wisdom

"Most people in Yemen today believe that some kind of change is necessary in the structure and composition of the government. The President of the Republic, the prime minister, the ministers, the members of Council of Deputies and the Consultative Council, senior military and security commanders believe that change is needed to continue in our political evolution and economic development... Why? Partly because the political leadership has reached a ceiling beyond which it is unwilling, maybe unable, to move."

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



Editorial

Mohamed Al-Qadhi
Managing Editor

How Yemen Can Join the World in the 21st Century

In examining the panorama of events in Yemen in the 20th century, we find that the country was caught in the web of many political, economic and social ordeals and problems in that span of history. It actually suffered a lot due to conflicts in the leadership over control of the country. For the last five decades in particular, after the revolutions of the North and the South, Yemen underwent many military coups that resulted in political, social, and economic instability. This hurt the economic infrastructure of the society and it was the people who were to bear all the consequences of the greed of the power-hungry militants. Neither the people of the North nor those in the South were in a good position.

It was thought that the reunification of the country would be the only way out, and it was hoped that this would answer many of the questions and solve some of the dilemmas the country was in. The reunification of the county was declared in 1990 and this event really transformed the dreams of the two peoples into a reality. Everyone hailed this extraordinary event and deemed it to be their savior. But the dream of stability was not to come true. It did not take long for the country to go back again to the black days of power struggle, and it was quickly embroiled in a turmoil of political crisis between the People's General Congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP). This battle was horrifying at a time when all the nation was optimistic for a peaceful future. Despite the efforts that were made to relieve the tensions between the two parties, they were simply not sufficient. The tension developed into a civil war in 1994 in which the YSP was removed from the power center and the decision-making core. The PGC has taken the power so far.

On account of such an unstable environment, corruption and a sense of lawlessness have taken their toll on the welfare and development of the society. In an attempt to put an end to this situation, the PGC, in collaboration with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, adopted the policy of economic reform packages. However, the living conditions of the people deteriorated extremely, to levels that have never been witnessed in the country before. Adding insult to injury, the absence of law and order and accountability resulted in an increase in the problems of kidnapping and of tribesmen blowing holes in the oil pipelines. Furthermore, tribesmen began blackmailing the government and asking for development projects. Yet, the government has not been able to limit this nagging problem. In addition, none of the law-breakers have been brought to justice - except in the case of Abulhassan-, in spite of the constant statements on the part of the government that it would exercise stiff measures against law-breakers. At the end of 1999, there seemed to be some good indications of some strong measures against these tribes particularly in Marib (through the use of artillery in storming hideouts, etc.) which significantly lowered the number of kidnappings compared to the last few years.

Last Saturday, Yemen, just like the rest of the world, moved into the 21st century. However, it is still troubled by the same ordeals. Some individuals still feel that they are more powerful than law and order. A sense of security is not to be found at all. Education does not match up with development. Health conditions of the public continue to deteriorate. The economic reform package will yield no fruits whatsoever as long as corruption takes control of everything in this poor country. President Saleh had given the government of Dr. Iryani a 3-month period to explain its program to solve these problems. Now that time is over and it seems that there is no silver lining in the sky. The situation is still the same. Will the government be held accountable?

In the final analysis, such problems can not be overcome unless people with new blood and high qualifications, and most important of all, with honest intentions take charge of key positions in the government. Crooked and corrupt officials in the power center should be nipped in the bud. Unless this takes place, Yemen will again live out the problems of the 20th century in the 21st century, and cause the development process to come to a complete halt. As opinion makers, all we can do is encourage change, but in the end, the decision of change should come directly from the president. A president who wants Yemen to develop and prosper must sometimes make critical decisions that are in the favor of the nation and not of a limited number of corrupt crooks. It is up to him to decide where this country is going, and we hope he makes the decision we hope for, the decision for change in our world!

YEMEN

Ottoman Rule

In the early 16th century Portuguese merchants came to Arabia and took over the Red Sea trade routes between Egypt and India. The Portuguese annexed the island of Sokotra in the Indian Ocean, and from that vantage point tried unsuccessfully to take control of Aden. Following the Portuguese, the Egyptian Mamelukes attempted to take power in Yemen, successfully capturing Sana'a but failing to take Aden. The armies of the Ottoman Empire conquered Egypt in 1517, and in 1538 brought most of Yemen under their control.

The Flourishing Coffee Trade

Yemen developed an extensive coffee trade under Ottoman rule, with the coastal town of Mocha (Al Mukha) becoming a coffee port of international importance; despite this, the highlands of Yemen remained economically and culturally isolated from the outside world from the mid-17th century to nearly the mid-19th century, a period during which Western Europe was greatly influenced by modern thought and technology.

The division of Yemen

The process by which Yemen and the Yemeni people were divided into two countries began with the British seizure of Aden in 1839 and the reoccupation of North Yemen by the Ottomans in 1849. Throughout the second half of the 19th century, both the Ottomans and the British expanded their control of Yemeni lands. In the early 20th century, the two powers drew a border between their territories, which came to be called North and South Yemen, respectively. This boundary remained intact for most of the 20th century.

The Zaydi Rule

In North Yemen, Ottoman rule met with significant opposition during the early 1900s. Under the leadership of the Zaydi imam, Yemenis staged many uprisings. After years of rebellion, in 1911 the Ottomans finally granted the imam autonomy over much of North Yemen. Defeat in World War I forced the Ottomans to evacuate Yemen in 1918. The Ottomans were expelled nearly a century after taking control, after a long struggle led by the Zaydi imamate that united and strengthened Yemeni identity and ushered in a long period of Zaydi rule.

The Preparations for the Revolution

For the next 44 years North Yemen was ruled by two powerful imams. Imam Yahya ibn Muhammad and his son Ahmad created a king-state here in Yemen, much as the kings of England and France had done centuries earlier. The two imams strengthened the state and secured its borders. They used the imamate to insulate Yemen and revitalize its Islamic culture and society at a time when traditional societies around the world were declining under

imperial rule. While Yemen under the two imams seemed almost frozen in time, a small but increasing number of Yemenis became aware of the contrast between an autocratic society they saw as stagnant and the political and economic modernization occurring in other parts of the world.

The Birth of the Yemen Arab Republic

This produced an important chain of events: the birth of the nationalist Free Yemeni Movement in the mid-1940s, an aborted 1948 revolution in which Imam Yahya was killed, a failed 1955 coup against Imam Ahmad, and finally, the 1962 revolution in which the imam was deposed by a group of nationalist officers and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) was proclaimed under the leadership of Abdullah Al-Sallal.

Rule of Al-Sallal

The first five years of President Al-Sallal's rule, from 1962 to 1967, comprised the first chapter in the history of North Yemen. Marked by the revolution that began it, this period witnessed a lengthy civil war between Yemeni republican forces, based in the cities and supported by Egypt, and the royalist supporters of the deposed imam, backed by Saudi Arabia and Jordan. In 1965 Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser met with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to consider a possible settlement to the civil war. The meeting resulted in an agreement whereby both countries pledged to end their involvement and allow the people of North Yemen to choose their own government. Subsequent peace conferences were ineffectual, however, and fighting flared up again in 1966.

Rule of Al-Iryani

By 1967 the war had reached a stalemate, and the republicans had split into opposing factions concerning relations with Egypt and Saudi Arabia. In late 1967 Al-Sallal's government was overthrown and he was replaced as president by Abdul Rahman al-Iryani. Fighting continued until 1970, when Saudi Arabia halted its aid to royalists and established diplomatic ties with North Yemen. Al-Iryani effected the long-sought truce between republican and royalist forces, and presided over the adoption of a democratic constitution in 1970.

Rule of Ibrahim Al-Hamdi

In June 1974 military officers led by Colonel Ibrahim al-Hamdi staged a bloodless coup, claiming that the government of Al-Iryani had become ineffective. The constitution was suspended, and executive power was vested in a command council, dominated by the military. Al-Hamdi chaired the council and attempted to strengthen and restructure politics in North Yemen.

1978 without having the chance to prove himself worthy of the presidency.

The Rule of Ali Abdullah Saleh

The lengthy tenure of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who ruled North Yemen from 1978 until it merged with South Yemen in 1990, proved more stable. Saleh strengthened the political system, while an influx of foreign aid and the discovery of oil in North Yemen held out the prospect of economic expansion and development.

British Rule in the South

The history of South Yemen after the British occupation of Aden in 1839 was quite different. After the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, Aden became a vital port along the sea lanes to India. In order to protect Aden from Ottoman takeover, the British signed treaties with tribal leaders in the interior, promising military protection and subsidies in exchange for loyalty; gradually British authority was extended to other mainland areas to the east of Aden. In 1937 the area was designated the Aden Protectorates. In 1958 six small states within the protectorates formed a British-sponsored federation. This federation was later expanded to include Aden and the remaining states of the region, and was renamed the Federation of South Arabia in 1965.

Birth of the PRSY and then, the PDRY

During the 1960s British colonial policy as a whole came under increasing challenge from a nationalist movement centered primarily in Aden. Great Britain finally withdrew from the area in 1967, when the dominant opposition group, the National Liberation Front (NLF), forced the collapse of the federation and assumed political control. South Yemen became independent as the People's Republic of South Yemen in November of that year. The NLF became the only recognized political party and its leader, Qahtan Muhammad al-Shaabi, was installed as president. In 1969 al-Shaabi was ousted and replaced by Salem Ali Rubayi; until 1978, South Yemen was governed under the co-leadership of Rubayi and his rival, Abdel Fattah Ismail, both of whom made efforts to organize the country according to their versions of Marxism. In 1970 the country was renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

USSR influence and the 1986 January events

Foreign-owned properties were nationalized, and close ties were established with the USSR. Rubayi was deposed and executed in 1978; under the prevailing authority of Ismail, Soviet influence intensified in South Yemen. Ismail was replaced by Ali Nasser Muhammad al-Hasani in 1980. In 1986 a civil war erupted within the government of South Yemen; the war ended after 12 days, and al-Hasani fled into exile. The short civil war was famous for the January events, which led to massacres in the streets of Aden. All the ones involved in this bloody event still can recall the bloodshed in the streets of the city. After the war, former premier Haydar Bakr al-Attas was elected president in October of

the same year.

Increasing Tensions between the two Yemens

Relations between North Yemen and South Yemen grew increasingly conciliatory after 1980. Border arguments between the two countries in 1972 and 1979 both had ended surprisingly with agreements for Yemeni unification, though in each case the agreement was quickly shelved. During the 1980s the two countries cooperated increasingly in economic and administrative matters.

A Unified Republic

In December 1989 South and North Yemen's respective leaders met and prepared a final unification agreement. On May 22, 1990, North and South Yemen officially merged to become the Republic of Yemen. Ali Abdullah Saleh, then leader of North Yemen, became president of unified Yemen, while Ali Salem al-Beidh and Haydar Bakr al-Attas of South Yemen became vice president and prime minister, respectively. Sana'a was declared the political capital of the Republic of Yemen, and Aden the economic capital.

Emergence of Multi-Party System and Press Freedom

The unity of Yemen had an important effect in the history of Yemen as the reason behind establishing a multi-party system to involve the two ruling parties. By the summer of 1990 more than 30 new political parties had formed in Yemen. Rising oil revenues and financial assistance from many foreign countries, including Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the United States, brought hope that Yemen could begin to strengthen and expand its economy. However, the dream was not to come true.

The Gulf War

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and the events that followed in the Persian Gulf took a serious toll on Yemen's economy and newfound political stability. Yemen's critical response to the presence of foreign military forces massed in Saudi Arabia led the Saudi government to export 850,000 Yemeni workers; the return of the workers and the loss of remittance payments produced widespread unemployment and economic upheaval, which led in turn to domestic political unrest. Bomb attacks, political killings, and violent demonstrations occurred throughout 1991 and 1992, and in December 1992 a rise in consumer prices precipitated riots in several of Yemen's major cities. Concern arose that declining economic and social conditions would give rise to Islamic fundamentalist activities in Yemen.

1993 Parliamentary Elections

Political turmoil forced the government to postpone general elections, which were finally held on April 27, 1993, completing the Yemeni unification process begun three years earlier. The General People's Congress (GPC), the former ruling party in North Yemen, won 121 seats in parliament; the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), the former ruling party of South Yemen, won 56 seats; a new Islamic coalition party, al-Islah, won 62 seats; and the remaining 62 seats were won by minor parties and independents.

The president and prime minister remained in office after the election, and the three major parties formed a legislative coalition.

Signs of a Civil War

The successful elections quickly gave way to political turmoil. In August 1993 Vice President al-Beidh withdrew from Sana'a to Aden and ceased to participate in the political process. This followed his visit to the United States, where he had held talks with Vice President Al Gore, apparently without the consent of President Saleh. From his base at Aden, al-Beidh issued a list of conditions for his return to Sana'a; the conditions centered on the security of the YSP, which, according to the vice president, had been subject to northern-instigated political violence since unification. al-Beidh also protested what he considered the increasing economic marginalization of the south.

The deadlock persisted into the later months of 1993, despite extensive mediation efforts by representatives from several foreign governments. In January 1994 Yemen's principal political parties initiated a Document of Pledge and Agreement, designed to end the six-month feud between Yemen's president and vice president; the document called for a thorough review of the constitution and the country's economic programs and goals. The document was signed by the two leaders in February, but military clashes occurred almost immediately thereafter. In April Oman and Jordan halted mediation efforts aimed at getting the two sides to adhere to their peace agreement. Later that month, heavy fighting broke out between northern and southern forces at 'Amran, north of Sana'a; the fighting signaled the disintegration of the Yemeni union.

The 1994 Civil War

Yemen exploded into full-scale civil war in early May 1994. Both sides carried out missile attacks in and around Sana'a and Aden. On May 21 al-Beidh announced the secession of the South from the Republic of Yemen and the formation of a new southern state, the Democratic Republic of Yemen (DRY). The DRY assembled a political structure similar to that of unified Yemen, and al-Beidh was elected president by a five-member Presidential Council. Meanwhile, Saleh dismissed a number of YSP party members from Yemen's government in an attempt to remove the influence of al-Beidh. Fighting continued throughout June 1994, much of it centered around the port cities of Aden and Al Mukalla. Both sides launched attacks on oil installations, and a great deal of infrastructure was damaged or destroyed. Following the failure of a Russian cease-fire agreement, Saleh's northern forces launched a final drive on Aden and Al Mukalla in early July, ultimately defeating the DRY army. By mid-July all of the former South Yemen was under Saleh's control.

The Aftermath of War

After the collapse of the DRY, Saleh's government was faced with the task of rebuilding Yemen's economy and government. The infrastructure in and around Aden had sustained the most damage.

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A Short Rule by Al-Ghashmi

Al-Hamdi was assassinated in 1977, and his successor, former Chief of Staff Ahmed Hussein al-Ghashmi, was killed in June

A CENTURY

from water systems to oil refineries and communications centers. In July 1994 more than 100 cases of cholera were diagnosed in Aden, due, to water shortages in the city. In September 1994 the Yemeni legislature approved a number of major reforms to the country's 1991 unification constitution. Sa'ed was formally reelected president on October 1, and he appointed Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi as his new vice president. In an attempt to revive the country's economy, Yemeni leaders made efforts to devise and implement an economic austerity program called for by several international economic agencies; this was achieved with a great deal of difficulty in the spring of 1995.

The Yemen-Saudi border negotiations resumed after being able to sort out the border dispute with Oman in 1993, Yemen tried to do the same with its most influential neighbor, Saudi Arabia. In February 1995 the governments of Yemen and Saudi Arabia agreed to negotiate a settlement to their long-standing dispute over their shared border. The agreement defused a potentially explosive situation, as Yemen and Saudi Arabia had skirmished in the region only a few months before. As of mid-1999 the two sides had not agreed on a formal border.

Eritrean-Yemeni Border Dispute
In December 1995 Eritrea, which lies across the Red Sea from Yemen, seized Hanish al Kabir (Greater Hanish Island), strategically located at the mouth of the Red Sea, from Yemeni troops stationed there. At least 12 people were killed in the fighting. Both Yemen and Eritrea claimed the Hanish Islands; Yemeni plans for a resort on Hanish al Kabir reportedly sparked the attack. By May 1996 the two countries had reached a truce and agreed to submit the question of sovereignty over the islands to arbitration. In October 1998 the arbitration tribunal ruled that Hanish al Kabir belonged to Yemen, and Eritrea withdrew from the island. Of the remaining Hanish Islands, the tribunal awarded some to Yemen and some to Eritrea. Both countries accepted the ruling and moved to normalize relations.

1997 Parliamentary Elections
In April 1997 President Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC) was returned to power in the first parliamentary elections since the 1994 civil war. Many members of the opposition boycotted the elections, alleging unfair tactics by the GPC. International election monitors, however, reported that the elections were mostly fair.

1999 Presidential Elections
In September 1999 Saleh was reelected by a wide margin. The elections were to many a milestone in the democratic reforms in Yemen. However, according to the percentage of participation was quite low to what was expected in such an event. The 94% the president gained against his sole competitor, Najeeb Qahtan Al-Sha'abi, was seen as a push to the president to further improve the country's conditions that he took the legitimacy directly from the people.

Yemeni Political Conflicts in a Century



By: **Jalal Al-Sharaabi**
Yemen Times

Yemen has witnessed various changes throughout the 20th century, crises as well as political conflicts, all of which have caused Yemen to pay a heavy price. Yemen has always been the victim of continuous conflicts agitated at times by internal forces and at other times by neighboring regional forces. Foreign Intelligence was the inciter and planner of some conflicts, but Yemenis were the instigators of far more.

Yemen had entered the threshold of the 20th century at a time when it was under the yoke of colonization; what was then called the Southern part of Yemen was under the strong hold of Britain, and since 1839 had aggressively oppressed Yemenis; killing, dislodging and torturing many of them and exploiting all the resources and potentials of the Aden.

To have a strong and tight control over Aden, the British colonizers established the Sultan's System, according to which and with the British support, Sultans became the supreme power. They were also the whip used to exploit and blackmailed the innocent citizens and were also the same tool used to oppress the citizens of the other Sultans and get rid of its enemies. Thus, enemies of the Britons were killed by their Sultans.

At the time the Northern part was not much better, for the Turks used to violently oppress people as well.

From 1900, the beginning of the 20th century until 1962, the declaration of the Republic in the then Northern part and the revolution in the then Southern part in 1963 and the independence in November 1967, Yemen has passed through terrible and miserable conditions. The number of people killed and badly treated or hurt has been numerous.

The Turks ruled the Northern part of the country until the end of the 1st World War in 1918. Then, Imam Ahmad came to power. He exercised a very strict attitude in his dealings with the people. His period was characterized by a severe deterioration. On the other hand, Britain continued to control the Southern part until independence in 1967. Therefore, all the Yemenis, whether in the then Southern or Northern parts were victims of international forces.

Although the Northern part was free from colonization in 1918 by the coming to power of Imam Yahya Hamid Al-Din, the people came to suffer under the tyranny and oppression of this ruler. This period was also marked by the signing of internal as well as external agreements and treaties in which abuse as well as negligence of the Yemeni sovereignty over the Yemeni lands was clearly marked. For instance, the Imam signed an agreement with Britain in 1934, renouncing the Southern part to Britain. Later in the same year, he signed another agreement with Saudi Arabia, renouncing Nagran, Assir and Gaizan, all Yemeni lands, basically turning them over to the Saudi Kingdom. Many wars as well as conflicts between the two countries have taken place, however, these conflicts and confrontations did not lead to giving these lands up for the Saudi control.

Though the opposition to the Imam's reign emerged in the 1930s and was called "Contesting Organization," this opposition was not at all effective for its objective was only to change the ruler. Conditions in the Southern part were not in any way better, for detachments of the Popular bloc used to carry out commando raids, however, all came to nothing and did not affect the strong British Regime. As a result the people and those patriots who carried out these commando plans were exposed to aggressive killing and suppression.

The movement of 1948 in the Northern part led to the killing of Imam Yahya Hamid Al-Din, the first ever ruler of Yemen after the Ottoman colonization. However, his killing did not end the tragedy and agony of Yemenis, for his son Ahmad Yahya came to pull down Abdullah Al-Wazir's government and left Sana'a open to looting and spoilage for Sa'ada and Haja's tribesmen as they supported him in taking revenge for his father's death.

The same thing happened in case of 1955 movement in which more than 30 patriots were killed. Conflicts and tensions continued even after the revolution of 1962 took place. The outcome of this revolution was that Imams' reign was ended, and Al-Bader, the last Imam in Yemen, fled abroad; the declaration of the Republic and the appointing of Abdullah Al-Salal to the presidency of the first ever Republic established in Yemen.

Al-Salal remained in power from 1962 to November 5, 1967. Egypt during the reign of Gamal Abduh Al-Nasser was the main supporter of this Republic, however, the foreign intervention was quite large. And when the reactionary forces staged a coup d'etat and brought down his rule, he fled to Iraq.

The revolution of October 14, 1963 in the Southern part marked the first signal of the independence that took place in 1967. Kahtan Al-Sha'abi was then the one who came to presidency as the first ever President after the British colonization.

After staging the coup d'etat against Al-Salal regime, Abdul Rahman Al-Aryani was the one who came to control. His reign was supported by Saudi Arabia which wanted to control Yemen. However, Al-Aryani did not remain in power for long, for he resigned at a time characterized by political conflicts spread within his government.

In the Southern part Salem Rabee Ali succeeded Kahtan Al-Shabi to the presidency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

within the context of political conflicts between the National Movement and Freedom Movement.

Then, Yemen witnessed a new era that was characterized by Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Hamdi taking the presidency in the Arab Republic of Yemen in the Northern part and Salem Rabi Ali as the president of the Southern part of Yemen. This was the only period characterized by harmonious and coherent relations between the two parties. The first ever agreement between the two parts in regard to the unification took place in 1972.

President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi started to launch a correctional campaign aiming at administrative as well as financial reform in all the governmental bodies and institutions on June 13, 1974. This period was featured by relative stability and a flourishing of the development process. Unfortunately, his reign didn't last for a long time, as he was murdered on October 11, 1977, one day prior to his meeting with the President Salem Rabi to declare the Yemeni unity. Then, a temporary government was established and was chaired by Al-Arashi.

This transitional government lasted for days. Then, Ahmad Mohammed Al-Ghashmi who was charged for conspiracy and murdering Al-Hamdi came into control. His reign lasted only for 9 months before he was murdered as the result of a bomb bag, coming from Aden during the reign of Abdul Fatah Ismail, the founder of the Yemen Socialist Party and the President of Southern Yemen at that time.

The political conflicts continued to take place in the two parts of Yemen to the extent of making military confrontations, especially after Ali Abdullah Saleh took control in the Northern part on April 1978. A military confrontation near the borders had taken place in 1972. The violent military confrontation took place in 1979 during the reign of the President Saleh when the Southern forces reached Marib and controlled some parts of it. However, the meeting held between the two sides in Kuwait made an end to such confrontations.

During the 1970s, the Southern part of Yemen witnessed severe conflicts among the ruling leaders of Yemen Socialist Party, the result of which was many victimized members from the political office of the party, including the Secretary General of the founder of the party.

During 1980s, the epic was characterized by some attempts to control these crises and political suppression through declaration of the People General Congregation (PGC) in 1982. This period was also characterized by the ruling power trying to assert its legitimacy through establishing some projects and trying to regain the people's trust after that had vanished and vaporized in thin air after the murder of Al-Hamdi.

In 1986, the most terrifying massacre in the Southern part happened and around 40,000 citizens were victimized, besides a number of leaders of the YSP. The dead bodies were thrown in the streets for three days. The outcome of this massacre was that the Southern President Nasser Mohammed was compelled to move to the Northern part and then to Syria.

The period, from the time President Ali Abdullah Saleh came to office in 1978 to the time when the massacre took place in 1986, was featured by political conflicts as well as crises between the two parts of Yemen. The national Movement supported by the South used to be in constant clashes with the government forces of the North. The number of people coming from the Southern

parts to the Northern parts had also increased visibly, especially the followers of the ex-president Ali Nasser Mohammed. The

same thing happened in the Northern part, for some of the people moved to the Southern parts.

After the massacre of 1986, Ali Salem Al-Bid became the President in the Southern part of Yemen while in the Northern part President Saleh remained in office. This marked the beginning of a new era characterized by the ceasure of political assassinations of presidents. Conditions remained as they were until the civil war in 1994.

After 1986, the two parts of Yemen started to ease procedures for cooperation and it was easy for people to move from one part to the other using the identity card. The last agreement signed paved the way to the declaration of the unification of the then two parts into one part called the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990.

During the 1990s, Yemen entered a new era characterized by democracy and political pluralism. It was expected that the unification would heal all the wounds of the past and would make our leaders make amends and start a new page motivated by the national interest.

However, after the unification Yemen entered a new turbulent stage in which the ruling sides did not trust each other. The three year trial period was featured by confrontations, political conflicts and assassinations of high ranking officials, especially from the YSP, the most dominant among whom were Majed Murshed, Al-Horaibi, etc. This led to a series of crises and hidden wars until 1993 when the 1st ever parliament after the unification was elected. It was expected that things would calm down after the election of the parliament, however, the outcomes of parliamentary elections of 1993 intensified the conflict when the YSP did not get the chairs expected in the elections while the Islah party, the opposition at that time, got more chairs.

Then a coalition government was formed of the three parties, PGC, YSP and Islah. The temporary period was also characterized by the formation of the Presidential Council, formed of five members from the three parties. After the parliamentary elections, the political conflicts and crises started to take new turns, in terms of the YSP leaders secluding themselves from the political life. Furthermore, a good number of them were exposed to oppression.

Then the Pledge and Agreement Record was made up, however, after it was signed by all the sides in Jordan, Adman, Ali Salem Al-Bid, the vice president of the Presidential Council, went straight

away to Saudi Arabia instead of going back to Sana'a. A few days later the first ever military confrontation in Amran took place between the two camps; one belonged to the YSP while the other belonged to the YSP. Around 16,000 people, soldiers as well as citizens, were the victims of this confrontation. Then the War of 1994 took place, lasting for two months. It was ended by the entry of Northern forces into Aden.

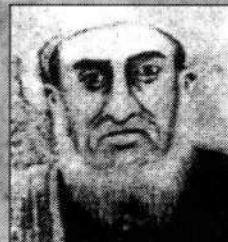
Around 3000 persons, military and citizens as well as officials from the Southern parties, moved to different countries abroad to seek political asylum.

In 1997, the second parliamentary elections took place in which the PGC had the upper hand and took power over the Islah party. On April 1999, the presidential elections took place. In these elections the current President, Ali Abdullah Saleh competed with one of the members of the parliament and who belonged to the same party, PGC, named Najib Kahtan Al-Sha'abi, the son of the first president of the then Southern part of Yemen. These elections were decided as expected with a resounding victory by Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The political scenario made up as a result of the political events within the 20th century was featured by assassinations and conflicts that cost Yemen much, devastating its economy and tiring the shoulders of Yemenis' who have been paying the cost of all this at the expense of their own lives.

To sum up, the 20th century witnessed five presidents coming to power in the then Southern part of Yemen, most of whom were killed while the others were expelled and forced to flee the country. In the then Northern part of Yemen, six presidents came to power, of whom five passed away. All but one was killed. Therefore, Yemen in all the decades of the 20th century was the victim of political

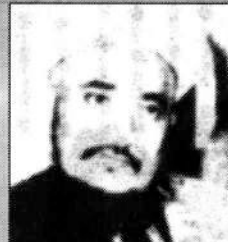
conflicts and crises which were originated and supported either by some external or internal factors.



Imam
Yahya Hamid Al-Din



Kahtan Al-Sha'abi



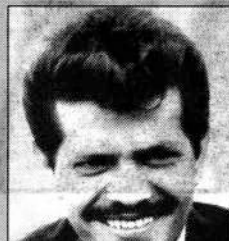
Imam Ahmad



Salem Rabee Ali



Imam Al-Badr



Abdul Fatah Ismail



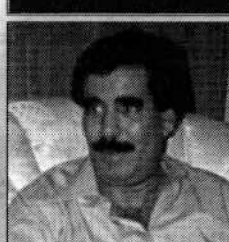
Abdullah Al-Salal



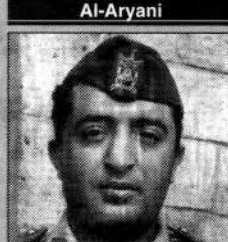
Ali Nasser Mohammad



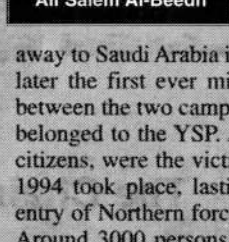
Abdul Rahman Al-Aryani



Ali Salem Al-Beedh



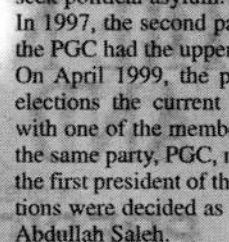
Ibrahim Al-Hamdi



Ahmad Al-Ghashmi



Al-Arashi



Ali Abdullah Saleh

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وموظفيها وعمالها

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات لقائد المسيرة وصانع صرح الوحدة فخامة الرئيس

علي عبدالله صالح

والي مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر

والي الحكومة اليمنية برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني

والي الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك، وبمناسبة حلول العام الميلادي الجديد والألفية الثالثة

وإيماناً أن تعود هذه المناسبات وقد تحققت المزيد من الإنجازات في ظل قيادتنا الحكيمة

كل عام وأنتم بخير

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present their congratulations and best wishes to

PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

The Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar,

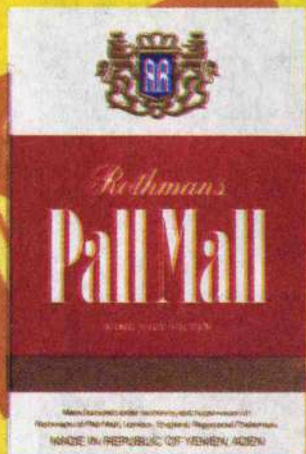
Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani and his Cabinet,

and all Yemeni People

On the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak
and on the occasion of the New Year and the 3rd Millennium

Many Happy Returns

Year 2000



Eritrea - Yemen Arbitration Documents

Part 3 in a series

Continued on Page 12..

90. Yemen took the view that it was clear from paragraph 526 of the Award on Sovereignty that it was for it, Yemen, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to ensure the preservation of the traditional fishing regime; that, while the 1994 and 1 Agreements might prove to be useful vehicles for that exercise in sovereignty, there was no question of Yemen's sovereignty having been made conditional and thus no agreement with Eritrea was necessary for the administrative measures that might relate to this regime; that the Tribunal had not made any finding that there should be joint or common resource zones; that the Tribunal's finding that Yemen's sovereignty entailed the perpetuation of the traditional fishing regime was a finding in favour of the fishermen of Eritrea and Yemen, not of the State of Eritrea; that Article 3(1) of the Agreement on Principles and Article 2(3) of the Arbitration Agreement meant that it would be ultra vires for the Tribunal to respond favourably to Eritrea's Prayer for Relief; and that the President's letter of 9 November 1998 indeed showed that the Prayer for Relief was irregular. Further, Yemen contended that there had traditionally been no significant Eritrean fishing in the vicinity of the islands.

91. The details of the positions taken by Eritrea and Yemen is recalled above at paragraphs 48-60.

92. The Tribunal recalls that it based this aspect of its Award on Sovereignty on a respect for regional legal traditions. The abundant literature on the historical realities which characterised the lives of the populations on both the eastern and western coasts was noted in the award of the Arbitral Tribunal in the First Stage of the Proceedings, paragraph 121, footnote 9 and paragraph 128, footnote 11. This well-established factual situation reflected deeply rooted common legal traditions which prevailed during several centuries among the populations of both coasts of the Red Sea, which were until the latter part of the nineteenth century under the direct or indirect rule of the Ottoman Empire. The basic Islamic concept by virtue of which all humans are "stewards of God" on earth, with an inherent right to sustain their nutritional needs through fishing from coast to coast with free access to fish on either side and to trade the surplus, remained vivid in the collective mind of Dankhalis and Yemenites alike.

93. Although the immediate beneficiaries of this legal concept were and are the fishermen themselves, it applies equally to States in their mutual relations. As a leading scholar has observed: "Islam is not merely a religion but also a political community (umma) endowed with a system of law designed both to protect the collective interest of its subjects and to regulate their relations with the outside world".(11)

94. The sovereignty that the Tribunal has awarded to Yemen over Jabal al-Tayr, the Zubayr group and the Zuqar-Hanish group is not of course a "conditional" sovereignty, but a sovereignty nevertheless that respects and embraces and is subject to the Islamic legal concepts of the region. As it has been aptly put, "in today's world, it remains true that the fundamental moralistic general principles of the Quran and the Sunna may validly be invoked for the consolidation and support of positive international law rules in their progressive development towards the goal of achieving justice and promoting the human dignity of all mankind".(12)

95. The Tribunal's Award on Sovereignty was not based on any assessment of volume, absolute or relative, of Yemeni or Eritrean fishing in the region of the islands. What was relevant was that fishermen from both of these nations had, from time immemorial, used these islands for fishing and activities related thereto. Further, the finding on the fishing regime was made in the context of the Award on Sovereignty precisely because classical western territorial sovereignty would have been understood as allowing the power in the sovereign state to exclude fishermen of a different nationality from its waters. Title over Jabal al-Tayr and the Zubayr group and over the Zuqar-Hanish group was found by the Tribunal to be indeterminate until recently. Moreover, these islands lay at some distance from the mainland coasts of the Parties. Their location meant that they were put to a special use by the fishermen as way stations and as places of shelter, and not just, or perhaps even mainly, as fishing grounds. These special factors constituted a local tradition entitled to the respect and protection of the law.

96. It is clear that the Arbitration Agreement does not authorise the Tribunal to respond affirmatively to paragraphs 6 and 7 of Eritrea's Prayer for Relief. Nor, indeed, would it have been able so to do even if the arbitration had been conducted within the framework of a single stage or phase, as originally envisaged by Article 3(1) of the Agreement on Principles.

97. However, Eritrea is entitled to submit to the Tribunal that its finding as to the traditional fishing regime has implications for the delimiting of maritime boundaries in the Second Stage; and the Tribunal is at liberty to respond to such submissions.

98. Indeed, it is bound to do so, because it is not otherwise in a position to respond to the submissions made by Yemen as well as by Eritrea in this Second Stage. It cannot be the case that the division of the Arbitration into two stages meant that the Parties may continue to debate whether the substantive content of the Tribunal's findings on the traditional fishing regime has any relevance to the task of delimitation, but that the Tribunal must remain silent. Such for-

malism was never the objective of the agreement of both Parties to divide the Arbitration into two Stages.

99. Of course, in making its Award on Sovereignty the Tribunal did not "prefigure" or anticipate the maritime delimitation that it is now called upon to make in the Second Stage, after full pleadings by the Parties. Beyond that the Tribunal is not to be artificially constrained in what it may respond to by the procedural structures agreed for the Arbitration. The two-stage mechanism is not to be read either as forbidding Parties to make the arguments they wish, when they wish; nor as limiting their entitlement to seek to protect what they perceive as their substantive rights.

100. Article 15 of the Arbitration Agreement (the meaning of which is otherwise not readily intelligible) lends support to this view. Paragraph 2 speaks of the Arbitration Agreement as "implementing the procedural aspects" of the Agreement on Principles. And Paragraph 1 provides that:

Nothing in this Arbitration Agreement can be interpreted as being detrimental to the legal positions or to the rights of each Party with respect to the questions submitted to the Tribunal, nor can affect or prejudice the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal or the considerations and grounds on which those decisions are based.

101. As the Tribunal has indicated in its Award on Sovereignty, the traditional fishing regime around the Hanish and Zuqar Islands and the islands of Jabal al-Tayr and the Zubayr group is one of free access and enjoyment for the fishermen of both Eritrea and Yemen. It is to be preserved for their benefit. This does not mean, however, that Eritrea may not act on behalf of its nationals, whether through diplomatic contacts with Yemen or through submissions to this Tribunal. There is no reason to import into the Red Sea the western legal fiction - which is in any event losing its importance - whereby all legal rights, even those in reality held by individuals, were deemed to be those of the State. That legal fiction served the purpose of allowing diplomatic representation (where the representing State so chose) in a world in which individuals had no opportunities to advance their own rights. It was never meant to be the case however that, were a right to be held by an individual, neither the individual nor his State should have access to international redress.

102. The Tribunal accordingly now responds to the diverse submissions advanced in this Stage by the Parties, both as to the substantive content of the traditional fishing regime referred to in paragraphs 526 and 527(vi) of its Award on Sovereignty and as to any implications for its task in this stage of the Arbitration. The correct answer is indeed to be gleaned from the pagof that Award itself. Attention may in particular be drawn to paragraphs 102, 126-128, 340, 353-357 and 526.

103. The traditional fishing regime is not an entitlement in common to resources nor is it a shared right in them. Rather, it entitles both Eritrean and Yemeni fishermen to engage in artisanal fishing around the islands which, in its Award on Sovereignty, the Tribunal attributed to Yemen. This is to be understood as including diving, carried out by artisanal means, for shells and pearls. Equally, these fishermen remain entitled freely to use these islands for those purposes traditionally associated with such artisanal fishing - the use of the islands for drying fish, for way stations, for the provision of temporary shelter, and for the effecting of repairs.

104. In paragraph 1 of the Prayer for Relief, Eritrea asks the Tribunal to determine that "The Eritrean people's historic use of resources in the mid-sea islands includes guano and mineral extraction...". In the pleadings before the Tribunal Eritrea referred specifically in this context to guano extraction which had been licensed by Italy. Guano extraction is not to be assimilated to mineral extraction more generally. Further, as the Award on Sovereignty made clear, Eritrea's rights today are not derived from a claimed continuity from rights once held by Italy. The traditional fishing regime covers those entitlements that all the fishermen have exercised continuously through the ages. The Tribunal has received no evidence that the extraction of guano, or mineral extraction more generally, forms part of the traditional fishing regime that has existed and continues to exist today.

105. The FAO Fisheries Infrastructure Development Project Report of 1995 was a report on fishing in Eritrean waters. However, its findings on artisanal fishing would be of general application in this region. The 1995 Report makes clear that both the artisanal vessels and their gear are simple. The vessels are usually canoes fitted with small outboard engines, slightly larger vessels (9-12 m) fitted with 40-75 hp engines, or fishing sambuks with inboard engines. Dugout canoes and small rafts (ramas)

CHAPTER V

The Delimitation of the International Boundary

The Tribunal's Comments on the Arguments of the Parties

113. Since, as it will appear below, the international maritime boundary line decided upon by the Tribunal differs in some respects from both the one claimed by Yemen and the one, or the ones, claimed by Eritrea, it is right first to explain briefly where and why the boundaries claimed by the Parties have not been endorsed in this Award. This will now be done taking generally first the Yemen claim and

then the Eritrean claim, as this was the order in which the Parties agreed to argue in the Oral Proceedings of this Second Stage of this Arbitration.

114. Yemen claimed one single international boundary line for all purposes. The single line it claimed was described as a "median line", because Yemen treated the westward-facing coasts of all of its islands as relevant coasts for purposes of the delimitation. For the Eritrean coast, Yemen used base points on the mainland coast of Eritrea and thus ignored the Eritrean mid-sea islands for the purpose of delimitation of the boundary. Yemen also claimed that its line can properly be described as a coastal median line. For Yemen the relevant coasts included not only the islands over which it has been awarded sovereignty, but also of certain among the Dahlak islands; thus Yemen, like Eritrea, was prepared to treat the Dahlaks as being part of the Eritrean coast, and so used base points on the islets forming the outer fringe of the group. When on the other hand Eritrea spoke of what it called "the coastal median line", it meant the median line between what in the Eritrean view represented the mainland coasts of both Parties. At the same time Eritrea claimed a historic median line using only its own islands as base points, and thus ignoring those of Yemen. These variations produced different claimed median lines. See Eritrea's Maps 3 and 7, and Yemen's Map 12.1. See also Charts 1 and 2 showing the base points as provided by Eritrea.

115. It is in what Yemen called the northern sector of the boundary line where this difference caused the greatest divergence, actually of several nautical miles, between the lines claimed by the Parties because of the question of how much "effect" on the line should be given to the Yemen northern islands, namely the small sole mid-sea island of Jabal al-Tayr and the mid-sea groups of islands and islets called Zubayr. Yemen allowed them full effect on the line; Eritrea's line allowed them none.

116. In considering this marked divergence of view it is well to recollect that the boundary line in its northern stretch - including indeed both the opposing claimed lines - are boundaries between the Yemen and the Eritrean continental shelves and EEZ; and are therefore governed by Articles 74 and 83 of the 1982 Convention. In any event there has to be room for differences of opinion about the interpretation of articles which, in a last minute endeavour at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to get agreement on a very controversial matter, were consciously designed to decide as little as possible. It is clear, however, that both Articles envisage an equitable result.

117. This requirement of an equitable result directly raises the question of the effect to be allowed to mid-sea islands which, by virtue of their mid-sea position, and if allowed full effect, can obviously produce a disproportionate effect - or indeed a reasonable and proportionate effect - all depending on their size, importance and like considerations in the general geographical context.

118. Yemen understood this problem very clearly. Its argument was that, although these mid-sea islands and islets are small and uninhabitable (these questions figured prominently in the First Stage of this Arbitration), those considerations were nicely matched, or "balanced", by the complementary smallness and lack of importance of the outer islets of the Dahlak group which were the base points on the Eritrean side of the boundary. However, the situation of these Dahlak islets is very different from that of the mid-sea islands. The Dahlak outer islets are part of a much larger group of islands which both Parties were agreed are an integral part of the Eritrean mainland coast. Consequently, between these islets and the mainland, the sea is Eritrean internal waters. The Tribunal had therefore, as will be seen below, no difficulty in rejecting this "balancing" argument of Yemen, as it does not compare like with like.

119. In its assessment of the equities of the "effect" to be given to these northern islands and islets, the Tribunal decided not to accept the Yemen plea that they be allowed a full, or at least some, effect on the median line. This decision was confirmed by the result that, in any event, these mid-sea islands would enjoy an entire territorial sea of the normal 12 miles - even on their western side.

120. One practical result of the Yemen balancing argument regarding the northern mid-sea islands is that Yemen did not argue in the alternative about possible base points on the islands fringing the Yemen mainland coast - which islands could much more cogently be said to balance the Dahlaks.

121. The Eritrean argument concerning this northern stretch of the line was relatively simple: it argued strongly against the Yemen balancing suggestions, and here asked for the mainland coastal median line. At first, it was not clear what were the base points used by Eritrea. However, in answer to a question from the Tribunal, Eritrea did produce two complete sets of base points for the Eritrean coast and also a set for the Yemen coast. (See Charts 1 and 2.)

122. The latitude of 1425N - where the Yemen northern sector becomes the Yemen central sector - results from another factor on which the Parties differ. This line of latitude is not chosen at random by Yemen. It is the point at which the Yemen median line is no longer controlled by Zubayr as a base point but enters under the control of the north-western point of the island of Zuqar. The Eritrean lines, for indeed there are two of them, continue southwards, ignoring the

possible effect of the Zuqar - Hanish group. The "historic" median line (Map 3) cuts through Zuqar, and the coastal median line cuts through the island of Greater Hanish (Map 7).

123. The Tribunal did not find it easy to resolve this divergence of method, but finally the Tribunal decided to continue its line as a mainland coastal line until the presence of Yemen's Zuqar-Hanish group compels a diversion westwards. (The Tribunal's line, as will appear below, is neither the Yemen line nor yet the Eritrean line.)

124. In support of its enclave solution for certain of the Eritrean islands, Yemen entered upon an assessment of the relative size and importance of the Eritrean islands generally, as if they were islands whose influence on the boundary line falls to be assessed, not as being possibly in an area of overlapping territorial sea, but as if they were to be assessed solely by reference to Articles 74 and 83 of the Convention. This approach enabled Yemen to argue that these Eritrean "navigational hazards" were insignificant even when compared with the Yemen Zuqar-Hanish group; and that accordingly the South West Rocks and the Haycocks ought to be enclosed and the boundary line taken onto the Eritrean side of them, thus leaving the two enclaves isolated on the Yemen side of the boundary line.

125. The Tribunal, as will appear below, has had little difficulty in preferring the Eritrean argument, which brings into play Article 15. This solution also has the advantage of avoiding the need for awkward enclaves in the vicinity of a major international shipping route.

126. The Yemen "southern sector" began at the line of latitude 1320N. Again, this is not an arbitrary choice. It was the point at which Yemen's median line, which had hitherto been controlled by Suyul Hanish, first came under the control of the nearest point on the mainland coast of Yemen. The Yemen line then continued throughout the southern sector as a coastal median line.

127. In the main part of this southern sector, therefore, there were only differences of detail between the Yemen and Eritrean lines because there were no mid-sea islands to complicate the problem. There was indeed the large complication of the Bay of Assab and of its off-lying islands, but here Yemen rightly assumed that this bay is integral to the Eritrean coast and is internal waters, and that the controlling base points would therefore be on the low-water line of the outer coastal islands.

128. In the course of its passage from the overlapping territorial seas areas to the relatively simple stretch between parallel coasts of the southern sector, the Yemen line was again a median line controlled by the Yemen islands as well as by the Eritrean mainland coast. However, the line preferred by the Tribunal, mindful of the simplicity desirable in the neighbourhood of a main shipping lane, is one that would mark this passage directly and independently of the Yemen and Eritrean islands. It is not easy to trace the Eritrean median line in this area because of the complication of its box system for the traditional fishing areas. Indeed, this review of the Parties' arguments and the Tribunal's view of them does somewhat scant justice to the complicated and carefully researched Eritrean scheme for delimitation of the traditional fishing areas, but this matter has been dealt with in Chapter IV.

This chapter will now turn to describe the boundary line determined by the Tribunal.

The Boundary Line Determined by the Tribunal

129. The task of the Tribunal in the present Stage of this Arbitration is defined by Article 2 of the Arbitration Agreement, and is to "result in an award delimiting the maritime boundaries". The term "boundaries" is here used, it is reasonable to assume, in its normal and ordinary meaning of denoting an international maritime boundary between the two State Parties to the Arbitration; and not in the sense of what is usually called a maritime "limit", such as the outer limit of a territorial sea or a contiguous zone; although there might be places where these limits happen to coincide with or be modified by the international boundary.

130. Article 2 also provides that, in determining the maritime boundaries, the Tribunal is to take "into account the opinion it will have formed on questions of territorial sovereignty, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and any other pertinent factor". The reasons for taking account of the Award on Sovereignty are clear enough and both Parties have agreed in their pleadings that, in the Second Stage, there can be no question of attempting to reopen the decisions made in the First Award. The requirement to take into account the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 is important because Eritrea has not become a party to that Convention but has in the Arbitration Agreement thus accepted the application of provisions of the Convention that are found to be relevant to the present stage. There is no reference in the Arbitration Agreement to the customary law of the sea, but many of the relevant elements of customary law are incorporated in the provisions of the Convention. "Any other pertinent factors" is a broad concept, and doubtless includes various factors that are generally recognised as being relevant to the process of delimitation such as proportionality, non-encroachment, the presence of islands, and any other factors that might affect the equities of the particular situation.

To be Continued Next Week

QAT: A Dangerous Drug Under the Microscope

1st in a Series

1 of 9 (1990)

TL: Qat—a dangerous drug ?AU: Kalix- P
SO: Harefuah. 1990 May 1; 118 (9): 555-6TL: The induction of dominant lethal mutations upon chronic administration of Qat(Catha edulis) in albino mice.
AU: Tariq- M; Qureshi- S; Ageel- Meshal- IA
SO: Toxicol- Lett. 1990 Feb; 50 (2-3): 349-53

AB: The mutagenicity of a methanolic extract of Qat has been evaluated on male germ cells using the dominant lethal test in albino mice. An aqueous solution of Qat extract was administered orally in doses of 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg body wt., respectively, to 3 different groups of male mice for a period of 6 weeks. At the end of treatment each male mouse was allowed to mate with 2 different groups of 3 females each, on 2 consecutive weeks. These females were necropsied on the 13th day of their presumptive mating, and the number of implants in each female and the ratio of live and dead embryos were determined. The results of this study showed that the treatment of male mice over a period of 6 weeks produced a dose-dependent reduction in the rate of fertility in the first week after mating, which was irreversible in the second week at the highest dose (200 mg/kg). Qat extract also induced post implantation loss during the first weeks showed a reversible pattern of dominant lethality.

3 of 9

TL: An evaluation of the male reproductive toxicity of cathinone.AU: Islam-MW; Tariq-M; Ageel-AM; el-Ferally- FS; al Meshal- IA; Ashraf-I.
SO: Toxicology. 1990 Mar. 16; (3): 223-34

AB: (-)- Cathinone is the major psychoactive component of Qat plant (Catha edulis Forsk.). Qat has been shown to produce reproductive toxicity in human beings and experimental animals. However, the chemical constituents of Qat leaves responsible for sexual dysfunction are not known. In the present study cathinone enantiomers have been investigated for their reproductive toxicity in rats. Cathinone produced a dose-dependent decrease in food consumption and suppressed the gain in body weight. There was a significant decrease in sperm count and motility and increase in the number of abnormal sperms in cathinone treated animals. Histopathological examination of testes revealed degeneration of interstitial tissue, cellular infiltration and atrophy of Sertoli and Leydig's cells in cathinone treated animals. Cathinone also produced a significant decrease in plasma testosterone levels of the rats. Although both enantiomers of cathinone produced deleterious effects on male reproductive system, (-) cathinone was found to be more toxic. From this study it may be concluded that the cathinone content in Qat may be partially or totally responsible for the reproductive toxicity in Qat chewers.

4 of 9

TL: Pharmacological properties of the QatAU: Kalix- P
SO: Pharmacol- Ther. 1990; 397- 416
AB: The chewing of the stimulant leaf Qat is a habit that is widespread in certain countries of East Africa and the Arabian peninsula. During the last decade, important progress has been made in understanding the pharmacological basis for the effects of Qat. It is now known that the CNS action of this drug is due to the presence of the alkaloid cathinone, and the results of various in vitro and in vivo experiments indicate that this substance review of describe briefly the Qat habit and to summarize the pharmacology of Qat and of its active constituents.

5 of 9

TL: Dopaminergic nature of acute cathinone tolerance.

AU: Schechter- MD

SO: Pharmacol -Biochem -Behav. 1990 Aug; 36 (4): 817- 20

AB: cathinone is a psychoactive constituent in the leaves of the Qat shrub which are habitually ingested for their stimulatory in many parts of the world. Rats were trained to discriminate the stimulus effect of intraperitoneally administered 4.8 mg/kg d- cathinone and once trained, administration of another Qat constituent, cathinone, -was shown to produce cathinone-like effects. This generalization to cathinone was dose responsive when testing occurred 24 hr after vehicle administration, whereas prior administration of cathinone resulted in a diminished discriminative response to subsequent cathinone administration possibly as a result of the development of acute tolerance. CGS 10746B, a compound that blocks presynaptic release of dopamine, significantly decreased rats' ability to discriminate cathinone when it was administered 25 min prior to cathinone testing and it reversed the acute tolerance observed when cathinone was tested 24 hr after cathinone administration. These results indicate that a previously reported acute tolerance effect to cathinone after cathinone administration in cathinone trained rats appears to be symmetrical in that there is acute tolerance to cathinone after cathinone in these cathinone-induced rats. The results with CGS 10746B would suggest that both the cathinone-induced discriminative cue and cathinone's ability to produce acute tolerance are mediated by presynaptic dopamine release.

6 of 9

TL: Effects of cathinone and amphetamine on the neurochemistry of dopamine in vivo.AU: Pehek- EA; Schechter-MD; Yamamoto -BK
SO: Neuropharmacology. 1990 Dec; 29 (12): 1171-6

AB: The effects of (-) cathinone, the primary alkaloid of the Qat plant, were compared to those of (+) amphetamine in the anterior caudate-putamen and the nucleus accumbens. In vivo microdialysis was used to measure extracellular levels of dopamine and metabolites in both regions of the brain simultaneously, after intraperitoneal administration of 0.8, 1.6 or 3.2 mg/kg of either drug (doses expressed as the salts). Both drugs increased levels of dopamine but decreased levels of metabolites in a dose-dependent manner. However, the relative magnitude of these effects dependent upon the specific drug, the dose and area of the brain examined. At the largest dose used, amphetamine had a relatively greater effect than cathinone on dopamine in both caudate and accumbens. However, among smaller doses, this difference was only observed in the nucleus accumbens after administration of 1.6 mg/kg. The results also demonstrated a differential regional effect of both drugs at 3.2mg/kg in that both had a greater effect on dopamine in the caudate, as opposed to the accumbens. These findings demonstrate a functional heterogeneity of the striatum of the rat, that may be relevant to the understanding of both normal brain function and the neural responses to psychoactive drugs.

7 of 9

TL: Amphetamine-like effect in humans of the Qat alkaloid cathinoneAU: Brenneisen-R; Fisch-HU; Koelbing-U; Geissshusler-S; Kalix-P
SO: Br-J-Clin-pharmacol. 1990 Dec; 30 (6): 825-5-8

AB: 1. The chewing of Qat leaves as a stimulant is common in certain countries, and the effects of this material are supposed to be due to the phenylalkylamine alkaloid cathinone. In order to determine the effects of this sustained to six healthy male volunteers in a double-blind, random order crossover study. 2. Cathinone produced increases in blood pressure and in heart rate, and these changes were concomitant with the presence of cathinone in blood plasma. 3. The physical and mental changes that the subjects reported during the experiment indicated that cathinone has

in humans euphorogenic and psychostimulant effect. 4. These observations support the assumption that cathinone is the constituent mainly responsible for the effects of Qat, and they show that this alkaloid has also in humans amphetamine-like effect.

8 of 9

TL: Effect of Qatamines and their enantiomers on plasma triiodothyronine and thyroxine levels in normal Wistar rats.AU: Isalm -MV; Tariq -M; el-Ferally-FS; al-Meshal- IA
SO: Am-j- Chain -Med. 1990; 18 (1-2): 71-6

AB: The effect of cathinone and N-formyllophedrine, two psychoactive amines of triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) in male Wistar rats. The rats were injected with 5, 10 and 30 mg/kg, body weight of four Qatmines and the blood samples were collected 2hr after their administration. In the separate set of experiments the effect of these Qatamine failed to produce a significant dose dependent increase in T3 and T4 levels in the dose of 5 mg/kg. However, all of these compounds produced a significant dose dependent increase in T3 and T4 levels at higher doses but only T4 levels were increased following the dose of 10 mg/kg. Our studies on the effect of Qatamines in T3 and T4 levels at various times showed a significant increase in T4 levels in all the four groups treated with various Qatamines and the peak effect was observed at 2 hr in case of (-) and (+) cathinone and 4hr in case of (-) and (+) N- formyllophedrine. This study suggests that the symptoms observed in Qat chewers including hyperthermia, and metabolic changes may to some extent be attributed to the thyroid hormones by these compounds and their involvement in the pharmacological effect.

9 of 9

TL: Discriminative stimulus properties of (+) cathinone, an alkaloid of the Qat plant.AU: Pehek- EA; Schechter- MD
SO: Pharmacol- Biochem-Behav. 1990 Jun; 36 (2): 267-71

AB: The effects of the psychostimulant (+) cathinone (norpseudoephedrine) were examined in a two-choice, food-motivated, drug -discrimination paradigm. Rats were able to discriminate cathinone from vehicle and this effect was dose - and time dependent. Prior administration of cathinone resulted in a diminished response (tolerate) to subsequent cathinone and this effect developed and dissipated rapidly. Thus, different dose-response curves were generated depending upon whether cathinone or vehicle was administered the day before testing. The development of tolerance also shortened cathinone's time course of action and enhanced the ability of haloperidol to antagonize the cathinone cue. These result caution in interpreting effects produced by intermittent drug injection schedules.

1 of 9 (1991)

TL: Catha edulis international socio-medical problem with considerable pharmacological implications.AU: Balint-GA, Ghebrikidan-H; Balint- EE
SO: East- Afr- Med-J. 1991 Jul; 68(7): 555-61

AB: It is evident from the mentioned studies that the medical and psychosocial effects of Qat chewing are hazardous both to the psychoeconomic structure of the subject. Being aware of the increasing prevalence of Qat chewing (often together with other drugs), it is essential to assess the health and socio-economic problems of Qat habituation in order to take further, appropriate medical and social measures.

2 of 9

TL: Qat and oral cancer.AU: Soufi-HE; Kameswaran- M; Malatani- T
SO: J-Laryngol- Otol. 1991 Aug; 105 (8): 643-5

AB: Oral cancers in the Asir region of Saudi Arabia have been observed to occur mostly among patients who have been long-term Qat users. In a survey that reviewed cancers for the past two

years there were 28 head and neck cancer patients, 10 of whom presented cervical lymph node and unknown primary, one was a parotid tumour, and the remaining eight presented with oral cancers. All were non-smoking Qat chewers and all of them had used it over a period of 25 years or longer. We conclude that this strong correlation between Qat chewing and oral cancer warrants attention.

3 of 9

TL: The toxicity of Catha edulis (Qat) in mice.AU: al-Meshal- IA; Qureshi- S; Ageel-AM; Tariq-M
SO: J- Subst-Abuse. 1991; 3(1)" 107-15

AB: A large number of people in East Africa and Southern Africa chew Qat leaves because of its pleasurable and stimulating effects. Due to its habit forming property, the Qat has been classified as a "Substance of Abuse" by the World Health Organization. In view of the large number of medical problems reported in Qat chewers, the present study was undertaken to investigate the chronic toxicity of Qat extract in the dose of 50, 100, and 200 mg/kg. Body weight daily by oral intubation route for 6 weeks. The results indicated a dose-dependent decrease in body weight, an increase in the lymphoid tissues. The necrotic areas in the subcutaneous tissues showed the presence of numerous polymorphs.

4 of 9

TL: Qat, a herbal drug with amphetamine properties.AU: Kalix-P; Brenneisen -R; Koelbing-U; Fisch- HU; Mathys-K
SO: Schweiz -Med- Wochenschr. 1991 Oct 26; 121(43): 1561-6

AB: Because of their stimulating effect, leaves of the Qat bush are chewed in several East Africa countries and in Yemen since only fresh leaves are active, this habit is almost unknown outside the regions where the plant grows. Recently, however, Qat has made its appearance in the United States of America and several European countries, while an import permit has been requested in Switzerland, these are reasons for making the practitioner familiar with the effects of this drug. During the last fifteen years, knowledge of Qat and its constituents has made substantial progress. Today, the alkaloid cathinone is regarded as the main active principle of this drug, and this substantial is held to be a natural amphetamine. This article summarizes knowledge of the pharmacology of Qat.

5 of 9

TL: Effect of repeated administration upon cathinone discrimination and conditioned place preference.AU: Schechter- MD; McBurney-D
SO: Gen-Pharmacol. 1991; 22 (5): 779-82

AB: 1. Eight male rats were trained to discriminate the interceptive cues produced by 0.8 mg/kg 1- cathinone in a two-lever, food-motivated operant task and they were, subsequently, tested for preference to cathinone in a conditioned place preference (CCP)-test. 2. Once trained, the rats were placed on a 10 day regimen of multiple injections of 0.8 mg/kg cathinone. 3. After each series of non-contingent administrations, the rats' ability to discriminate (0.2-0.8 mg/kg) cathinone, as well as their preference for it, was determined. 4 Results indicate that tolerance tends to develop to the effect of cathinone in its ability to control discriminative behavior as indicated by deficit in discriminative performance and a two-fold shift of the dose response curve to the right. 5. In contrast, preference for cathinone, in the CPP-tests, was not significantly affected by the multiple cathinone administration regimen. 6. The possibility that tolerance to some behavioral effects may occur in habitual users of the cathinone-containing Qat shrub is discussed.

6 of 9

TL: The pharmacology of psychoactive alkaloids from ephedra and catha.AU: Kalix- P
SO: J-Ethnopharmacol. 1991 Apr; 32

(1-3): 201-8

AB: Ever since the introduction of the alkaloid ephedrine as an anti-asthmatic, the CNS stimulatory effects of this sympathomimetic have been problem in therapy. Indeed, the use of ephedrine is not only limited by its cardiovascular effect has recently received renewed attention. Besides ephedrine, the ephedra plant contains some norpseudoephedrine. This substance is also called cathinone, because it is a major alkaloid of Catha edulis, or Qat, a plant that is widely used as a stimulant in certain countries of East Africa and of the Arab Peninsula. The effects of Qat have been explained formerly by those of cathinone; some time ago, however, the labile alkaloid cathinone was discovered in Qat. This substance is the keto-analog of cathinone; it is therefore more lipophilic and penetrates easily to its sites of action in the central nervous system. Indeed, cathinone has been found to be a highly potent CNS stimulant and it is now known to be the main psychoactive constituent of Qat; the results of various in vitro studies indicate that cathinone must be considered a natural amphetamine. In confirmation of this view, it has recently been demonstrated that has in humans marked euphorogenic and psychostimulant effects. As the case may be, these findings may lead, together with epidemiological data, to a reconsideration of the use of Qat as a stimulant and social drug.

7 of 9

TL: Cathinone, a phenylpropylamine alkaloid from Qat that has amphetamine effects in humans.AU: Kalix-P; Geissshusler-S; Brenneisen-R; Koelbing-U; Fisch-HU
SO: NIDA-A- Res- Monogr. 1991; 105: 289-90

8 of 9

TL: Cerebral function of the guinea pig neonate after chronic intrauterine exposure to Qat (Catha edulis Forsk).

AU: Thorstein-M; Jansson- T; Kristiansson-B

SO: Biol-Neonate. 1991; 59(3): 161-70
AB: Cerebral function in normoxia and its reactions to standard periods of hypoxia of increasing severity were studied in 30 newborn guinea pigs less than 3 days old. Intrauterine growth retardation was induced either by uterine artery ligation at midgestation or by feeding the female in late gestation with Qat leaves, an amphetamine-like stimulant chewed by men and women in several countries in Eastern Africa and Arabia. After spontaneous delivery, the neonates were anesthetized and ventilated. Cardiovascular, metabolic, and neurophysiologic (somatosensory evoked potentials) parameters were monitored. Under normoxia, the Qat-exposed group showed prolonged latency of the primary response of the somatosensory evoked potentials and a reduced amount of secondary components. Under hypoxia, this group also has a greater reduction of amplitude of the somatosensory evoked potentials. It is concluded that Qat exposure during fetal life has an impact on the cerebral function during the neonatal period (at least up to 3 days of age) which is not solely explained by the concomitantly produced growth retardation.

9 of 9

TL: Qat-chewing during pregnancy-effect upon the off-spring and some characteristics of the chewers.AU: Eriksson-M; Ghani-NA; Kristiansson-B
SO: East-Africa _Med-J. 1991 Feb; 68 (2): 106-11

AB: IN a study of 1, 141 consecutive deliveries at delivery centers in the Yemen Arab Republic, the effect of Qat (catha edulis) upon the offspring have been studied. The leaves of the shrub Qat contain euphorizing compounds and are chewed often, even daily, by many inhabitants. Non-users of Qat (n= 391). The Qat-chewing mother was older, of greater parity and had more surviving children than the non-chewers. Significantly, more Qat-chewers had concomitant diseases. There was no difference in rats of stillbirth or congenital malformations.

1 of 4 (1992)

TL: Treatment of Qat addiction.AU: Giannini- AJ; Miller-NS; Turner-CE
SO: J-Subst-Abuse-Treat. 1992 Fall, 9(4): 379-82

AB: The authors present two cases of Qat addiction that were successfully treated with bromocriptine. Qat is a bush cultivated in the Mid East because of its highly stimulant effects. Its leaves contain a variety of sympathomimetics. While Qat is rarely found in the U.S., America soldiers stationed in the Arabian peninsula may be exposed to it. Because of an alcohol interdiction during the current Persia Gulf crisis, these troops may be tempted to use this plant as an alternative recreational drug.

2 of 4

TL: Qat—a new drug in FinlandAU: Tacke-U; Malinen-H; Pitkanen-H
SO: Duodecim. 1992; 108 (16): 1390-4

3 of 4

TL: Increases in the locomotion of rats after intracerebral administration of cathinone.AU: Calcagnetti- DJ; Schechter-MD
SO: Brain -Res-Bull. 1992 Dec; 29 (6): 843-6

AB: There is a widespread practice among people living in Eastern Africa and Southern Arabia of chewing the leaves of the Qat shrub so as to produce pharmacological effects that are practically indistinguishable from those produced by amphetamine (AMPH). Cathinone (CATH) has been identified as the psychostimulant constituent of this plant and, although the locomotion elevating effects of centrally administered AMPH and cocaine (COC) in rats are well known, there is a paucity of data regarding CATH. Three experiments were, therefore, conducted to measure locomotor activity following central administration of CATH in rats. The first experiment determined the dose-dependent effects of CATH activity following intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration. As psychostimulant effects are believed, at least in part, to be mediated by dopaminergic systems, in Experiment 2 CATH was injected into the dopamine nerve terminal of the nucleus accumbens. Experiment 3 examined the effects of CATH injection into the dopamine cell body region of CATH revealed a dose-dependent increase of activity, the highest dose tested (64 micrograms) yielded a 114 % increase in activity when compared to baseline, whereas a 20 micrograms bilateral nucleus accumbens (NA) injection of CATH increased activity fivefold. These findings evidence the hypothesis that the effects of CATH are dopaminergically mediated. Substantia nigra (SN) injections

4 of 4

TL: Cathinone, a natural amphetamine.AU: Kaix- P
SO: Pharmacol- Toxicol. 1992 Feb; 70(2): 77-86

AB: Cathinone is an alkaloid that has been discovered some fifteen years ago in the leaves of the Qat bush. This plant grows in East Africa and in Southern Arabia, and the inhabitants of these regions frequently chew Qat because of its stimulating properties. Cathinone, which is S (-) -alpha-aminopropiophenone, was soon found to have a pharmacological profile closely resembling that of amphetamine effects; thus, for example, drug-conditioned animals will not distinguish between cathinone and amphetamine. These various observations were confirmed by a clinical experiment showing that cathinone also in humans produces amphetamine-like objective and subjective effects. Finally, it was demonstrated that cathinone operates through the same mechanism as amphetamine, i.e. it acts by releasing catecholamines from presynaptic storage sites. Thus, much experimental evidence indicates that cathinone is the main psychoactive constituent of the Qat and that in fact, this alkaloid is a natural amphetamine.

To be continued next week..

Yemeni Women: Frustrated Present and Uncertain Future

Jalal Al-Saraaby
Yemen Times

It is a pity that in this era of technology, and while entering the third millennium, Yemeni women are yet to be get their rights as human beings. In Yemen, women are faced with scads of troubles that make their conditions and stability a matter of uncertainty. Apart from being a victim of aggressive traditions and conventions, women have continuously been teased everywhere: in streets, at work and even at home. Although demographic statistics show that women in Yemen form more than half of the population, they are still marginalized and ignored. Unfortunately, the outcome of the parliamentary elections of 93 and 97 elections were disappointing when we take into consideration the percentage of women in society. In the 93 parliamentary elections, only two women were elected to represent more than half of the population. History repeated itself in the following parliamentary elections of 97 when again, only two women were elected. All political parties which promised to support women in the two elections, backed out in their promises and preferred to use them as winning cards for male candidates in their election campaigns. The Yemeni Woman is a victim of aggression and deprivation because of various reasons. For example, she is still deprived of education in some areas. On the other hand, she is deprived of holding key political positions, despite the fact that laws guarantee her political rights. No woman has been so far appointed as a minister in any gov-

ernment. The best position a Yemeni woman has ever got in a government was as an undersecretary of the ministry of information, the lady appointed for that position was the same woman who has just been appointed an ambassador to Yemen in the Netherlands (Amat Al-Aleem Al-Soswa). Lack of health care services for women, especially in the rural areas has caused the spread of diseases, which in some cases led to many deaths. One of the main factors of the spread of diseases among women is early marriage. In many rural areas, they are coerced into early marriage in order to be in charge of fields and houses, etc. Statistics show that women in such areas have become machine-like human beings, working days and nights in fields and at their houses. In spite of all their efforts, they are rarely rewarded or appreciated. To add insult to injury, they are also deprived of inheritance which has been guaranteed by all laws and the Holy Quran in Islam. It is true that a fair number of girls join schools, but this does not mean that they have achieved the required level of education. Moreover, the gap between them and men is still wide. Unquestionably, being illiterate reflects negatively on their conditions and their ability to grasp what is going on in their surroundings. According to statistics, illiterate women in Yemen form 76.2% of women population. This rate, of course varies from rural areas to urban areas. For example, it is higher than 85% in the rural areas while in urban areas it is around 50%. Among all the governorates of the republic, Saada and Hodeidah come first with a rate of 91%. The rate decreases in Aden to a

minimum of %38 which is the lowest rate of illiteracy in the republic. Unfortunately, there has been an obvious deterioration in efforts made to eliminate illiteracy. For example, studies made by the National Committee for Women show that the number of women studying in classes for illiteracy elimination fell from 28,894 in 95 to 16,054 in 96. The high rate of illiteracy among women is attributed to many reasons. Among them are: early marriage, poverty, and traditions. According to the same study, the number of girls between 6-15 attending schools in the rural areas is still very low in comparison with urban areas and there are still some areas in which girls are not allowed to go to school. As far as female teachers are concerned, a good number of them is available in the southern and eastern areas, while the number decreases in the northern and western areas which depend mostly on foreign teachers. Lack of female teachers for secondary classes, in fact, is one of the main reasons behind forbidding girls from completing their studies to this stage, because many families do not allow their daughters to stay in the same class with men, even if those men are their teachers. In fact, there are many problems women encounter with regard to education. In the rural areas the unavailability of separate schools or classes for girls, plays a role in depriving women from education. In addition to this reason, there are, of course, traditions, conventions and social circumstance that enforce the work of women in fields, etc. For example, in many areas a woman has to work for more than 15 hours. In such areas, women have

become no more than machines for working at the farm and for producing children.

Lack of health care services -as mentioned earlier- have caused a lot of misery to women in Yemen. For example, death cases among women due to diseases caused by malnutrition, pregnancy and early delivery are common in many regions in Yemen. The number of maternity deaths among women reaches its peak for women at the age of reproduction. Unfortunately, analysts confirm that the health program of the Ministry of Public Health had many shortcomings in its documentation about death cases among women and children. For example, official reports reported 100 death cases in each 100,000 cases of live delivery while other reports -some from international organization such as UNICEF- show that there are 800-1000 death cases in each 100,000 of live delivery. In the economic field, statistics available show that the share of women's participation in economic activities is not as it should be. During the recent years, the average falls sharply by 15.58%. As they affected their economic activities, the reasons mentioned above have also affected other activities causing women to confine and limit themselves to specific workplaces. As for participation in the government and the decision making, Yemeni women have been marginalized and ignored as if considered of second class after men. This despite the so many laws in the constitution that came out after reunification of the south and the north. In fact, the conditions of women's political rights deteriorated after unification. Before unification, there used to be 9 women in the YAR parliament. Unfortunately, this number dropped to only 2 in 93 and 97 parliaments. All promises made by political parties

to support women in elections proved to be false. Women were nothing more than winning cards for them, for the virtual victory of male candidates. Moreover, supreme committees for political parties embraced only a few female members in there lists for propaganda. For example, the PGC's Permanent Committee included only 33 women from 700 members. This number increased to 40 in the PGC's 9th conference held in March 99. The Central Committee for the Nasserite Unionist party included only 4 and the YSP only 2. Despite their participation in civil organizations, unions, syndicates, etc. this has not marked any changes to their level of participation in political activities. Concerning Yemeni women's participation in the government, only one woman has been vice minister in the Ministry of Culture and Information in Aden. The same woman was member of presidency council in 86-90. After unification only 2 women worked as undersecretaries of ministries and 6 worked as ministry advisors who actually have never been asked for advice any way! According to the list of employees in the cabinet office there are 47 women, one of whom is a holder of a minister degree and the others are specialists and office chairwomen. 79 directors general out of more than 1079 directors general were women. In the diplomatic corps in general, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in particular, there are 90 ambassadors among them there has so far been no women. The exception came in 1999,



when Mrs. Amat Al-Aleem Al-Soswa was appointed as an ambassador but is currently still waiting for the implementation of the decision. There are also 2 women holding the (degree) of a minister versus more than 133 men holding the same degree, and there are 7 female advisors as vs. 108 men. In the field of judiciary, female participation in comparison with male is very weak. According to a report made by the National Committee for Women, there are 32 female judges one of them works in the Appeal Court while the others are judges and judge assistant in primary courts. As far as male judges are concerned, there are more than 1,200 judges and it seems that their work is centered on administration in courts. Whatever and however we write about women and their sufferings, we cannot justify their claims and the injustice they are going through. There is yet a more severe issue that will have an article of its own, and that is women conditions in prisons, which Yemen Times will bring to its readers as the most shocking, and unbelievable experiences are being told by women who underwent these conditions. Stay tuned to Yemen Times for that report next week.

Ambassador of the European Union to the Middle East to Yemen Times: More than US \$100 million has been allocated -to the development of Yemen- in the last four years...The country has fantastic potential. It is going to be a long struggle, but it is good to see that things are starting"

The European Union has become stronger than ever today. As a developing country, Yemen has been interested in strengthening its relationship with the European Union in all fields. As an important donor to Yemen, the EU has so far granted the country more than \$200 million for developmental purposes. During his visit to Yemen, YT interviewed Mr. James MORAN the Head of the Amman-Based EU delegation to Jordan (and Yemen), to the Middle East who expressed his intentions to further concentrate on Yemen in future as a country with huge potential.

Q: What is the main purpose of your visit to Yemen?
A: The main purpose this time was to present my credentials as the ambassador head of delegation for the European Commission of the European Union here in Yemen which, fortunately, I was able to do and this morning in Aden I met with H.E. the President, and I was able to complete these formalities there.

Q: How do you evaluate the relationship between Yemen and the European Union? Is it getting better?
A: Yes I think it is, and I think that we have seen over the last five year a steady progression in the relationship and one sign of that is the financial commitment we have been able to generate for Yemen. Since we started cooperation here in 1977, twenty two years ago we have allocated in development systems grants to the country about 180 million Euro, about US\$ 200 million. More than half of that has been allocated in the last four years. So you can see that there has been a rapid rise in our commitment to Yemen since 1995, indeed since the unification of the country took place. I think that is a concrete indication of how the relationship has blossomed since stability returned to Yemen as a country and since the reform process began.

Q: Are there any particular major projects to do?

A: There are indeed. We have been visiting some during this visit. I said the main purpose of my visit was to present credentials, but I have also taken advantage of being in the country to meet with government authorities and many other people here to discuss and view some of the projects that are on the way, for example, the Fisheries Project. This project has been something of a success, we have already put in 30 million Euro and some 16 thousand fishermen have benefited from this. I also visited two of the communities enclosed in Aden in the last couple of days and I was very impressed by the fishermen themselves. It is really good to see how they have very quickly taken off with this technology that has been offered to them. Those two communities like many others are these days beginning to prosper and this very good to see. We have looked at humanitarian activities as well, we are very active there in the South, we have helped in the refugees problem. We visited the camp in Basateen, which, of course, was set up some years ago mainly for the Somalis and returnees. 20 thousand people are living in difficult conditions where we are funding help for them through the European NGO and the Water and Sewage Authority. We also toured the free zone there and the port because very shortly we will start new project of Assistant Management Aid to the Free Zone Authority because clearly there is a fantastic potential there. The difficulty I suppose is to get it out there to the world at large, to market it and to convince investors that this something worth looking at and seriously serving. Expertise will be brought in. There are many other projects around the country, but I am simply concentrating on the things we have seen here the last couple of days.

Q: Yemen is concentrating on three major fields: democratic process, economic reform and human rights. How do you evaluate Yemen's efforts in these fields?
A: Well, I think democratization, of course, is a challenge everywhere in the

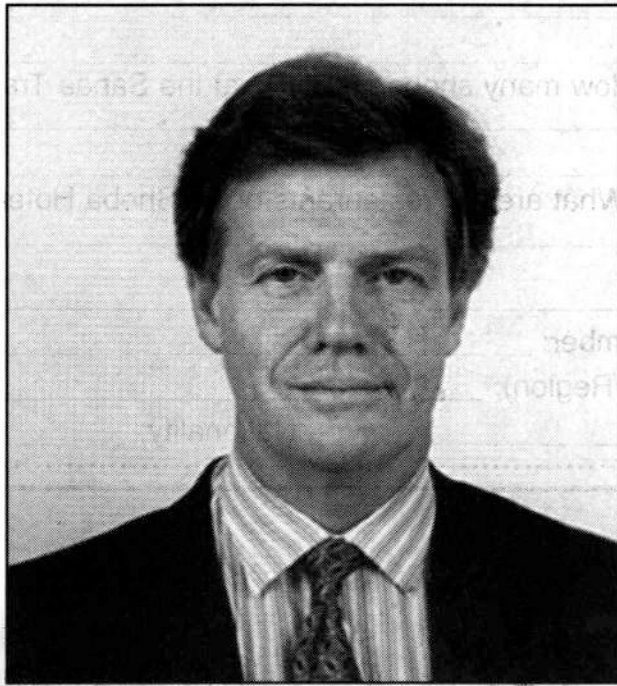
world. I think what we can say here in Yemen is that a start has definitely been made for the first time in the country's history. Everywhere its a long road. This is not something to achieve overnight. But I have the impression that a very serious start has been made. I also have the impression that the commitment to continue with it is there, most certainly in the country at large and in the government as well. So I think one looks forward with hope for the people of Yemen. We as Europeans, of course, we have our democracy. We mustn't forget though that it took probably a century in most cases in Europe to come through with what we have today. I keep reminding myself that in the UK women did not get the vote until the early part of this century. Very few countries can do these things quickly, and every country must find its own way. Yemen must find its own way to, and I think at the moment its like that. It is at the experimental stage. It has taken off and it has started. That I can guess is the best thing that one can say for sure.

On economic reform there is again no question that it is a great challenge, but again there is no question that Yemen has made significant advancement. I think that is actually another factor which helped us generate more assistance for the country in the last few years. Much clearer perspectives have emerged so far as macro-economic stability is concerned. The budget deficit is now very much under control. This was not the case in years past. Inflation looks to be very much under control. I know there are problems with the interest rates, but that is a classic problem with many adjusting countries. It is the same sort of story in Jordan where I am resident of course. Their program is also performing well, but they have similar problems with the monetary side of the equation. So again there are prices to pay. I know it does create some stress and some pain for the people of the country, but there is commitment to that and I think that Yemen has made significant progress over the last years. Human rights is an area which is very important. I know that your newspaper

is very much involved. I know that very shortly you will have a seminar on that. We applaud that, that in the press and elsewhere in the country that a movement toward better information and the dissemination of information to the people is taking place and this is very positive. I know again it is a cultural specific campaign and it must be. Every country must find its own way there and I do not think there are any absolute values, but I would want to mention here and now that again I think a start has been made. Reports on the country in the last four years show that there has been some progress.

Q: Regarding human rights and freedom of the press, there have been two incidents in which newspapers were closed. Do you have any reaction to that?
A: To be honest with you, I do not know the full details of those closures and I prefer not to comment without knowing the details. These things can be quite complex. It is always sad when a newspaper is closed, but I think one would need detailed knowledge of the situation and the legislation in the country. So I prefer not to make a remark about that right now.

Q: Will you be visiting Yemen in the near future?
A: Oh yes indeed. Normally one would come to Yemen at least four times a year. I am credited to Yemen and based in Jordan. We have a permanent posts here; we have the European Commission Technical Office here in Sanaa which you are well aware of, and of course we depend very much on that to help the administration of our programs. But we are coming down from Jordan, myself, my colleagues at least



alone because if they do that they might have some effect in the short term, but there is no sustainability. So whichever field they are in, whether it is building water supplies and refugee camps or wither is cooperating on something of the nature you just mentioned we absolutely insist that they find reliable local partners, because whatever they start or are involved in starting, one of these days they are going to go away. They might have to sow a seed, but the cultivation of the plant depends on the local civil society. I am quite pleased to see civil society developing here. NGOs and civil society in general is a recent phenomenon in Yemen, I am aware of that, in all parts of the country, it is still in its fledgling state, but it seems to be taking off in a number of sectors. We do indeed support activities of the type of your project. We will have to see what is possible within the framework of our special cooperation with Yemen.

Q: Any last comments that you have?
A: I am extremely happy with the way this mission has gone. I really am deeply touched by the reception that we have gotten from the Yemeni people whether the government officials or whether they be people you meet. We met a fisherman in one of the communities in Aden, 114 years old so I am told, a magnificent man who has struggled all his life to make a living. It was a great thing to see his community benefiting from the activities that we have helped with in that area, and this sort of thing inspires you somewhat. I am very impressed with the imagination and innovative ability of the people, very often living under extremely difficult conditions. But it gives you a lot of hope and inspiration as an outsider, as a foreigner, to see how people are able to make something of their lives when they are given a chance, and we have a host of examples of that through our development cooperation activities here. So when you see that energy, when you see that drive released through our activities, it is an inspiration and it should be an inspiration to the Yemeni people themselves. The country has fantastic potential. It is going to be a long struggle, but it is good to see that things are starting, and you leave with a positive feeling, seeing things like that at an individual level.

YEMEN TIMES 3RD MILLENNIUM COMPETITION مسابقة الألفية الثالثة الكبرى

To Participate in the competition, you need to fill out at least one coupon during the 1 month period (or longer) that the competition would continue in. You can send more than one coupon to increase your chances of winning. However, you can send either the Arabic or the English coupon, both languages will be acceptable. Do not forget to write your name and phone number.

Write the answers to the following questions beneath every question, then cut off the coupon and send it to P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa. To guarantee their arrival, you can directly submit them to Yemen Times by placing them in the Millennium Competition Box at our Sanaa, Taiz, and Aden Bureaus. All the coupons with the correct answers will be eligible of winning the first prize, which is YR 1,000,000 in cash. Prizes worth hundreds of thousands of Rials will also be distributed to the other 10 or more winners. Coupons that arrive after the 10th of February 2000 will not be accepted, no photocopies or faxed coupons will be accepted.

- Question: Did the circulation of Yemen Times increase or decrease after the death of its founder?
Answer: _____
- Question: In which village and province is the Shammr fortress?
Answer: _____
- Question: When were Radfan Cigarettes first produced (indicate date/month/year)?
Answer: _____
- Question: What are the main ingredients of Kanola Oil?
Answer: _____
- Question: What are the main ingredients of Kaha Mango Juice?
Answer: _____
- Question: When was United Insurance founded?
Answer: _____
- Question: What are the products that Artex deal with?
Answer: _____
- Question: Indicate the main types of products produced by the United Company for Industrial Metals?
Answer: _____
- Question: What are the cars that Suzuki Yemen (Aden) sell in Yemen?
Answer: _____
- Question: How many shops are there at the Sanaa Trade Center in Sanaa?
Answer: _____
- Question: What are the restaurants of Taj Sheba Hotel?
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Age: _____
 Telephone number: _____
 Address (City/Region): _____
 ID Card No.: _____ Nationality: _____ (*All entries MUST be filled)

المشاركة في المسابقة، ما عليك إلا تعبئة الأجابات والمعلومات الشخصية لكوبون واحد على الأقل، ولكن لمضافة احتمال الفوز بالجائزة الكبرى ننصح بالإجابة على كل الأسماء التي فيها المسابقة إذ أن الأسئلة قد تطورت في صورتها من مدة آخر. شارك بإحدى الاستمارتين الإنجليزية أو العربية (وليس كليهما) ويمكن لنفس الشخص المشاركة في أكثر من كوبون واحد!

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية (كل إجابة تحت السؤال) ثم قص الكوبون وأرسله بالبريد إلى ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء. إذا أردت ضمان وصول الكوبون، يمكنك توصيلها إلى صندوق مسابقة الألفية الثالثة في مكاتبنا الرئيسية في صنعاء، عدن، وتعن. جميع الكوبونات التي تحمل الأجوبة الصحيحة ستكون مرشحة للفوز بالجائزة الأولى التي هي مليون ريال نقداً. كما سيتم توزيع على الأقل عشر جوائز أخرى تقدر بمئات الآلاف لبقية الفائزين. الكوبونات التي تصل عبر الفاكس أو التي قد صورت (فوتوكوبي) لن تقبل. عليك قص الكوبون كما هو محدد بالمقص، والكوبونات التي تصلنا بعد تاريخ ١٠ فبراير ٢٠٠٠ لن تكون مقبولة.

- السؤال الأول: هل تدهورت مبيعات وشهرة صحيفة "يمن تايمز" بعد وفاة مؤسسها؟ كم نسبة الزيادة أو النقصان في المبيعات؟
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الإجابة: _____
- السؤال الثالث: متى بدأ تصنيع سجائر ردفان (اليوم/الشهر/العام)؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال الرابع: ما هي المكونات الرئيسية لزيتون كانولا النباتية؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال الخامس: ما هي المكونات الرئيسية لمصير المانجو من قها؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال السادس: متى أسست الشركة المتحدة للتأمين (اليوم/الشهر/العام)؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال السابع: ما هي الماركات العالمية التي وكيلها شركة آرتكس التجارية؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال الثامن: ما هو المشروع العملاق الذي تنوي الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية تنفيذه في اليمن؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال التاسع: أذكر ثلاث دول في الشرق الأوسط فيها مجموعة بامعروف الوكيل لسيارات سوزوكي؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال العاشر: كم عدد المحلات الموجودة في مركز صنعاء التجاري؟
الإجابة: _____
- السؤال الحادي عشر: متى تأسس فندق تاج سبأ - صنعاء (اليوم/الشهر/العام)؟
الإجابة: _____

الاسم: _____ العمر: _____
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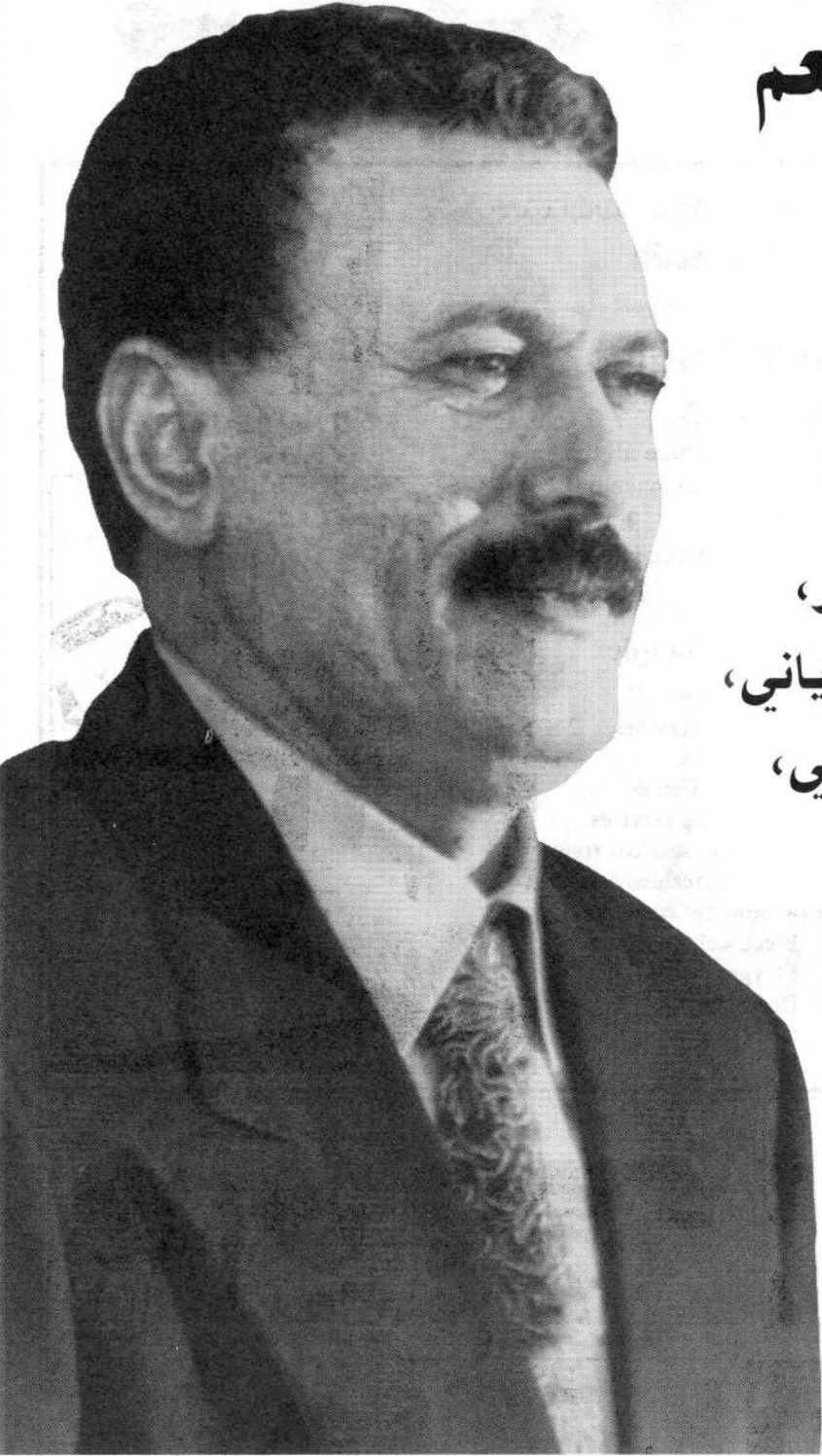
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وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني،
وإلى المجلس الإستشاري برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني،
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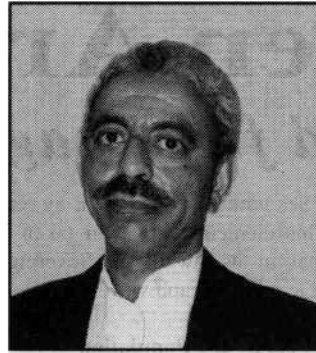
Year 2000

عيد مبارك

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The New Millennium: How New Is It?



Over the ages, man has developed standards of measurement to quantify most of the elements that form the components that add up to form our different interactions with the universe, individually as well as collectively. Even time – that element of life that neither the five senses can effect or even sense – has been given its scale of measurement, to which almost all aspects of modern life have been glued to in one way or another. Time is, in fact one of the bounties of Allah, the Al-Mighty, as He says in the Quran that the different movements of the celestial bodies are one of the bounties of Allah, by which we are able to count the years. Accordingly, time becomes a cause d'être for the creation of the universe as we see it. While most standards of measure have their definite beginnings and their ends, time's beginning and end remain an object of infinite mystery, to which only God Al-Mighty holds the answer to. Even though man has invented the stop watch, it goes without saying that he is powerless to use that stop watch for halting the advance of time, and the tool merely becomes an instrument for recording the duration of a particular event, nothing more, nothing less. On the other hand time does not take on the characteristics of any of the other element or forces that shape life and the universe we are in. Time is not subjected to any transformations or any form of change, whether as a reaction to being combined with the other elements or forces that exist in the universe, or as a result of any occurrence.

Time is just time that is reflected, not just by the ticking of the fancy time pieces of a Rolex watch or a Sony wall clock. It can be seen in the gathering of arching curves below our chins and the cross-sections of large trees that have passed through generations of men, who have come and gone, some leaving their marks in history – for good or bad – and most just passing through, without even having their descendants having any record of their achievements in life – good or bad – that they can look back upon. Much can be said about time and surely, the space allotted here would not even suffice to come to a full proper definition of time, let alone go into its attributes and properties. For sure, time is a relative phenomenon to which each person can find what significance there is to gain or loose with the passage of life. Some mark time with the achievements they have made, in terms of wealth, in terms of social contributions and in terms of giving hell to the rest of humankind, just for the hell of it. In the modern world, with a relatively free market economy time is money and man must strive to equate the two, if life is to have any meaning. For those who are spiritually inclined, time must be used to gather as many points as possible, so that in the hereafter, when the records of all are laid out in front of everyone to see, God looks with favor upon this poor creature who has striven so hard to do all that can be seen by Allah as being good and honorable and worthy of a lasting reward that can never be equated by any accomplishment in the world of the mundane.

But to stay closer to home, man has adopted a fairly reliable scale for the measurement of time, keeping within God's masterly arrangement of the celestial bodies that house us and surround us, and using their movements, whether around themselves, or around each other to produce congruent time pieces that break time into fractions of a second. From this we come to the calendars that define the days, months and years. Many different forms of calendars have evolved, with the prevailing calendars being the lunar and the solar calendars, beginning at various landmark events in the development of civilizations accordingly. The Gregorian calendar, a western concoction, prevails now as the leading calendar in use, even by those societies that have their own calendar adaptations. This comes in the wake of the awesome economic power of the West, relatively speaking, and the need to run parallel with the major powers of the times, if one is to be able to deal with the western countries and keep their economic order in tune with the frequency and the velocity of growth of the western economies, though not necessarily to keep up with it. In this calendar, we have now reached the second millennium and are on the entry point of the twenty-first century. One is astounded by the fact that there are still people who insist that it is wrong to say the "twenty-first century" since we are just beginning the year 2000 (see Al-Sahwa some two weeks back, in which one of its regular columnists insist that the 21st Century should begin really at the end of the Year 2000!). Whatever the case

the second millennium is at hand, and the world is not about to witness much of a change, since there are no proscribed outcomes that come from a change in the digits of a digital clock or calendar. Yet, why should such a change in digits unleash such a high sense of exuberance and festivity? Is this change of millenniums a logical reason for such a strong urge to celebrate so extravagantly? For one thing, such an occurrence is not the common observation of all that get to tread on this planet. A number of generations must pass to have a chance to live through a change of centuries. But a millennium change, there must be literally tens of generations in between (around thirty, if my family tree is of any accurate measure) before there can be a four digit change in the calendar. Though not necessarily a sign of any landmark achievement, men still find it appropriate and self-gratifying to appropriate considerable resources for festivities to commemorate this event. The last millennium saw the rise of the West to become the dominant political and economic bloc, in a world that has now become to small for housing and feeding the people that tread on it. The beginning

of the millennium saw the West come out of the darkness of the Middle Ages and its first military expeditions outside of Europe (the Crusades). From then on, the West sought to adapt and build upon much of the progress and culture that was thriving in the East, as well as to kill any further efforts by the East to continue its cultural superiority to the West. While this cannot be wholly blamed on the West, it would not be oversight to state that the West's intentions, whether as individual nations or collectively, were not free from the streak of evil that may have helped to bring about the economic, social and cultural underdevelopment of the East and South. Of course, it is of no use to cry over spilt milk and it is time that the East and the South start to find ways to constructively catch up, before it becomes even difficult to find where the gap lies between the two cultures. For the present time, one can be assured that the start to making encroachments to development rest in concrete political changes, by which people of the East and the South can have the proper atmosphere to find the channels for their own development and well-being. It is clear, in the Year 2000, that the number one hurdle to development is autocracy, lack of

transparency and oppression – in all their manifestations. For Yemen, the New Millennium Resolution should be that it will overcome all the man made obstacles to development, and really pave the way for a free and democratic Yemen, where power and wealth are not just made accessible to a few, who have found that possessing the right evil streak and narrow minds are the only avenues to wealth and power. Moreover, it is hoped that those who have accumulated so much power and wealth, a lot of it illegitimately and suspiciously, will come to realize that it is time to give the rest of the people of the country a chance, not necessarily to reach the wealth and power that they have reached, although there is nothing to justify their monopoly of them, but at least to be able to meet the needs of sustenance for themselves and those who depended upon them. For sure, the Millennium will turn over and those people who believe themselves to be high and mighty, will go on the record as being no more than evil bandits, who have misused their people's trust and confidence in them, without so much as saying thank you for your gullibility! Happy New Millennium!

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Aden Containers Terminal..Great Economic Edifice

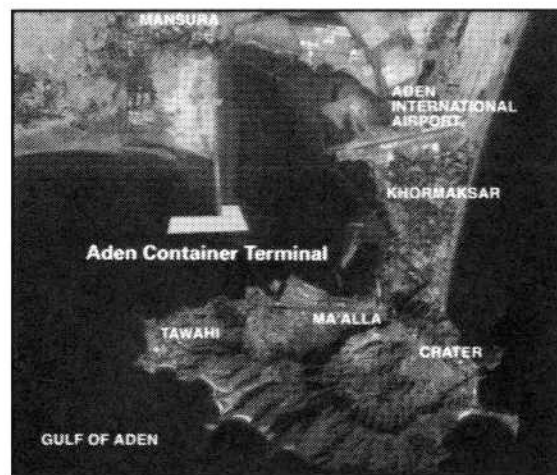
Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf
 Aden Bureau Chief
 Yemen Times

Containers Terminal in Aden is a great economic edifice for Yemen as it is entering into the third millennium. After the experimental operation period of the containers terminal in Aden that began on March 19, 1999 and the official opening of this huge project by presi-

dent Ali Abdulla Saleh on Sept. 11, 1999, the international port for containers, a subsidiary of the Free Zone in Aden, is witnessing an extraordinary activity and increasing number of large super ships landing at the port. This is justifiable as the port has a strategic and dynamic location on the route of international trade. The number of ships coming to the port are about 40-50 ships monthly.

new international and neighboring routes entering to the containers terminal in the Free Zone in Aden. One can notice that there is an increased activity in the containers terminal in Aden since the experimental operation period in March in terms of shipping and unloading containers. There is also a focus on accuracy of dates and timetables so that work will be accelerated and services will be rendered accordingly. He also pointed to the ongoing work to finish the remaining phases of the project, i.e., the building of an additional four wharves according to the agreement signed between the General Organization of the Free Zone and Yemeninvest. There are also contracts signed with different international companies for operating new marine routes through the Aden containers terminal. These companies are American,

European, and East Asian, and are going to make Aden a commercial trade center in the Gulf as well as the whole Arab peninsula. The industrial and storage district is also another project that is being established right now and will support the containers terminal and other projects that will be established in the Free Zone. The Year 1999 has witnessed an economic development in terms of establishing some strategic projects, the most important being the container terminals project whose establishment was mainly for decreasing the costs of ships and attracting many marine lines, international investment companies to develop services and provide the most modern equipment with the least costs, especially the container



carriers and oil tankers by circulation and storage of goods via transit terminals. After signing the agreement to develop the Free Zone on March 18 1996 between the General Organization of the Free Zone and Yemeninvest to build Aden International Containers and Industrial & Storage district in Caltics, Yemeninvest on June 17, 1997 signed a contract with the PSA and then started working on the first stage of the international Containers Project for a period of 21 months, that is until the end of March 1999. The inauguration as well as the experimental period of operation was conducted at this phase. The project then was inaugurated officially by the President on 11.9.999. The company has conducted the digging, filling up with earth operations and arranging in the area of the containers. It has also prepared equipment for unloading containers by using four cranes on the wharves that weigh 40 tons on 55m distance and 8 bridge cranes to distribute containers on the storage area. Besides, there are two other cranes for empty containers and there are also 22 big lorries and 45 trailers. The port was also supplied

power, could be increased to 25 megawatts. 2- Station for processing sanitation water and drainage system of ships waste inside the port. 3- Supplying the port with a system of supplying ships with water. 4- Extending a four-lane road leading to the project site. 5- Constructing buildings belonging to the project on an area of 10000 square meters for administration, maintenance workshop and stores for unloading containers.

The following stage of the containers port: The ensuing stage of the second and third stage of the project will be concentrated on extending the wharves to 1650m, 6 anchors on a 60 hectares storage area for containers with a capacity of 1500000 containers a year.

Requests for Investing in the Project: Investors' requests for land investment till the end of October 1999 amounted to a total area of 465 hectares, all are on the basis of developing the Free Zone in Aden for the coming stages.



with sophisticated telecommunications and computer systems.

Project Facilities
 1- Generating 14- megawatt electric

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Factories and Establishments: Negotiations were conducted between the General Organization of the Free Zone and CCC to establish two industrial projects for producing iron and Oxygen with a total cost of \$ 25 million. They are going to be established in the Free Zone in Al-Braikah on 250,000 square ms area. **The Remaining Stages:** The second stage of the Free Zone includes extending the current tarmac of the airport and designing new courses for airplanes in the Northern side of the current tarmac. The anchorage area of ships will also be deepened to allow more big ships. There will also be a trend to develop the process-

ing industries of raw material on the northern coast. Refinery capacity, transportation, electricity, water station will all be developed. The third stage of the project costs \$2.7 billion in terms of establishing a new building and enlarging the airport tarmac and adding a new department so as to facilitate the loading of containers. A new refinery will be built in addition to finishing the construction of a new power station to generate about 25 megawatts and building another station for water processing. The fourth stage will cost \$1.3 billion which includes improving and enlarging all the electric power and processing sanitation water in smaller Aden.

Eritrea - Yemen Arbitration Documents

Part 3 in a series Continued from page 5

Phase II: Maritime Delimitation

The Tribunal's Conclusions on the Evidence

61. The purposes of the arguments and evidence of the Parties were several, but were essentially directed to establishing that the delimitation advanced by each Party would respect existing historical practices, would not have a catastrophic effect on local fishermen or population, would not have a generally negative effect on the economy (or future plans) of the other Party, and would not have a deleterious effect on the diet and health of the population of the other Party. By the same token, each Party asserted or implied that the line of delimitation advanced by the other would have precisely the converse effect. The evidence advanced by the Parties has to a very large extent been contradictory and confusing.

On the basis of the arguments and evidence advanced before it the Tribunal reaches the following conclusions.

As to Fishing in General

62. Fishing in general is an important activity for both sides of the Red Sea coast. This was recognised in the Award on Sovereignty of the Tribunal. It is not necessary and probably misleading to seek to determine the precise extent of its importance at any particular time, but the plain fact appears to be that - as the Tribunal stated in paragraph 526 of its Award on Sovereignty - "the traditional fishing regime in the region . . . has operated, as the evidence presented to the Tribunal amply testifies, around the Hanish and Zuqar Islands and the islands of Jabal al-Tayr and the Zubayr group".

63. Moreover, the whole point of the Tribunal's holding in paragraph vi of its Dispositif in the Award on Sovereignty - that this traditional fishing regime shall be perpetuated so as to include "free access and enjoyment for the fishermen of both Eritrea and Yemen" - is that such traditional fishing activity has already been adjudged by the Tribunal to be important to each Party and to their nationals on both sides of the Red Sea. It thus suffices to say that fishing, fishermen, and fisheries are, and remain, of importance to each Party in the present case. Precisely because of this significance of paragraph 526 of the Award on Sovereignty and paragraph vi of its Dispositif, the fishing practices of the Parties from time to time are not germane to the task of arriving at a line of delimitation.

As to Economic Dependency on Fishing

64. It is not possible or necessary for the Tribunal to reach a conclusion that either Eritrea or Yemen is economically dependent on fishing to such an extent as to suggest any particular line of delimitation. The evidence before the Tribunal suggests that fishing activity and income appear to form an important part of Yemen's economic activity - particularly of the Tihama region - and that revitalisation and development of the Eritrean fishing industry is a priority objective of the Government of Eritrea and has received significant attention since Eritrean independence.

As to Location of Fishing Areas

65. The evidence advanced in both Stages of the Arbitration included evidence that many fishermen from Eritrea tended largely to fish in and around the Dahlak archipelago and on inshore waters along the Eritrean coastline, but it also appears that some Eritrean fishermen used the waters in and around the Hanish and Zuqar Islands as well as the deep waters to the west of the mid-sea islands and around the Mohabbakahs, the Haycocks, and South West Rocks. This conclusion was adumbrated by the Tribunal's concern for maintenance of the traditional fishing regime "in the region" as a whole, "including free access and enjoyment for the fishermen of both Eritrea and Yemen" (Award on Sovereignty, Dispositif, paragraph 527, subparagraph vi).

66. There is abundant historical data indicating that fishermen from both the eastern and western coasts of the Red Sea freely undertook activities, including fishing and selling their catch on the local markets, regardless of their national political affiliation or their place of habitual domicile.(5)

67. This information concerning the social and economic conditions affecting the lives of the people on both sides of the Red Sea also reflects deeply-rooted and common social and legal traditions that had prevailed for centuries among these populations, each of which was under the direct or indirect rule of the Ottoman Empire until the latter part of the XIXth Century.

68. The evidence before the Tribunal further appears to establish that over the years Yemeni fishermen have operated as far north as the Dahlak archipelago and Jabal al-Tayr and the Zubayr group, and as far west as the Mohabbakahs, the Haycocks, and South West Rocks. Again, this conclusion is implicit in the Tribunal's concern for maintenance of the traditional fishing regime "in the region" as a whole.

69. On a subject not unrelated to fishing areas, it should be noted that the evidence is quite clear that Eritrean fishermen as well as Yemeni also appear to have enjoyed free and open access to the major fish market at Hodeidah on the

Yemen side of the Red Sea without impeding by reason of their nationality. (This element was again taken into account by the Tribunal in its Award on Sovereignty, Dispositif, paragraph 527, subparagraph vi.)

As to Consumption of Fish by the Population

70. The evidence concerning fish consumption advanced by each Party was presumably aimed at establishing that the Tribunal's adoption of the line of delimitation proposed by the other Party would constitute a serious dietary or health threat to the population of the first Party. However, the evidence on this matter is conflicting and uncertain. It is difficult if not impossible to draw any generalised conclusions from the welter of alleged facts advanced by the Parties in this connection.

71. The Tribunal can readily conclude, without having to weigh intangible and elusive points of proof or without having to indulge in nice calculations of nutritional theory, that fish as a present and future potential resource is important for the general and local populations of each Party on each side of the Red Sea. The Tribunal can also conclude, as a matter of common sense and judicial notice, that interest in and development of fish as a food source is an important and meritorious objective. Based on these two conclusions, however, the Tribunal can find no significant reason on these grounds for accepting - or rejecting - the arguments of either Party as to the line of delimitation proposed by itself or by the other Party.

Concerning the Effect on Lines of Delimitation Proposed by the Parties

72. Based on the foregoing, the Tribunal finds no significant reason on any other grounds concerning fishing - whether related to the historical practice of fishing in general, to matters of asserted economic dependency on fishing, to the location of fishing grounds, or to the patterns of fish consumption by the populations - for accepting, or rejecting, the arguments of either Party on the line of delimitation proposed by itself or by the other Party. Neither Party has succeeded in demonstrating that the line of delimitation proposed by the other would produce a catastrophic or inequitable effect on the fishing activity of its nationals or detrimental effects on fishing communities and economic dislocation of its nationals.(6)

73. For these reasons, it is not possible for the Tribunal to accept or reject the line of delimitation proposed by either Party on fisheries grounds. Nor can the Tribunal find any relevant effect on the legal reasons supporting its own selection of a delimitation line arising from its consideration of the general past fishing practice of either Party or the potential deprivation of fishing areas or access to fishing resources, or arising from nutritional or other grounds.

74. For the above reasons, the evidence and arguments advanced by the Parties in the matter of fishing and fisheries could have no significant effect on the Tribunal's determination of the delimitation that would be appropriate under international law in order to produce an equitable solution between the Parties.

Notes - Chapter II

6. Cf. Article 70, paragraph 5 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: "Developed geographically disadvantaged States shall, under the provisions of this article, be entitled to participate in the exploitation of living resources only in the exclusive economic zones of developed coastal States of the same sub-region or region having regard to the extent to which the coastal State, in giving access to other States to the living resources of its exclusive economic zone, has taken into account the need to minimize detrimental effects on fishing communities and economic dislocation in States whose nationals have habitually fished in the zone."

CHAPTER III Petroleum Agreements and Median Lines

75. In the matter of the pertinence and probative force for this Stage of the proceedings of petroleum contracts and concessions entered into by Yemen and by Ethiopia or Eritrea, the Parties exhibited a reversal of roles.

76. In the First Stage, Yemen laid great weight on oil contracts and concessions concluded by it. It introduced into evidence a number of such oil agreements and maps illustrating them, many of which were prepared by Petroconsultants S.A. of Geneva.

Since some of these arrangements embodied western boundaries to the east of which lay some of the islands in dispute, Yemen argued that these arrangements demonstrated that both Yemen and the contracting oil companies were of the view that Yemen enjoyed sovereignty over those disputed islands. It contended that, where a State enters into a concession covering a specified area, it holds itself out as having sovereignty over that area; and that, where a foreign oil company enters into that concession, and expends resources in pursuance of it, it does so because it accepts and acts in reliance upon the sovereignty of that State. Yemen emphasised that not only were some of its petroleum contracts of a geographical extent that encompassed the disputed islands; it was also significant, it claimed, that none of the oil contracts and concessions concluded by Ethiopia or Eritrea did so. As the Award on Sovereignty summarised: "Yemen contended that the pattern of Yemen's

offshore concessions, unprotected by Ethiopia and Eritrea, taken together with the pattern of Ethiopian concessions, confirmed Yemen's sovereign claims to the disputed Islands, acceptance of and investment on the basis of that sovereignty by oil companies, and acquiescence by Ethiopia and Eritrea." (paragraph 390.)

77. In the First Stage, Eritrea in contrast argued that conclusion by a State of an oil contract or concession with a foreign oil company was not evidence of title but, at most, a mere claim. Such arrangements lacked probative force unless activities in pursuance of them took place. Nevertheless Eritrea countered Yemen's argument by introducing evidence of a concession concluded by Ethiopia which covered part or all of Greater and Lesser Hanish Islands. Neither Eritrea nor Yemen attached importance to the fact that a number of the petroleum arrangements concluded by Yemen and Ethiopia or Eritrea extended to a median line between their respective coastlines.

78. In its Award on Sovereignty, the Tribunal concluded:

437. The offshore petroleum contracts entered into by Yemen, and by Ethiopia and Eritrea, fail to establish or significantly strengthen the claims of either party to sovereignty over the disputed islands.

438. Those contracts however lend a measure of support to a median line between the opposite coasts of Eritrea and Yemen, drawn without regard to the islands, dividing the respective jurisdiction of the Parties.

79. In the Second Stage of these Proceedings, Eritrea placed great emphasis upon paragraph 438, and other passages of the Award, that found that various petroleum arrangements indicate limits drawn along a median line, and contended that the Tribunal's Award provided support for the "historic median line" which it now advanced as the maritime boundary line between Eritrea and Yemen. Eritrea stressed that, in several petroleum contracts concluded by Yemen, the contractual area extended from the mainland coast of Yemen in the east to the median line of the Red Sea, drawn without regard to base points on the disputed islands. It observed that a contract concluded by it, and another concluded by Yemen, ran through Greater Hanish along a median line. It pointed out that one of Yemen's concession contracts contains a median line, marked "Ethiopia" to the west and "Yemen" to the east. It maintained that maps prepared by Petroconsultants, introduced and relied upon by Yemen in the First Stage, and showing concession boundaries running along a median line between the coasts of Yemen and Eritrea, cannot now be discounted by Yemen because it introduced them for another purpose. Eritrea acknowledged that the contracts and conduct of Yemen and of Ethiopia and Eritrea are not tantamount to mutual acceptance of a median maritime boundary or even of a *modus vivendi* line. But it contended that they nevertheless provide a persuasive basis for taking an "historic median line" to divide the waters of the Red Sea, to be drawn without according the "mid-sea" disputed islands influence on the course of that line.

80. Yemen for its part contended that, while it introduced the Petroconsultants maps as evidence of Yemen's sovereignty over the disputed islands, it did so not to show maritime boundaries; that the Petroconsultants maps contain "mistakes"; and that these and other maps introduced in the First Stage contain disclaimers about lines affecting or prejudicing the contracting government's sovereign rights. Yemen emphasised the Tribunal's holding that the concessions were "issued with commercial considerations in mind and without particular regard to the existence of the Islands". (Award on Sovereignty, paragraph 412.)

81. It should be noted that, in the course of making its holdings on sovereignty over the disputed islands, the Tribunal held that the petroleum contracts do "lend a measure of support to a median line between the opposite coasts of Eritrea and Yemen, drawn without regard to the islands, dividing the respective jurisdiction of the Parties".

82. At this juncture, however, the Tribunal acts in the light of the dispositive provisions of paragraph 527 of its Award. Which islands are subject to the territorial sovereignty of Eritrea, and which are subject to the territorial sovereignty of Yemen, has been determined. In delimiting the maritime boundaries of the Parties, the Tribunal is required in this Second Stage of the proceedings to take into account, *inter alia*, the opinion that it formed on the question of territorial sovereignty.

83. As is set out in other passages of this Award, the Tribunal has taken as its starting point, as its fundamental point of departure, that, as between opposite coasts, a median line obtains. The Award on Sovereignty's examination of petroleum arrangements does show, as just indicated, repeated reference to a median line between the coasts of Yemen and Eritrea. To that extent, Eritrea's position in this Stage of the proceedings is sustained by those references. But that is not the same as saying that the maritime boundary now to be drawn should be drawn throughout its length entirely without regard to the islands whose sovereignty has been determined; nor is it to say that that boundary should track Eritrea's claimed "historic median line". The concession lines were drawn without regard to uninhabited, volcanic islands when their sovereignty was indeterminate. Those lines can hardly be taken as governing once that sovereignty has been determined. While initial weight is to be given to the mainland coasts and their island fringes, some

weight is to be or may be accorded to the islands, certainly in respect of their territorial waters. What weight, and why and how, are questions addressed below.

84. In respect of petroleum arrangements and a maritime boundary between the Parties in the Red Sea, the Tribunal recalls the conclusion of the International Court of Justice in its Judgment in the North Sea Continental Shelf cases,(7) that delimitation of States' areas of continental shelf may lead to "an overlapping of the areas appertaining to them. The Court considers that such a situation must be accepted as a given fact and resolved either by an agreed, or failing that by an equal division of the overlapping areas, or by agreements for joint exploitation, the latter solution appearing particularly appropriate when it is a question of preserving the unity of a deposit." Judge Jessup in his separate opinion in that case referred to a seminal article by William T. Onorato(8) and cited examples of such cooperation; and in the last thirty years there has grown up a significant body of cooperative State practice in the exploitation of resources that straddle maritime boundaries. The papers in a volume published by The British Institute of International and Comparative Law summarise and analyse this practice,(9) as does a more recent study by Masahiro Miyoshi, The Joint Development of Offshore Oil and Gas in Relation to the Maritime Boundary Delimitations, International Boundaries Research Unit, 1999.(10)

85. That practice has particular pertinence in the current case. The Red Sea is not to be compared to the great oceans. Yemen and Eritrea face one another across a relatively narrow compass. Their peoples have had a long and largely beneficent history of intermingling, a history not limited to the free movement of fishermen but embracing a wider trade, and a common rule as well as a common religion. These relations long antedate the relatively modern, European-derived, concepts of exclusionary sovereignty. While oil and gas in commercial quantities have not to date been found beneath the waters of the Red Sea that lie between Eritrea and Yemen, it is possible that either or both may be.

86. In paragraph 1 of its Prayer for Relief, Eritrea requests the Tribunal to determine that "The Eritrean people's historic use of resources in the mid-sea islands includes . . . mineral extraction". For reasons explained in paragraph 104 of this Award, the Tribunal is not in a position to accede to this request. However, it is of the view that, having regard to the maritime boundary established by this Award, the Parties are bound to inform one another and to consult one another on any oil and gas and other mineral resources that may be discovered that straddle the single maritime boundary between them or that lie in its immediate vicinity. Moreover, the historical connections between the peoples concerned, and the friendly relations of the Parties that have been restored since the Tribunal's rendering of its Award on Sovereignty, together with the body of State practice in the exploitation of resources that straddle maritime boundaries, import that Eritrea and Yemen should give every consideration to the shared or joint or unshared exploitation of any such resources.

CHAPTER IV The Traditional Fishing Regime

87. In paragraph 526 of its Award on Territorial Sovereignty and Scope of the Dispute the Tribunal found:

In finding that the Parties each have sovereignty over various of the Islands the Tribunal stresses to them that such sovereignty is not inimical to, but rather entails, the perpetuation of the traditional fishing regime in the region. This existing regime has

operated, as the evidence presented to the Tribunal amply testifies, around the Hanish and Zuqar Islands and the islands of Jabal al-Tayr and the Zubayr group. In the exercise of its sovereignty over these islands, Yemen shall ensure that the traditional fishing regime of free access and enjoyment for the fishermen of both Eritrea and Yemen shall be preserved for the benefit of the lives and livelihoods of this poor and industrious order of men.

88. Immediately after, in paragraph vi of its Dispositif, The Tribunal determined that: the sovereignty found to lie within Yemen entails the perpetuation of the traditional fishing regime in the region, including free access and enjoyment for the fishermen of both Eritrea and Yemen.

89. Eritrea has taken the view that these findings entail the establishment of joint resource zones, which the Tribunal should delimit in its Award in the Second Stage. Eritrea, in its Prayer for Relief, also urged the Tribunal to direct the Parties to negotiate so as to achieve certain results it regards as required by paragraph 527(vi) of the Dispositif in the Award on Sovereignty, and to take certain other powers in relation thereto. To fail to do so, contended Eritrea, would be *infra petita*. Eritrea further contended that the final paragraph of the letter of 9 November 1998 from the President of the Tribunal to the counsel and co-agent for Eritrea left Eritrea full liberty so to submit during this Stage of the Arbitration. Some of the elements contained in Eritrea's Prayer for Relief were not pursued in oral argument; there the main plea was that the Court specify with precision what was entailed by its finding as to the traditional fishing regime and where that regime lay within the Red Sea. However, the Prayer for Relief, unamended, was said by Eritrea to represent its final submissions.



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عيد مبارك

The Geological Research History Work in the Republic of Yemen (1852-1946)

By Mohammed Darsi*

ABSTRACT
This paper is the first paper, which discusses the geological research history work in the Republic of Yemen during the period from 1852 to 1946. The geological research history in the Republic of Yemen is a brief rich culture history, included information about the first and most famous Geologists.

INTRODUCTION
It is known that rich culture history is largely depended upon written documents, whereas the geological research history work story must be inferred from the careful study. Based on variably detailed information of hundreds publications references. I decided to divided the geological research history work in Yemen to four stages:

- First Stage: 1852-1901
- Second Stage: 1902-1946
- Third Stage: 1947-1967
- Fourth stage: 1968 - until today

First Stage: 1852-1901
In my opinion this First Stage must started from the middle part of the nineteenth century to the early part of the twentieth century. For this first stage I gave it two new names:

First name: The First Systematic Geological Observation Stage.

Second name: Carter's Stage.
Carter, H.J., 1852
He was interested in Yemen and especially in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula Coast. He was the first man and the lonely man of this stage (1852-1901). He made the First Systematic Geological Observation in the region at variety of selected locations along the southern Arabian Coast between Muscat and Aden.

Second Stage: 1902-1946
This Stage must started from the early part of the twentieth century until after World War II. This Second Stage I called it: The Hinterland Studies Stage.

It is known, that the first geological studies of the hinterland of Yemen did

not begin, however, until the early part of the twentieth century. The men of this stage were:
1- Raisin, C.A., 1902
He wrote notes on the Geology of Perim Island.

2- Kossmat, F., 1907
He made The First Systematic Geological Investigation of Socotra archipelago.

3,4- Crick, G.C., and Newton, R.B., 1908
Published determinations of Jurassic mollusks.

5- Lloyd, R.E., 1910
In 1910, Lloyd, R.E., published observations on the sedimentary and volcanic rocks from the area between Aden and Ad-Dali (some 110 km to the north).

6,7- Tipper, G.H., Vradenberg, E.W., 1910

In the same year Tipper, G.H., Vradenberg, E.W., respectively publishing paleontological and petrologic determinations of Lloyd's sample collection.

8- Botez, G., 1912
In the sector between Hodaida on the Red Sea and San'a, Botez, G., carried out hydrogeological studies.

9- Lamare, P., 1923
Investigated the southwestern and central parts of (former North Yemen). He published the First Lithostratigraphic Accounts of the sedimentary successions of Yemen.

10-Roman, O. (Rotman), 1923
Carried out petrologic studies on the samples, that Botez, G., had collected.
11- Little, O.H., 1925
Carried out a through geological reconnaissance of the Mukalla hinterland in the coastal and plateau region of (former South Yemen) at that time, the Aden Protectorate.

12,13- Rathjens, C., Von Wissmann, H., 1929,1934
More regional geographical /geological/ cartographic investigations were carried out in various sectors of the interior of Yemen.

14- Basse, E., 1930
He made a specific reference to the western part (the high plateau) augmented by paleontological determinations.

15- Carpentier, C., 1932
Published paleontological determinations.

16- Caton-Thompson, G., 1938
Studied the Geology and Archaeology of Hadramaut, Southwest Arabia;

according to preliminary notes on Lord Wakefield Expedition.
17- Gardner, E.W., 1939
He and Caton-Thompson, G., wrote an article on Climate, Irrigation and Early Man in Hadramaut.

CONCLUSIONS
1- In the First stage (The First Systematic Geological Observation Stage or CARTER, H.J., Stage.) and the Second Stage (The Hinterland Studies Stage) early maps were based on photographs and isolated visits, generally to the coastal region.

2- Geologic and stratigraphic relations in the region are complex and it must be realized that it was not until after world II that it was possible to compile of the region.

3- This study led to significant improvement in imaging about the geological research history in the Republic of Yemen, particularly about the first and the most famous geologists, who worked visits, worked and this has been key to understanding.

4-It is broad in scope so as to serve both the beginning geology major and the under graduate seeking to learn about or to make him read about the geological research history work in Yemen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:
I would like to extend my thanks to the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources (MOMR) and also to the Changchun University of science and technology for there help and support.

I gratefully thank the Editors of World Geology for their suggestions and guidelines for publishing the paper. I am indebted to Professors Wang Dong Po and Xue Lin Fu (Changchun University of science and technology), who provided many helpful suggestions and comments.

***ABOUT THE AUTHOR:**
Mohammed Darsi graduated from the Russian among People Friendship University in 1991 as a Petroleum Engineer, Geologist (M.S. degree). He began his professional career by working as petroleum engineer, geologist in the Petroleum Exploration and Production Board (Aden Branch). His scientific interest is concentrated on the Geological Research History Work, Earth science software application and basin-modeling problems.

Yemen Times Weekly Competition مسابقة يمن تايمز الاسبوعية

The Competition is discontinued for the period of Yemen Times Grand Competition (3rd Millennium Competition)

Why not participate in the Grand Competition for the YR 1,000,000 prize? Details on pages 5 and 12!

Answer and Winners of the Competition of the 52nd Issue will be published in the next issue of Yemen Times, scheduled for Monday, January 17, 2000

Eid Recipes

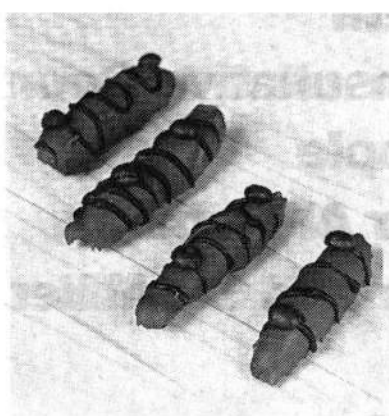
By: Faydah Abdulrahman Shaif

COFFEE CHOCOLATE

- INGREDIENTS:-**
1 cup of whipping (heavy) cream.
1 cup of cream chocolate.
2 cups of chocolate chopped.
1/2 cup of butter.
1 teaspoon of instant coffee.

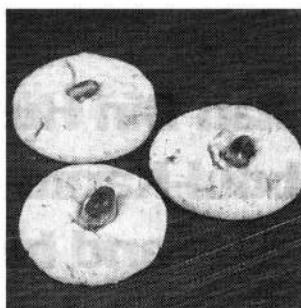
INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Put the cream in a bowl and put it on a low heat. When it starts boiling, add to it the chopped chocolate and the coffee.
2. Mix them together and before it becomes cold, add to them the butter.
3. Put the mixture in a piping bag spread the coffee chocolate on a green paper and make the shape of them like a finger bare them for one hour and then dip them in the cream chocolate, and take them out and decorate them with some chocolate lines or anything you like it.



PISTACHIO BISCUITS

- INGREDIENTS:**
1 cup of flour.
1 cup of powdered sugar
1/2 cup of better.
1 teaspoon of Baking powder.
1/2 cup of pistachio boiled and chopped.



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Mix butter and sugar together.
2. Add the flour and the chopped pistachio to the butter and sugar and add to them the baking powder.
3. Knead the dough nicely until we you have a ready dough to be used.
4. Shape them to small balls and put them on a greased pan and put them in the oven for 20 minutes or until it takes a golden colour.

Last Week's Solution

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      DURING ELCNU
W  REDNU
A  DAM SINGLE A
T  D E H B N
C  R R T R T
H A H E G I O
W  O E H N D N
SR TA TEBP E G Y
ON M IUUVS L EEM
F  O E S OIT D
S  NWO BTC P O
N KI P RAAH IL
ECAP EWGE PR O
KDOT EBEER X P P L
C A ED RRN E O T O
EL AB AD L IEC
N EC OB J I O K
EA A U C N E
D N R M E S D
CARTOON D P
    
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Search Puzzle

Improve your English by solving the YT Weekly puzzle!

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M Z E K Y F A N G H I X J S A C E D F
L J G P N O R T H C P G S K F P O C T
L E C A U G O V Z R A T F E I R O D E
E H X H L P F V Y U T T A N S S N N V
H T Y B F N P A E H B A I O H D A O F
S Y A N P B W Y R C Q H B B C L I O G
C C E R J H E B A N D A G E O N B M F
P S O S C I F I R E P L A C E I I E E
H W W R O A H V P O R C H F R U H A G
E G A A G N A Z N V F D P G E M P A R
X P Y M N T F U S B C M N S B G M L E
A U J M O R G A M Y H K U V B A A M P
D D S R N S C F R O M X U X U L M O A
T B C E U A Q E A M N B M B R F Q N G
D Y I D A N S U Z G E E O L C K C D W
P C N U B T E I E S A R Y L W N L T V
N E T T I K B C U F Z Y V A O L E C O
Z L O M S T B E E M M M H M I R W T I
E O Y T O O R V L I Q F E R T E L L U
K B A C H E L O R T N L D K J M E B F
    
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- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| eel | eye | gun |
| run | bone | deca |
| fang | hexa | moon |
| octa | prow | root |
| nose | hawk | flag |
| fish | drill | hepta |
| lemon | money | puppy |
| shell | porch | north |
| niece | almond | church |

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IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH



This weekly Education Supplement is presented by Dr. Sahu, Associate Professor, College of Education, Mahweet

Opening a Bank Account

Clerk: Good morning. May I help you?
Kawther: Good morning. I want to open an account with you. My husband and I have recently moved here from Taiz, and you seem to be the closest bank.
Clerk: Very well. We are also most friendly and convenient bank in the town. Let me take you to our accounts manager. (He leads her to the accounts manager's desk) (To the accounts manager). She is our new client. She wants to open an account with us. (To Kawther) Madam, She is Ms. Abeer Mohammed, our accounts manager.
Kawther: Good morning.
Abeer: Good morning. Please have a seat (motions to a chair) (The clerk bows and leaves)
Kawther: Thank you very much. My name is Kawther Ali. My husband has recently joined the Faculty of Arts, Sana'a University. We're just down the street. I'm here to open an account with you.
Abeer: You are welcome. Do you want a joint account or a single account?
kawther: What is the difference between the two?
Abeer: Well. A joint account is opened in the name of two persons. They can operate the account together. But a single account is opened in the name of one person who alone can do transactions with the bank.
Kawther: We'll have a joint account.
Abeer: In that case, your husband need to be here. We need specimen signatures of both the account holders.
Kawther: What are your working hours?
Abeer: We are open from 8 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon on week days. But banking transactions are possible till only 1 p.m.
Kawther: Well, then, I shall bring my husband along

tomorrow. Thanks a lot for the help.
Abeer: You are welcome.
Kawther: Good bye.
Abeer: Bye.
Points to note
 a) **May I help you?** is an expression used to offer help. **Can I help you?** is also used.
 b) To introduce yourself you can say **I am** or **My name is ...**
 c) When we offer a seat to someone, the correct expression is **Please have a seat.** When we ask or instruct someone to sit, we say **Please, sit down.**
 d) **We are just down the street** is a rather friendly way of saying **We live down the street.**
 e) **Operate an account** means to put money into the account or withdraw money.

II. How to express it in one word
 1- A room or a building for a collection of books kept there for reading
 2- A written or printed statement giving permission from someone in authority to do something.
 3- All the writings (drama, diction, essays, poetry, etc) of a country
 4- A person's life-history written by another
 5- Story of a person's life written by himself.

III. Vocabulary Practice:
Tick the correct answer from the words given in the brackets:
 1- The meaning of certainly is (may be, perhaps, of course, frequently)
 2- To weigh something we usually use a (meter, scale, stamp)
 3- Foreign is the opposite of (modern, domestic, alien)
 4- A receipt is a (direction for cooking, written acknowledgment, money)
 5- "I'm sure" means "I'm (safe, okay, better, certain)"

IV Quotable Quote:
"Handsome is as handsome does."

"Teachers in schools caught in a loop"

By: Hassan Mohammed Saleh Ja'ashan
 Demonstrator in Al-Mahweet College

Teaching is a noble profession. It is the profession of the prophet Mohammed (peace and prayers be upon him). So the teachers must be in the rank of prophets in their behavior and morals.
 Societies in general always complain from time to time of immorality, corruption in thought, and absence of ideology and beliefs, largely due to shortcoming in preparing those who are responsible for educating the younger generations. The excellence of civilization or lack of it is an outcome of the degree of professionalism or its absence in the teachers and the way they are prepared into budding professionals. What I want to say is that a nation may have degenerated economically and politically, but if it preserves the respect for learning it does not need to be apprehensive of the generation's future. In the fitness of things a nation should prioritize the preparation of a cadre of committed teachers who can discharge the onerous responsibility of grooming generations of learners. On the other hand, if the attention is not drawn to the matter of teacher preparation, it will lead to serious problems sooner or later.
 There is a dangerous reduction in the rate of learning in our society. A large number of university students do not have enough knowledge about their fields of specialization. The syllabus that they study is confined to slender hand-outs that contain some pages only. These handouts are not an effective tool or aid to help learners to be competent and successful in their field. After university studies (graduation), the graduated students are susceptible to lock their minds with the limited information they have gathered during their studentship at the university. What they are capable of giving to pupils in schools is anybody's guess. Nothing more than the half-backed learning what they have learnt from those handouts at the university. What

aggravates the situation is that at a time when every minute the world witness new inventions, new theories in all fields, the teachers are hardly able to keep pace with the advancement in knowledge due to a perceived lack of availability of right opportunities. So the teachers are constrained to remain backward. As a result of this, some of them are prone to be infected by an inferiority complex. The feeling of inferiority prevents them (teachers) to feel a sense of pride in their profession. This makes them unable to maximize their potential, creating a sense of vacuum in the mind of the next generations. This vicious circle is what we are apprehensive of.
 Some teachers have been working in schools for more than ten years. They always repeat the same information and revolve it in a closed circle. They have become bored of monotonous repetition time and again of the old information. The teachers themselves disapprove of this state, but the remedy is beyond their control. The circumstances around them rather than compel them to be in that position.
 Efforts should be made to solve these problems of far reaching consequences. We must be serious about the remedy for the shortcomings or the lack of the correct frames of the teaching process which, like a monster, is haunting generations of learners. I have some suggestions for overcoming these obstacles. They are as follows:
 1- The faculties of the university must be furnished with well-equipped libraries to cover the needs of the departments.
 2- Using handouts should be seen as a guide for students to back the resources of libraries for conducting academic research.
 3- Students should keep contact with their faculties to be equipped with new information in their fields.
 4- The Ministry of Education should sponsor seminars, courses and meetings for all teachers to support them with good methods of teaching and new knowledge in their respective fields.

Comparative Literature As a Discipline in the Universities of Yemen

Dr. Siya Ram Rai
 Faculty of Arts
 University of Ibb

A couple of months ago, when I came to join the university of Ibb as a professor of English, I was, besides many other topics, assigned *Comparative Literature* which took me, it seemed, into untrodden paths. Comparison and analysis are the two major tools of criticism. And an alert university teacher of Literature always sees the opportunities of comparison. The more we study literatures, the greater opportunities we have for comparison. A university teacher who ignores viable comparisons can not train the mind or the sensibility of young students. But a comparative approach to literature can not create a new discipline of literature called *Comparative Literature*. Perhaps this is the reason why a distinguished comports like Rene Wellek wishes to drop the word comparative altogether. While teaching a tragedy of Shakespeare, we discuss not only all major tragedies of Shakespeare but also Greek tragedies as well as the concept of modern tragedy. While dealing with Shakespearean comedies, a teacher has to talk about the great comedies of Kalidas, a great poet of Sanskrit. While discussing epic poetry, a teacher discusses Homer, Virgil, Dante Goethe Vyas, Valmiki, Tulsī and also other great epics of the world. Similarly, while analyzing a love poem, one compares it with other love poems in other languages. This is the case with all other aspects of literature. If this is not comparative literature, what else then is Comparative Literature? One must remember that for some of the developed countries like America and England, *Comparative Literature* as a discipline is an academic luxury like all other luxuries.
Comparative Literature as a discipline is a different thing altogether. It is rather a recent concept based on the view of *Western Literature*. *Comparative Literature* is the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country. It is the study of the relationships between literature as well as the other areas of knowledge and belief. In brief it is the history of international literary relations. It also surveys the exchange of themes, ideas and feelings between two or many literatures. It is the comparison of one literature with another.
 One must know about the literatures of different countries in the modern times, more so because the science has brought the whole world is now like a family. We must exchange our views and knowledge. It is a fact that a truly great writer transcends his time and national prejudices their message from a certain height which we find almost identical. There is certainly a height of knowledge or wisdom where prejudices of all kinds as we enjoy the beatitude.
Comparative Literature aims at evolving a better world with better people, nowadays no country can afford to live in isolation. Goethe rightly suggests to wage a war against all national prejudices and narrow views to enlighten the minds of the people, to purify their taste and to make their thoughts and feelings noble.
 There are five approaches to study two different literatures of two different countries: the study of themes and myths; the study of genres and forms; the study of

Movements and ages; the study of interrelations of literature with other arts and disciplines, and finally the study of literatures embracing literary theory and criticism. In fact, there are as many areas of *Competitive* studies as are the aspects of literature itself. It studies not only similarities but difference but also. We can thereby benefit each other by knowing their points of view. But there is also a danger of introducing a *wide sea* without much depth and inwardness in any part. And thus it may become too ponderous.
 One finds three major dimensions of *Comparative Literature* in practice today. *The Western Heritage* is the narrowest dimension in which we find French-English or Latin-English or German-French comparisons. The second dimension is East-West encounter is *World Literature*, a much-abused term in America. However, in future, there may grow other dimensions which can contribute a lot to the world of literary knowledge. Folk literature and folklore, criticism, aesthetic features...etc can be studied as inter-disciplinary subjects and their backgrounds sources usually include history, the social sciences, philosophy, religion, technology and the natural sciences, for literature has a historical dimension as well.
 In deducing a theory of *Comparative Studies*, one faces the problem of method and not of material. Such studies may dismiss the possible validity of judgement. To me, as it seems, *Comparative Literature* is just for the correction of taste and the refinement of sensibility, and not for value judgement, for that will create unnecessary confrontation in certain quarters. But study of *Comparative Literature* as a discipline requires a sense of patience and appreciation from the readers. Readers of *Comparative Literature* will have to open their windows for fresh air to come in from all directions.
 I hold that *Comparative Literature* should be taught only at the Post-Graduate level in the universities. Rather it is a Research discipline. Research scholars can work in this field write scholarly theses or dissertations on international and cultural relations, especially on the problems of comparative method in literary studies, the forces of contemporary literature and research techniques in *Comparative Literature*. This will make *Comparative Literature* an academic discipline throughout the world. One must also remember that the syllabus of *Comparative Literature* will differ from country to country. Because the vertical has a meaning only in relation to the horizontal. But it is also equally true that without comparison, the literary pills do not relate to each other and are without roofs. We are at the threshold of a new era and it is a fact of life and we have to live with it. Indeed, it has achieved a rank of distinction quarters.
 A new vision of global literature is emerging, embracing all the verbal creativity during the history of our planet. Moreover, *World Literature* is the logical third step of *Comparative Literature*. It is a fact that *Comparative Literature* often departs from similarities to the examination of meaningful diversities. English is a unifying means of communication, otherwise, language problem is a big hurdle in the study of *Comparative Literature*. We read foreign literatures in translation and in the transit. Translation is not transference but substitution and no two languages have identical structures. Besides, we can not begin to absorb the wealth of exotic literature before firming possessing our own literature.

YOUTH FORUM

Some literary terms:

Characterization

The method the author uses to help you become acquainted with the person in a story. The author develops character by describing physical characteristics, speech, and actions. The author also reveals character by the attitudes and actions of other characters.

Flashback

An interruption in the action of a story or play to show a scene that happened at an earlier time. A flashback is used to give background information about the characters or the plot.

Imagery

Words that help the reader experience the way things described in a story or a poem look, sound, smell, taste, or feel.

Metaphor

A comparison of two things that are somewhat alike. the comparison is not directly stated.

Amin Ali Kasem Al- Dobai
 Taiz

Extra Work

Extra work makes me tired
 But if I can't finish it, I am sad
 I do not worry if I am tired,
 I'll win and won't be sad.

Work makes me happy
 Work makes me rich
 Little time makes me hurry
 Money gives me more of each

Learnings of life give me hope
 Words of wisdom enkindle that hope

Naser Ali Mohammed Al-Kohaiti
 Faculty of Education
 Mahweet

Nice Dream

At the green land, beside the river
 The castle of mine made of roses
 There was none except her
 I was the prince, she the princess

We had wings, we could fly
 Knew no sadness
 With clouds we could play
 Neither greed nor wickedness
 We had life full of happiness
 But, oh dear
 It was but a nice dream.

Hafeed Ahmad Hassan
 Arhab Education College

Vanities

Vanity grows in a poor soul
 Rises from frailty
 Thrives in brilliant,
 But shifting sands
 In a mirage and desert
 Nourishes its roots
 In a despairing soul
 Enervated by time
 And makes it a hard rock
 Without benefit.
 So be not proud
 Come to terms with reality
 Then you will find
 The fine scenery of life
 In perfect happiness

Hameed Ahmad Hezam Asfran
 College of Education,
 Mahweet

Some Idioms and Phrases

* It remains to be seen: (spoken) meaning that it is not certain whether something will be successful or not.
 * To make a drama out of something: meaning to make something appear more worse than it really is.
 * To fight back tears: meaning to try very hard not to cry.
 * To bring tears to one's eyes: meaning to make him cry.
 * Vanish into thin air: meaning to disappear in a mysterious way.

Hamzah Al-Gonaid
 Taiz

A Letter from
 Aden University

I would like to express my pleasure and my gratitude to your valuable newspaper

and writings. It is worth mentioning that I have acquired a large number of vocabularies and remarkable information from the English lessons you publish every week. However, for more than 3 months, since I have been reading your newspaper, I did not notice any writing from any student in our Department of English in the College of Education in Aden. This is the why I was influenced to write to you, because I don't want you to get upset or angry with us.
 I wish you will accept me as a pen pal, and I am full of hope that you will not deprive me from seeing my letter on your newspaper as soon as possible to give me a good impression to continue writing to you weekly.

Abeed Abdulgabbab Ibrahim,
 English Department,
 College of Education - Aden

Yemeni Canadian Center for Media and Culture

Regards to all members at Yemen Times. Here is an announcement that we wish you could publish in your esteemed newspaper to all Young and interested Yemenis to read:

"The Yemeni community in Canada celebrated the establishment of the Yemeni Canadian Media and Cultural Center (YCMCC). The center, which was established last week by Mr. Fathi Al-Katta, has set an ambitious agenda for itself. The center is open to all Arabs in Canada, and will be publishing a newspaper. Mr. Al-Katta indicated that the center plans to hold seminars, lectures, and will organize shows, trips. Mr. Al-Katta, a journalist, and a poet said that establishing book and video libraries would be one of the center's goals. The libraries will hold documentaries about Yemen and will provide researchers with references that will aid them in their work."

For more information on the center you can contact:

Fathi Al-Katta,
 Phone:1-613-721-8844
 Fax:1-613-721-2253

MODERN SONG: Viewpoints and Solutions



Saleh Abdulbaqi,
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times

Many questions have come to my mind about what has befallen our song and the reason why it is leading to a low standard reality, through the chaotic nature of tunes, chanting and its lyrical poetry. Our modern song is lacking the beautiful taste and the beauty of artistic and musical creativity. It has cut its relationship with our artistic originality and tradition. When we look at the reality of songs and singing today we find that everything is confused about it because of this scattered mixture and quantity of young vocalization. These young vocalists do not know what they are aiming at attaining or where they may go by their songs? Singers must comprehend well that their musical ears could not understand or distinguish anything amidst this lyrical confusion prevalent all over the country. Those youth rush randomly in their songs like a flood. So, who is responsible for this? Could responsibility be put on the audience as encouraging the spread

of these trivial songs, or the effect of the song which differs in accordance with the difference of the audience's taste and according to the difference of the song? So, this indicates that the national culture is not available or it has not developed yet in our society. But the experiences have proved that most of people are ready to receive beautiful and good songs, and to be influenced and interact with them. This is through the lyrical rhythm of the song. They respond to those songs even though they do not understand the meaning of their words. The responsibility is on the vocalists and composers of lyrical poetry because the originality of the song lies in the quality and the meaning that it carries, and the meaningful expression of it. The responsibility is also borne by the poets because they are more conscious than others, and because of their culture and knowledge. Unfortunately, we find that they do not offer us works harmonious to the essence of our life and the environment where we live. Hence, the problem lies in our artis-



tic life. The poets who write in the classic language abstain from writing in the colloquial language and local dialects. So, they prefer to stay aloof although they express their dissatisfaction towards the vulgar language with which the lyrics are written. Now, will these poets try to contribute to upgrading the language of our songs by composing lyrical poems easily understood by our society as well as the Arab people in other Arab countries? In view of that, we can say that the song is still tumbling aimlessly away from the taste of the public, and it does not appeal to or address the core of our life and has nothing to do with reality of our life. Therefore, singers have to realize that art is one of the human values and must be put in its proper place in order to realize the target we want to attain. It is the time to join hands to encourage the talented young voices to go into the depth of our life and to work to fulfill the taste of the people and create an art expressing our reality. Hereby, we call upon our poets that the modern song must be developed now, more than at any time before, because the trite artistic works are so widespread that they threaten our national art. We feel that there are some hidden

hands which do not want the development of this nation. It is necessary that each member of the society work to develop and protect our songs. So, we affirm that we have only one way, that is to create a perfect song, which is the unique way through which we can preserve our old songs, which are about to disappear. Each singer should hear those old songs and enjoy their beautiful melody by himself. Old songs can be described as a passport for any one who wants to become a famous singer. Singers must follow the ways of the old great singers.

We have to summarize some words said by Sheik Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakori in his book "Arooba Wa Deen Moqada":

"Those who like art must remember that they shoulder a responsibility towards their nation. This responsibility is borne by the artists and their activities and ways in which they express their art. Perhaps I appreciate the role of those poets and their works. People never forget the singer whom they like most. They spend more money to reserve a seat in any party of those singers. The songs of that singer go to the heart of those people. Therefore, people throughout the world pay attention to such artists."

In fact, what the Sheik said is considered to be true. Hence, we have to pay attention to those people who had positive contribution to defending the Yemeni revolution in the South and the North in order to stay at their country instead of traveling abroad.

The artistic advancement needs an active work. We have to know the right way and the environment of the national song.

We also call upon those who are responsible for this to open the door to the modern song and embrace young vocalists by showing them the right way for serving this art and their people.



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الملك

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