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Showdown between Government Forces and Nohm Tribesmen

Reliable sources reported to the Yemen Times that a violent confrontation erupted between the Government security forces and certain elements of the Tribe of Nohm, 70 kilometers Northeast of the Capital City of Sana'a. The confrontation started when a road blockade stopped a motorcade of at least 2 cars, one of them was an Opel belonging to the Emergency Police. They were on their way to Sana'a, coming maybe from Mareb. The lawless tribal bandits

manning the blockade took the Opel, and the security personnel were powerless to resist. The Government first acted by sending some ground troops to try to retake the car. The bandits overtook this force as well after having killed an officer and two other soldiers. The Government then sent another force to back up the earlier one, this time supported by helicopter gunships. The Government Force destroyed around ten homes of the bandits and it is said also appre-

hended some of them. One of the bandits was also killed and unknown number injured. All in all, sources told the YT that the total number of casualties may have reached 16, on both sides. This is the latest eruption of violence between the Government and lawless tribal bandits. While many regretted the high number of casualties involved, they still applauded the Government's tough stand. The Opel was returned.

After the Release of Kenneth White: Will the Government Re-Investigate Investment Companies?

The kidnapped American, Kenneth White was released on Thursday February 10, 2000 after being held hostage for 16 days in deserted caves of Al-Jawf. Kenneth White's release came as a result of political and tribal mediations with the kidnappers. Ambiguities are still overshadowing the way he was kidnapped and the identity of the kidnappers. Reports say that they had received the promises from some tribal sheikhs of being able to embezzle YR 34 billion for releasing Mr. White. Official newspapers and senior government authorities are still putting

the blame of the kidnapping incident on Al-Munqith Company, said to be an Islah Party company. An official blackout is still imposed on the incident and independent or opposition newspapers were not allowed to interview the kidnapped employee of Halliburton, an oil company sub-contractor. American diplomatic circles in Sana'a apologized for not being able to help conduct interviews with Mr. White. Some official sources in the Supreme Organization of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform "Islah" have reported that the party

does not have anything to do with the company, calling upon the competent authorities to interfere and hold the offenders accountable for what they have done. At another level, President Saleh has given his order that the case of Al-Munqith company is to be referred to the court in order to find out the identity of the company and how it was established. The question that pops up right now is "Will the Yemeni government re-investigate all the files of the investment companies that were established following the war of 1994?"

Bajammal: "Yemen is Being Pressured to Establish Relations with Israel"

The London-based newspaper "Middle East" reported in its issue on Friday 11 February, 2000 that the Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Qader Bajammal said that Yemen was coming under pressure by the United States of America and some Arab parties to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. On another note, in a press interview, while visiting Tunisia Bajammal also said that there are many international and Arab parties that are not in favor of convening an Arab Summit Conference although the situation was getting serious in the wake of problems with issues of common interest to all the Arab countries and their future. With regards to the fragile border situation with the Saudis, the Foreign Minister stat-

ed that some progress has been achieved in the border negotiations between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, however he clarified that the Saudis do not respond to what Yemen is aiming for, which is to iron out the dispute on the borders which has a negative impact on strengthening relations between the two fraternal states. Mr Bajammal expressed his hope that the negotiations could arrive to the same fruitful results that were reached in the agreements with the Sultanate of Oman, which settled the border issues between the two countries in a friendly way "that opened the gates for fruitful economic cooperation between Sana'a and Muscat."

Continued on page 2

Human Rights Watch Report on Yemen Journalists, Opposition Political Leaders Subjected to Detention or Assault


A recent report on the human rights situations in Yemen published by Human Rights Watch (HRW) covered various sensitive areas where human rights in Yemen are being violated during the period of 1998-99. The report says that in 1999 human rights problems in Yemen received greater international attention largely because of the trial of eight British and two Algerian nationals on charges of planning terrorist attacks in the country. The trial in Aden in August and convictions of prison terms against them, highlighted serious shortcomings in the Yemeni judicial system, including arbitrary detention, torture and unfair trials. Many prisoners and detainees were held in unregulated

detention centers by tribal leaders or branches of the security forces. The report has given extensive coverage on breaches against the press and freedom of expression. It says many independent and opposition newspapers faced prosecution or extrajudicial harassment over the course of the year. Prominent editors and journalists, such as the late Dr Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf of the Yemen Times were detained and interrogated. The Yemen Times was accused of slander and spreading lies after publishing articles in November 1998 accusing government officials of channeling international development funds into their own bank accounts. The prosecution was dropped in July following the death of the editor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf in a traffic accident.

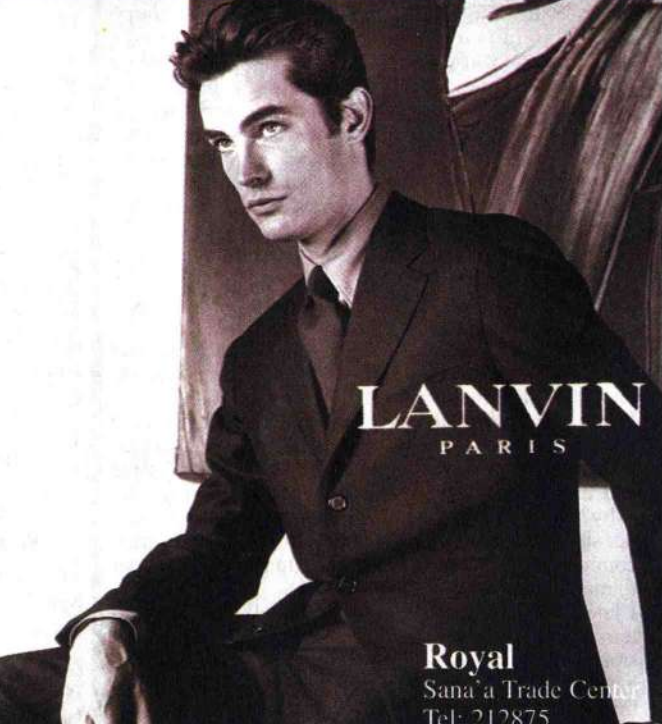
Full Text on Page 5

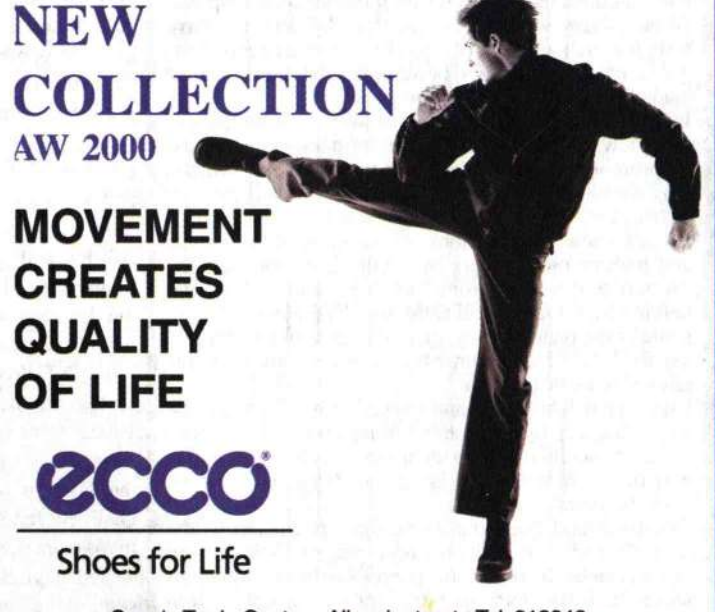
Amid Rising Border Tensions President Saleh Suggests Possibility of Resorting to Arbitration on dispute with Saudi Arabia

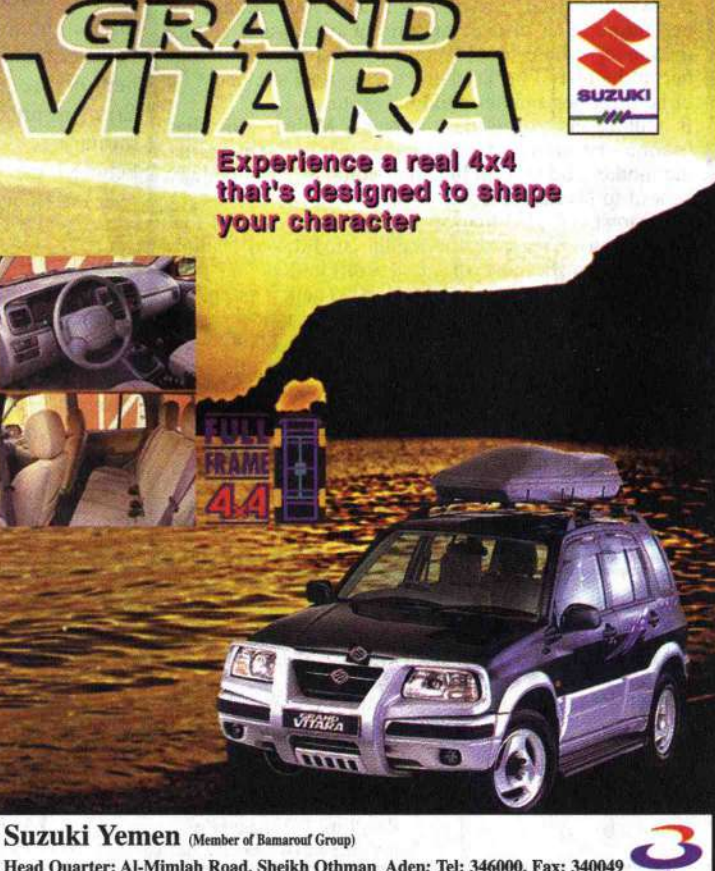
President Ali Abdullah Saleh has asserted that reaching an amicable settlement to the border dispute with Saudi Arabia would be ideal, but if unsuccessful then resorting to international arbitration will be the only way out and that should not be any reason to spoil relations. In response to a question asked by the London based Arabic Middle East newspaper in an interview published on February 4, 2000, excerpts of which were broadcast by the BBC, President Saleh gave prominence to his remark that Yemen might join the European Council of the Barcelona Declaration of the Mediterranean Group, that includes the EU and the Southern Mediterranean countries, if joining the Gulf Cooperation Council was not possible. Political sources told Yemen Times that Saudi Arabia has acceded to the arbitration on conditions presented by itself, among which its refusal to withdraw from the Gahfan mountain it has occupied lately and sticking to Al-Ta'if Agreement, and some other conditions. Tensions between the two countries are on the upswing lately as the Saudis were charged with encroaching further south in the North of Hajjah Governorate. Skirmishes have been reported by people living in the area to the point of involving tanks and other heavy hardware. The residents stated that they themselves at first surrounded the encroaching Saudis and even repulsed them. Other reports by residents in the area, say the Saudis stayed firm. The Government is saying nothing! Many Yemenis are wondering why the Government is not being transparent about such a vital issue as repeated reports of Saudi encroachment into Yemeni territory and the independent and partisan press has frequently asked the Government to be open and frank about such an important issue.

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Yemeni Press Scanner

AL-SHUMOA Independent

Fahem Compensation Considerations Justify Investigation

The Minister of Trade and Supply, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al-Kumaim refrained from giving Al-Shumoa any information regarding the latest developments in the case regarding the compensation to the prominent businessman, Mr. Fahem. Mr. Fahem had gained a ruling by arbitrators that he is to be paid more than \$11 millions in compensation by the Ministry. Sources made a link between the ruling against the Ministry of Trade and Supply and for Fahem and the fact that he had previously committed himself as a full guarantor for Mr. Al-Noami in a \$1million Port of Aden misappropriation case as indicated by the investigations of the office of the Attorney General. How an accused becomes an arbitrator has become a subject made fun of and denounced.

An official source at the Central Bank of Yemen who asked to stay anonymous told us that the considerations in Fahem's compensations are more than enough to investigate those involved.

Sweeten!

Drivers of transport vehicles are again using chocolate pieces in place of 5 Rial pieces, which have become nearly extinct due to reasons known only by God and the Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen.

AL-EHYA'A AL-ARABI Ba'ath Party

Zionists Try to Isolate Austria to Blackmail Europe

Quickly like fire in dry stalks, Zionist circles all over the world moved to isolate Austria politically and economically in order to continue blackmailing Europe in the name of the Holocaust, which as the right-wing Austrian leader Jork Hyder says was exaggerated and full of unbelievable legends rather than mere facts. These Zionist circles did prove again that they control in fact most of the decision making process in Western countries and its direction in the United States through the Jewish administration there.

Human Rights Commissioner Avoids Questions

The Human Rights High Commissioner Ms. Mary Robinson found herself unable to answer our questions in her press conference last Saturday on how the International Organization considered all those who refuse to accept American hegemony as anti Human Rights. The Commissioner avoided answering a question on what has the Organization done to lift the sanctions against Iraq and to stop the daily violations by the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom against it. She dealt in the same way with questions regarding the Zionist violations in Palestine and South Lebanon.

Al-Ayyam Independent

Saudi Permanent Secretary Welcomes Yemeni Delegation

Prince Turki bin Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Permanent Secretary at the Saudi Ministry of Information, Foreign Media Affairs, received at his office in Riyadh the Yemeni delegation to the 15th. Janadriyah Festival which consists of Dr. Fares Assaqaf, Hisham Basharahil and Abdul Karim Arrazihi. At the meeting His Highness welcomed the Yemeni delegation and exchanged with its members cordial discussions.

Yemeni Fish Boats Seized and Confiscated

The number of boats seized by the

Eritrean authorized has reached 35 boats. Our sources confirm that the Eritrean authorities in addition to seizing the boats, confiscates everything on them including fish, fishing equipment and food. Yemeni nationals related to the arrested fishermen are pressuring the Government to intervene urgently in order that the Eritreans release the boats the belongings of the fishermen.

Saudi Minister Receives Delegation

His Excellency, Dr. Fuad Farsi the Minister of Information of the brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia received yesterday Hisham Basharahil and Dr. Faris Assaqaf who are visiting the Kingdom on the occasion of the 15th. Janadriyah Festival. He welcomed them and exchanged with them cordial discussions and everything that can serve and develop the cultural and information relations between the two brotherly peoples. They thanked him for inviting them to attend the Festival.

Modiah Awakes to a Bomb:

The town of Modiah awoke midnight Monday to the sound of a strong explosion of a bomb that was put at the western wall of the Modiah security police headquarters. The explosion didn't leave any human or material losses.

AL-HAQ Sons of Yemen League

A Donkey and 20 Sheep Killed in Combat

Armed clashes were renewed at Taaban, Shabwa Governorate between the Maraziq and Dawlah tribes and different kinds of weapons were used. While fighting continues the authorities don't interfere. There were no losses of life in recent fighting but a donkey and 20b sheep were killed and a big number of houses were destroyed because of random shelling. People had to move to the mountains or to the town of Ataq to provide their families with living quarters. It is recalled that this fight began 5 years ago and has already claimed the lives of more than 100 people. The ex-Sultan Awadh Mohammed leads the Dawlah tribe. While the other is led by the Minister of Fisheries. Both leaders are residing in the capital, Sanaa.

Alarm on Carbon Ripened Fruits

A number of doctors have warned against consuming Carbon ripened fruits such as Bananas currently available in markets. They say that the process of ripening fruit by using the Carbon Dioxide gas by fruit traders aiming at quick profit can cause many dangerous diseases including Cancer. These doctors made it clear that the spread of Cancer cases in Yemen as shown in statistics is because the population consumes Carbon ripened fruits in addition to Qat. They demand that Government and relevant authorities should move quickly to bring an end to these dangers and to punish those responsible.

AL-WAHDAWI Popular Nasserite Org.

Tensions Escalate on Saudi-Yemeni Borders

The Saudi offiescalated their propaganda campaign against their Yemeni counterparts. Diplomatic sources at the Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs considered the Yemeni Armed Forces camping at their normal locations along the border to be a serious threat to the security of the southern areas of the Kingdom. Diplomatic sources here in Sanaa exchanged Saturday information about a Saudi protest against the presence of the Yemeni Armed Forces at Abs area. Unconfirmed information

indicated that the United States cautioned both Riyadh and Sanaa against any escalation on both sides of the border and demanded that both sides should calm down and solve all disputes through diplomatic means.

Credentials of a New American Ambassador Received

Well informed sources tell Al-Wahdawi that Yemen has received the credentials of a new American Ambassador to succeed the current Ambassador Barbara Bodiene who is going to leave Yemen before the expiration of her term due to reasons connected to her performance in Yemen. The introduction of the credentials of a new Ambassador confirms what was published by Al-Wahdawi on 30th. November 1999. Al-Wahdawi has learnt that the Government of Yemen didn't give its OK for the new Ambassador yet. Our learned sources say that the reason behind that is a favorably disposed feeling towards the current Ambassador.

ATTAGAMMOA Yemen Unity Congregation

Socialist Party Premises Stormed in

Two soldiers from the Mukalla Police Criminal Investigation Dept., Hadhramout Governorate stormed into the Socialist Party of Yemen premises. The soldiers who were looking for the Chairman of the Yemen Unity Congregation Hadhramout branch searched the building in a provocative way. These soldiers were paid by a foe of the Congregation branch Chairman because of a civil case at the Mukalla Court.

AL-MITHAQ People's General Congress

The Accused of Kidnapping: It is Al-Munqidh

A Sanaa Court resumes today the trial of three accused of kidnapping of tourists and blowing up the oil pipe line named: 1-Faraj Hadi Masuod Mathkoor, 2-Ali Nasser Buais, and 3-Ahmed Hizam Attouqi. At its session of the day before yesterday the accused Faraj Hadi Mathkoor confessed that he took joined the other accused in highway banditry and kidnapping. He said the reason behind that was a piece of land at the Aden Free Zone owned by a society which was taken over by Government without paying the price to the owners. When asked what was the name of the Society? He answered Al-Munqidh.

AL-SAHWAH Yemeni Congregation for Reform

Government Responsible of Curbing All Criminal Acts:

An official source at the General Secretariat of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform has expressed his wonder towards the absurdities published by some newspapers, which lack the least level of responsibility. The Yemeni Congregation for Reform while stresses (as it has done in more than an occasion) its condemnation of all such criminal acts, calls upon Government to accomplish its duties towards whoever commits such crimes that have defamed Yemen, whatever political power force such a criminal belongs to, be it the Islah or the Peoples General Congress or any other party.

AL-WAHDAAH Government

Let's Avoid Harming Saudi-Yemeni Relations

The Council of Ministers has expressed Yesterday its anger for

open lies and fabricated reports that are being published by some irresponsible newspapers that are aimed at spoiling the strong brotherly relations between the two brotherly peoples of Yemen and Saudi Arabia and damaging their common interests. The Council stressed the need for all to seek the truth and avoid anything that might harm the relations between the neighborly countries that are fostered together by links of fraternity, cordiality, kinship and good neighborhood.

President Signature Forger Tried:

A Sanaa Court studies the case against a person who forged the signature of President Saleh. The accused, a soldier in the armed forces, is claimed to have forged the Presidents signature on a piece of paper ordering that he and a colleague of him be promoted to a higher rank. He is accused also of forging the signature of a Presidential Councilor three times to gain about \$4400.

26TH. SEPTEMBER Armed Forces Journal

President Stresses the High Rank of Yemen

President Saleh stressed while chairing the Council of Ministers the high rank occupied by Yemen in the eyes of the other countries because of its policy of multi-party system, free press, respect of human rights and enabling women to have an active role in the political and economical life and building [a new] society. The President stressed also the need for a just and brotherly solution for the border question with Saudi Arabia to be based on the Taif Agreement and the [Mecca] Note of Understanding. President Saleh said that democracy is the civilized choice for our people in order to accomplish its aim of a better future and in progress and development.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS DIGEST

Bodies of Chechen Civilians Found in Refrigerated Train Cars

Chechen mufti Akhmet Khadzhi Kadyrov claims that refrigerated train cars discovered in Grozny contain the remains of some of the civilians who died during the 1994-1996 war?. In the spring of 1999, the cars arrived in Grozny from Rostov, where they had initially gone for identification of the dead.

24 killed by interclan fighting in Somalia

At least 24 people were killed and another 45 wounded in interclan fighting that began overnight and raged until last Saturday morning in Somalia. Fighting in Dhobley, 340 miles southwest of the capital, Mogadishu, erupted during the night when 150 subclan fighters attacked the town. The witness, said the casualties included non-combatants and fighters from both sides of the Ogaden clan

Kenya says it needs \$61 million in emergency food aid

Kenya is appealing for emergency food aid worth 4.5 billion shillings (\$61 million) to stave off starvation in 29 drought-stricken districts, report said. The East African Standard, quoting a letter by civil service head Richard Leakey, said the government estimated that 1.8 million people were facing hunger, with the worst hit areas in the arid northern and eastern regions.

Maroc-Telecom will be privatized in 2002 Morocco

Maroc-Telecom will be sold to the private sector in 2002, announced minister of the public sector and privatization. Filali said that the privatization operation will be conducted in total transparency by tender bids. He added that other institutions are on the privatization list, such as La Banque Centrale Populaire, Royal Air Maroc (the Moroccan air carrier), and La Regie des Tabacs (the tobacco company). The privatization will take place either through tender bids, the stock of

exchange or by private contract.

Afghanistan sends chartered jet to bring back ex-hostages

Afghanistan dispatched a chartered jet to Britain to return the 140-plus former hostages from the Afghan jet hijacked last Sunday — but many of them say they don't want to go home. Dozens of the people who were aboard the Ariana Airlines plane have asked Britain for asylum. A British official said Thursday it could take 13 months to process the applications. "Of the 165 persons aboard, 60 have so far told immigration officers that they wish to apply for asylum, together with an additional 14 dependents." British Home Secretary Jack Straw told Parliament on Thursday. "Most of the remainder have yet to make their wishes known."

Kashmir rocked by 2nd bomb blast in a day

Three killed in market of Indian-controlled city. A bomb exploded on last Friday in a vegetable market in the center of Jammu, the winter capital of Indian-controlled Kashmir, killing three people and injuring 15, police said. The blast was the second bomb explosion in the region in less than 24 hours. On Thursday evening, a bomb went off in a train 50 kilometers (30 miles) outside the city, killing five and injuring another five. Police blamed Islamic separatist guerrillas for Friday's bomb, which went off without warning in a busy market in the city center. No one has claimed responsibility.

Aid worker killed, two wounded in Ethiopian ambush

Ten gunmen riddled a vehicle belonging to the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres with bullets in eastern Ethiopia Ogaden, killing one person and wounding two. The vehicle's Ethiopian driver was killed instantly in Monday's attack. A French worker was shot twice and has been airlifted to hospital in the Kenyan capital Nairobi. MSF spokeswoman said.

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The New English Language Textbook "Crescent"

Saeed Azazi, Bani-Assaad, Al-Mahbish

'Crescent' is the new English text book taught at Yemeni schools from the first class of preparatory school to the end of secondary school. The name of the text has not been chosen arbitrary, but there is a meaning, for it means the curve of the moon in the first quarter. If you look at the moon on the first days, you will see the figure then the moon go around the earth every day to complete its course until it becomes a full white moon. This is the moon in its wonderful figure. So, the relation between the text and the cover's title is strong. How is this? Teaching English begins in the preparatory classes when the student's mind has nothing about English. I regard that point as a black figure then the student starts studying English at the first class of preparatory school, "the first quarter of English course." After that the English goes forward from class to another where information about English is extended more until the black figure becomes white. This indicates the process of getting information on English as the student undergoes through elevating from a class to another.

Generally speaking, the text is interesting, suitable, useful, attractive and better than the old text in all aspects. Moreover, it is British and the supervisor is "Oxford University," while the old text was Egyptian. The text has many advantages that I have found during my teaching of this new text and my short experience in the field of teaching. They are as follows:
1- Its series of the text is strongly chained.
2- It encourages interaction between the teacher and pupils in the class while teaching. Contrast this with the old text, when pupils were mere audience.
3- It provides all teaching aids such as colored pictures, wall sheets, flash cards, cassettes, etc. to help the teacher demonstrate any new vocabulary, sentences, phrases, etc. In addition, it encourages teachers to avoid using Arabic as far as they can.
4- It provides teachers' book (teacher's guide) that gives the teacher a general idea about the procedure of lessons. Teacher's book helps the teacher prepare lessons using the best means. It also provides the teacher with pieces of advice, summaries, new vocabulary, spelling aims, writing aims and so on.

Thereby, teaching as well as learning English will be easy, interesting, useful and simple. Pupils will be very active in the class. However, teachers sometimes find difficulties in teaching due to the following shortcomings that are resulted from the carelessness of the Ministry of Education an those who are in charge of it:
* Teaching aids are unavailable for teachers so, teacher will stay at the same position as the main speaker and everything will depend on him. There are only "colored pictures" that help the teachers elicit the lesson.
* The text includes cassettes for listening activities. Unfortunately, no cassettes are to be found at the majority of schools, even in cities.
* It also includes wall sheets, flash-cards, writing Book A and writing book B, all of which is unavailable for teachers.
* The new text requires an ideal class and ideal period of time. This is contrasted to situations at our schools, especially in large cities where we find small classrooms, big numbers of students and a short time. In this case, teacher will not be able to achieve all the aims of the lesson and they may retire to translation from English into Arabic and verse vice.

Training Course Ceremony

By: Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf Aden Office, Yemen Times

Organized by the German cooperation Organization in the framework of developing small enterprises project signed between the Yemeni-German governments, a training course ceremony "CEFE" was inaugurated for

training small investors in construction and small enterprises from February 12 to March 9, 2000 at the National Institute for Technicians and Aden trainers.

The course will include 33 trainees from Aden and Taiz. The ceremony was attended by Taha Ahmad Ghanem, the governor of Aden, who made a speech approving holding such courses. Mr. Nadeem Gorgurah, the director of the National Technicians Institute, told Yemen Time that there would be 10 investment workshops established for youths and that they would be observed and given the facilities needed for a year or two years so that they will be able to carry out their works properly.

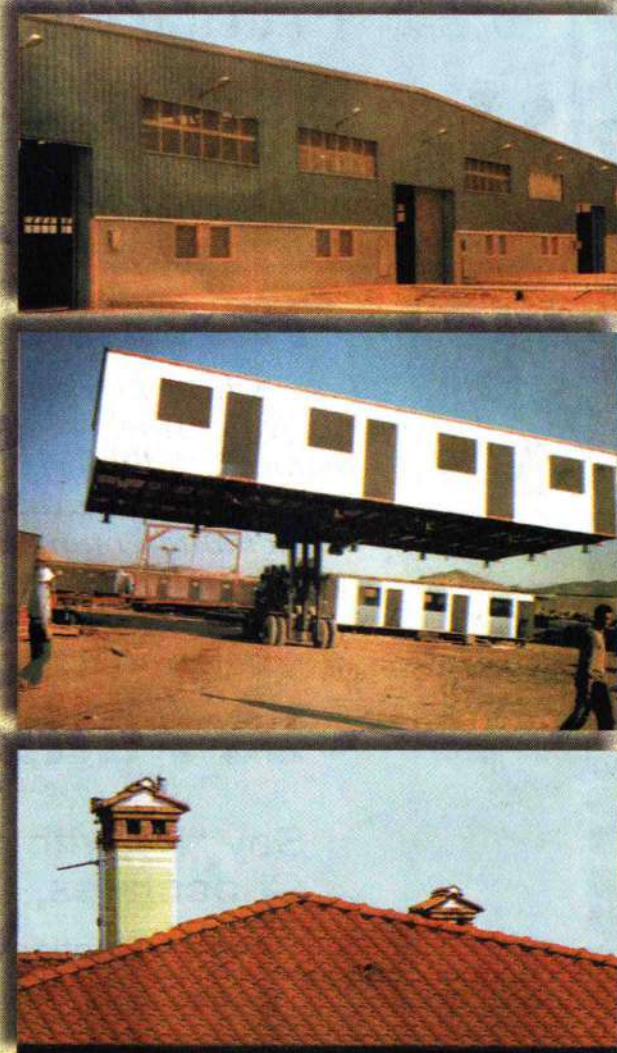
Yemeni-German Medical Conference- Aden

The Yemeni-German Medical Conference recommended on consolidating cooperation fields between Yemen and Germany. In addition to this, Yemeni medical doctors must be sent to Germany to take training courses in some hospitals. At the same time, German medical doctors have to come to Yemen to make such surgical operations.

With the cooperation of Ministry of Health, Aden University and Yemen-German Committee and with the participation of (33) researchers, the conference discussed more than (35) researches in surgery. It also discussed modern medical sciences fields, nerve diseases, cancer, bones surgery.



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How Far Should The Playing Field be Levelled ?!



Tawfiq Abdullah Al-Dubhani,
MSC. International Economics,
Scotland.

1st in a series

This is a study about the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Training Organization conducted by Mr. Tawfiq Abdullah Al-Dubhani, MSC. International Economics, Scotland.

The World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Training Organization (WTO) - What? What for? How and Why?

For many people these are three international bodies or institutions, which have been integrated within the United Nations System and many may know that they are part of the UN-Organizational structure included under the Economic and Social Organizations, like many others. Others may say as long as they are part of the UN-System, they automatically fulfill the duties designed by the UN. If this is the Answer for our questions mentioned above, there will be no need for this issue to be articulated. In the reality this does not represent from my point of view even the smallest portion of the Answers for these and other related enquiries. On the other hand, one might ask why taking these three bodies together? Are there any major relations among them? Are there special reasons behind any of these beliefs? Of course there are reasons to believe that these three Institutes are interrelated in terms of their objectives. Moreover, it is to argue here that they have even complementary functions and almost the same long term overall objectives, serving towards a unified strategy. To handle all these issues in a proper way may need more than one research to be executed and is beyond the content of this rather very descriptive and general article. Nevertheless, and for many reasons we will discuss this topic in several parts to be published weekly from now on. Our objective is to qualitatively prescribe the issue under consideration in a global context, aiming at focusing on the most fundamental issues regarding the evolution of all three bodies including their international roles as well as their complementary functions in the context of leveling the way for the so-called new International order, the policy of globalization. It is to be admitted here that all the discussion coming hereafter will be based on my acquired knowledge about this matter of concern, aiming, at highlighting, from an individual point of view, some important issues, which will sooner or later affect every society. Hence any comment and/or justified critics will be welcome and highly appreciated.

Despite the fact that all three bodies (WB, IMF and WTO) are independent in terms of their organizational structure, WB and the IMF were born out of the Britten Woods Conference at the end of the Second World War, as part of the new established political and economic structure. The WTO were part of the same arrangement but for many reasons it could not be founded. However, efforts were made, led by the USA until it came to be established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), as an alternative forum in 1947 and continued on the same basis, until it was realized, in March 1993. Despite our principle assumption made earlier regarding their integrated complementary function, we will, for simplicity and clarity reasons, consider the three bodies at this stage as totally isolated from each other and discuss them separately. Based on objective reasons, more weight will be given to WB and WTO in the context of our discussion thereafter.

A- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - IBRD, hereafter given as (WB).

As mentioned earlier, the WB was established in 1945 with an initial objective to reconstruct and assist in initiating economic development in those countries which were hardly affected during the second World War (WW2), mainly European regions. This action was economically and politically justified and highly appreciated by the recipient countries. The initial basic Fund has come from the Victory members in the WW2, led by the USA. This sounded well and in fact it has been highly respected. The WB has immediately started to operate on this basis, executing the related duties in proper ways, making successful business over the two decades after the WW2. After about three decades the WB has almost achieved its overall objective in restoring the major damage, resulted during the WW2. Nevertheless we are not here to argue or go further in this respect. More important is here to explore the basic and essential information laying behind the evolutionary process of the increasing role of the WB in linking and reforming the global economic and socioeconomic structures world wide. For simplicity reasons it might be suitable to divide this evolutionary process into three main timely interrelated and overlapped periods to be indicated below separately.

1- WB in the post War Era (1945 - end of the 1960s)

As briefly mentioned above, it was aimed for the WB to provide the required assistance for those countries affected during the WW2. The remarkable high success of the WB in executing various development activities in those countries for over two decades is obvious. As an institution, the WB has gained more power and accumulated lot of experiences in undertaking various development activities. However these experiences were based on European social and political structures, which are not consistent with those of many developing countries. As a result of these high per-

formances the WB has obtained an increased support by its members and hence it gained more credibility and trust by other states as an institution. Based on these and other developments, the WB has increased its capital and has expanded its activities. In the late 1960s, most of the major activities in Europe were partially terminated due to increasing competition of national institutes and the economies of the relevant countries started to perform accordingly. A decreasing demand for further assistance was also one of the main factors behind the contraction of the activities of the WB in the late 1960s to start shifting its activities, resulting in territorial expansion world wide. Thus, it has initiated in offering Loans for developing countries to be invested in development projects. Meanwhile, it has initiated to get involved in exercising its past technical experiences with regard to development activities in Developing World.

2- WB (end of the 1960s - end of the 1970s)

It may be worthwhile here to outline the most essential developments, which have facilitated a relative smooth and successful performances of the WB during the period under consideration. In this historical period, an increasing number of developing countries have struggled for their independence from the former colonialism, resulting for almost all developing countries in having attained their political independence. The new leaderships in those countries were motivated to establish and develop their economic and social structures. But to achieve this objective, mainly capital resources were necessarily demanded. Hence the offered loans by the WB have found its way to developing countries, aiming at financing the increased demand to cover the increased development project activities. The increased WB memberships has led to increase support, easing the WB international role and interference, reflecting basically the interests of its leading weighted member countries, i.e. the USA and other major western countries. This has resulted in creating some kind of integrated oligopolistic economic and political power.

Another aspect to be emphasized here, which has motivated the WB to expand its activities towards developing countries, refers to the fact that, most of the economies of the developed world were laying under series of contraction difficulties during the 1970s, resulting mainly in economic recession and discouragement of investments, causing further reduction of possible WB activities in those countries. In contrast and over the same period most of the relative new economies of the developing world have registered high rates of growth and relative stable economic performances. An additional very important of accompanying developments over shocks in 1973/74 and 1979. It is worth in this regard to mention here that, the economic capacity of most oil exporting countries, mainly OPEC-members, were limited for oil revenues surpluses to be reinvested and the absence of well developed national or regional recognized banking institutions, these revenue surpluses found its way to western banking institutions which have been recycled in loan forms to the developing countries.

This particular development has had two major accumulated consequences for our issue here, i.e. on one hand it has facilitated for the WB and other related banking institutes in the western countries, through the provision of oil revenues, to increase loans to developing countries. On the other hand most of net oil importers in the developing world were due to that confronted with a sudden high import Bills, leading them to search for ways and means to cover this financial gap. The easiest way for many countries was to borrow more to fill the deficit in the balance of payments, hoping of immediate recovery.

3- WB (Beginning of the 1980s up to date)

The provision of loans and technical assistance by the WB to developing countries over the 1970s were generally not bound to any kind of special economic reforms in the recipient countries. Nevertheless, in some cases, over the same period, certain economic by the WB and it was left for the concerned countries to decide on their appropriation for their own given conditions. At the same period, the WB has accumulated what may be termed as information basis regarding the actual given economic, political and social structures including main strengths and weaknesses of many developing countries. Based on these experiences and on relevant researches, the WB has become able to define and identify particular measures for certain countries based on well-justified economic theories. The adoption of these measures in any developing country were motivated, encouraged and highly appreciated by the WB, IMF and many other international organizations and leading developed countries, easing for the WB to observe their outcomes in the real world. Moreover, the WB continued through its researches to develop a general program for action, containing all economic measures which could be applied for almost each developing country and are consistent with neo-classical economic theories. This program or package is known as an Adjustment Program, Economic Adjustment policy or Structural Adjustment Program. The most common term used in expressing all or part of these measures in Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) which we will refer to later on. One important aspect in this regard has to be mentioned here, namely the fact that similar programs were elaborated earlier by the IMF. Despite the similarity of both programs, they tend to have different approaches, however, the final outcome tend to be the same. Referring to our issue here, the WB has provided some developing countries with relevant programs at the end of the 1970s mostly in relation with the technical assistance to be generally adopted on voluntary basis.

At the beginning of the 1980s, debt crises of increased number of developing countries started to come again on the surface of major disputes and to become very serious. The total external debt of developing countries taken as a group increased from 68.4 Bill US\$ in 1970 to 846.6 bill US\$ in 1982, making an increase of about 13 times over a period of 12 years.

These and many other indicators were observed particularly by the WB and the IMF, justifying the necessity for their recommended SAPs which are argued to bring fruitful results over the long term. Members of the WB and IMF have obviously supported this rather conceptual strategy and it may have been considered by the WB and IMF as protecting their interests and insuring a sustainable monopolistic/oligopolistic international power.

An important development associated with debt crises has occurred, when the Mexican government had in 1982 declared in an official statement its Bankruptcy. Hence it has stated to be unable to meet its obligations related to external debt. This particular development has represented the basis for the WB and IMF to insist on the imposition of SAPs for any loan to developing countries. This was initially opposed hardly upon the most indebted countries and relaxed the preconditions for other less indebted. Ultimately, however, and at the end of the 1980s the term Loan Conditionality has been and become increasingly the general way for obtaining external loans, i.e. for almost each loan requested by a developing country, this particular country should at least show its willingness to adopt the approach relevant to restructuring its domestic economy via certain means and measures as a precondition for qualifying it to get the required loan. In addition to all these accumulated events and in some ways predetermined developments, other factors and developments should be indicated here which occurred during the last 20 years, enhancing the general rule of the game, (CONDITIONALITY), facilitating and increasing the speed for smooth functioning of the WB and avoiding to a large extent the possibility of any kind of essential opposition or competitive voice on international level, leading to more effective performances and achieving better functioning environment and increasing the bargaining and thus the political power of these two organizations all over the world. The most weighted and relevant developments may be briefly outlined below.

- Most of the developing countries have suffered from the first Oil price shock in 1973/74 and many of them tried to overcome this problem by borrowing more and increasing exports to mainly cover the persisted deficit gap in the Balance of payments without any major success. Though, in 1979 the second Oil Price shock occurred, widening the debt crises and resulting in a sort of accumulation of economic problems in particular for net oil importing and relative high indebted developing countries.

- Over the 1980s, the gradual decrease in export earnings for many developing countries due to accumulated effects resulted from falling of the average prices for many primary export commodities and from increasing protection measures, decreasing access to international markets, imposed mainly by the former EC-(now the EU) members and the USA. Minor exceptions were those countries bound to the LOME-Convention, mainly former colonies in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions (ACP-countries), with the EU, which is far to have provided a compensation effect for the concerned countries.

- A further important issue in this context is the change in the global political circumstances resulting in the late 1980s due to the termination of the so-called cold war Era, leading, for political reasons, the WB and the IMF to shift their attention towards the integration of the former Eastern-bloc countries and provide them with their service at the expense of developing countries, leaving the last group of countries with relatively limited financial sources.

- The economies of many developed countries have experienced economic recovery and started to perform well at the beginning of the 1980s, resulting in increasing demand for financial assets leading to pushing up the overall level of interest rates. This in turn has made the loans for the rest of the world much expensive than it was over the 1970s.

- Last but not the least aspect which may be considered here is the evolution of information technology, emerged during the 1990s, easing and speeding up the process of exchange information and the decision-making process world wide.

In summing up, the accumulative effects of all mentioned events and developments are obvious to have resulted in increasing poor economic performances of the majority of developing world since the beginning of the 1980s up to date. Generally, these circumstances have consequently led to a decreased possibility and sometimes even major difficulties for many developing countries to find the required financial capital not only to cover their deficits but also to meet their increased public sector borrowing requirements. For many governments in the third world the demand for financial assistance has increased dramatically and covering this demand could be argued to be a prerequisite for these governments to sustain their political leaderships. Hence they would agree, and in fact they had, on any conditions, provided they can acquire the necessary financial assets to keep them ruling in a given countries. This has made loans more competitive among developing countries.

For the WB and IMF, more suitable atmosphere was created to get in depth and widening their prescribed measures for the concerned countries. In the 1990s, it is realized that almost each country is undertaking certain economic measures, prescribed or imposed by the WB and/or the IMF. The overall current situation can be argued to be based on the Principle (the more and the faster a country in getting the approval economic measures accordingly, the more likely it has the opportunity in getting the approval for more loans, it needs). The fast increase in demand for new loans has become the main feature of the global economy in the current decade of this century, resulted in pushing and leaving the ball for one team only. Without getting any further here, it may be applicable in this context to indicate that despite all these so-called appropriate measures and major efforts made, the total external debt indicated earlier has risen from 846.6 Bill. US\$ in 1982 to more than 1,300 Bill. US\$ in 1990. More serious is the fact that the over due payments for debt servicing only for all developing countries has increased from 11 Bill. US\$ in 1970 to above 160 Bill. US\$ in 1988. More details regarding the implications of SAPs on the developing countries will be discussed later on, in this article.

B- The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Due to the high degree of common features between the IMF and the WB in terms of the Formulation and imposition of SAPs which is the core of our topic here, it may be applicable here to briefly indicate some aspects related to the different function of the IMF, aiming at getting an overall background to help us in distinguishing between these two rather supplementary international institutes. Later on, we will be able to combine them together to discuss the effects and the implications of their SAPs on the Societies of Societies of the developing countries.

As indicated at the very beginning of this article, IMF was established together with the WB at the Briton Woods conference in 1944. Its main duty has been firmly declared to control the international financial institutions, to help initially developed member countries in overcoming difficulties in the Balance of payments and to be as a World Police Office with respect to the follow of financial capital. The IMF has fulfilled its duties parallel to the WB for over 5 decades, providing mainly short term measures for the developed countries to adjust short term monetary shocks in their balance of payments. It may be argued here that, the IMF was largely influenced by monetarist views, i.e. there is an increased believe among western-economists that many economic behavioral changes are caused and can be affected through mechanism related to the control of Money supply. Hence the IMF was emphasizing on controlling the follow of financial capital from and to the individual economies in the developed world. It shifted its duties towards the developing world at the beginning of the 1970s and in particular over the time of major changes in international oil price shocks which has caused a shift in the follow of financial capital initially in favor of oil exporters and ultimately in favor of developed world and has enhanced the debt crises of the developing countries. In fact the IMF has started to recommend the SAPs already in the early years of the 1970s, however it did not found the required and adequate support. The IMF and the WB are not functioning in a vacuum, they are ultimately bound to represent the interests of their weighted members.

Since the beginning of the 1980s the IMF and the WB have developed some kind of partnerships with executing and imposing SAPs in the developed world. Although they have different approaches, the impacts of SAPs tend to have approximately the same outcome or even complementary features. More about these issues will be discussed later.

C- The World Trading Organization (WTO)

The concept for the establishment of the WTO was provided together within the same proposal, made by Great Britain, contained the two other institutions, the WB and the IMF, at the end of WW2 as an important part of the post War arrangements. WTO is aiming at establishing an internationally acceptable institutional frame work based on relevant rules and regulations including a manageable framework for dispute settlements related to international trade. However and due to disagreements among leading countries, the Briton Woods conference has resulted in the establishment of the WB and IMF only, delaying the decision on WTO to be taken after getting ratified by the concerned governments. Since the US-congress did not ratify the relevant agreement and other governments did not ratify it either, the WTO could not be established at that time.

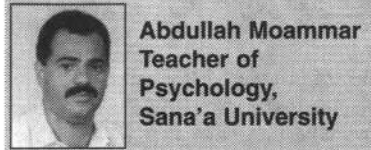
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Arab Superstitious Thinking: Yemen as an Example



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Arab societies in their different social, economic and cultural, structures suffer from backwardness, ambivalence and overlapping two patterns or even more in all social domains. This, in fact, is what is reflected on the Arab personality. Social structure plays a vital role in molding social and cultural awareness. In this case it will produce a personality with dual awareness as a natural result of the backwardness and ambivalence suffered by this structure. This is backed up by some conventions, thoughts and traditions that contribute to the formation of the social awareness beside other external factors, all of which create the behavioral and cultural ambivalence in the Arab personality. Classes in the Arab society were not a result of social activities and domestic differences as in western societies but they were rather based on imitation or were rather forced by colonizers. In such cases classes are not formed by social activities but are formed due to social conventions. The combinations of systems, relations and social types merge to form the prominent social structure in society and since the relationships among individuals react against one another within the frame of culture in society, it is considered to be one of the basis that form the Arab personality, which is characterized by the existence of mingling social relationships that are forced by the social and economic structure. The cultural structure combines both traditional and modern elements. As far as the first kind is concerned, it rejects anything new that does not agree with its ideology. Accepting new ideas is considered as being astray. The second thinks that exceeding limits of traditions and conventions is the righteous way for progress and development. In such a society contradictory cultural types are bound to exist. In other words, beliefs in magic, superstitions and spirits are existing beside the modern and liberal beliefs and

thoughts, all of which would play a vital role in molding and forming the individual's personality. Individuals grow up in a society that believes in a set of traditions, conventions and social values that they accept out of their will. They also might, intentionally and temporarily, accept a set of traditions and conventions of other societies they happen to be in touch with for one reason or another. Illiteracy is one of the common stigmas in Arab societies. Widespread illiteracy plays a role in the belief in superstitions, besides the family tendency to strengthen the traditional and superstitious way of life. A researcher indicated that the most dominant values are always those related to family. Such values greatly affect the personality of the individual and their role might be stronger than the role played by schools in many cases. It is known that referential groups affect its members especially the young and impose on them a certain kind of behaviors and social and cultural values that create a special way of thinking. Culture embraces values, conventions, traditions, ethics and habits that man acquires from society or the group he belongs to. Moreover, it is the mental reflection of his treatment of nature in his long history. Heritage with all its constituents even the cultural, metaphysical and superstitious is part of culture and can not be separate from it. In this sense culture embraces heritage and through culture we think of the future of any society. Usually, the cultural heritage is likely to become dominant at times of civilizational defeats. Whenever, there is a defeat, factors that help develop and shape the social awareness fade away and society tends to stick to the social and cultural formulas available. In other words, it tends to go back to the past, metaphysics, myths, superstition to create a guide for its social awareness and refrain from looking for new ways. Heritage is part and parcel of history and when nations think of their heritage they really think of the culture they have got through history. Therefore, this heritage functions as a force, pushing them towards the future in case it is still historically independent. This retreat, in fact, is sometimes considered to be a way to go beyond the present and a cry of protest against

any technical development in society. Some would consider it an aggression against their social and economic interests or against the more advanced and powerful west. Thus it seems clear that the common culture in the Arab world is of a dual-element. The traditional culture coexists with the modern culture in society and there are supporters for each. Some people may about the availability of such big amount of superstitions in our life. I think that some are attributed to illiteracy, ways children are brought up, education at the basic levels and heritage. Scientific thinking may sometimes be unable to solve one's problem. In the repetition of attempts to find solutions within a scientific framework, individuals go back to search for solutions within the intellectual framework which is a natural result to the inability to obtain any scientific answers or explanations to a certain phenomenon. In such cases societies tend to use the old expressions and concepts that are existed in their public culture and beliefs. This in fact, confirms what I have said about duality of thought that affects the intellectual structure of the Arab personality. Arab societies suffer duality of thought as a natural result of the dynamic conflict between tradition and modernism. This conflict results in chaos in the social, economic and cultural systems including habits, traditions and values. This is because the present life has created behavioral patterns that belong to both cultures the traditional as well as the modern in an attempt to create harmony between requirements of both while in fact it does not do any positive job. On the contrary, it does the opposite, especially in the field of education and family behavior. Therefore it needs a special study on the individual personality through analyzing the historical element and its role in forming the present Arab personality. Development programs of many Arab countries do not try to deal with the real factors that affect the formation of the new Arab personality to abolish the superstitious ones. This involves, improving education, counselling censorship, encouraging publishing books and creative people and giving them the chance to create and innovate. Within this domain we can not sepa-

rate Yemen from the other Arab societies especially after the revolution of 1962, and after Yemen has joined the international market that affected the cultural and traditional types that were available before the revolution. However, this joining did not erase all those types which remained to coexist with the new and modern ones. This, of course, is a result of the policy adopted by the Imam and the insufficiency of the social, economic and development programs of the government of Yemen. Like many other developing societies, Yemen is undergoing a process of change from tradition and isolation to the Modern Age and is trying to absorb modern culture and to reform social life according to its elements and requirements. The culture that was dominant before 1962 was not a result of external factor or a result of a conflict between two cultures. It was rather a result of a backward and isolated social structure opposite to what happened after the revolution when the society could not grasp the social and economic development that accompanied this openness and as a result a dual culture was created. This culture was a result of a conflict between two different societies: the first is a Yemen suffering from isolation the second is more progress than that which many individuals could grasp. This confrontation created a dual thinking that is observed in the Yemeni society. Belief in the supernatural powers, spirits, genies and their ability to harm mankind and also the belief in man's ability to be elevated to space, etc. has created an internal conflict and contradiction within the individual. For this reason, myth and metaphysics have become an important constituents of the Yemeni society's culture after the revolution of 1962. This is due to means of spreading culture that can be divided into two types, the first is traditional education, depending on traditional sciences; religion and Arabic.

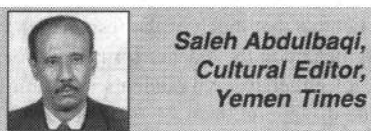
The second is superstitious that tends from time to time to spread ideas aimed at preserving the present system such as the idea of the existence of genies and devils and their ability to harm people and the idea that all kinds of sickness could be ascribed to such invincible powers that have the power to meddle with our own lives. As part of the Imam policy to strengthen the people's belief in such creatures he occasionally tended to tell people that he had control over genies and that he owned nations of them. Moreover, he used to tell them that he could speak to angels, knew all his political opponents and all who hated him. The Imam was also famous for treating the possessed people. The Imam's regime also spread metaphysical ideas either by rumors about the Imam himself or by the absence of any educational institutions. Here are some examples:

- 1- Once the Imam announced that the Red Sultan of genies had been killed leaving his kingdom in chaos. The Imam warned the people against them and sent many letters to governors and judges warning them against the mischievous deeds of genies which had become out of control. Until he could appoint a new king for genies the Imam told his people that they could save themselves from genies by covering their foreheads and that is what really happened. All people in Yemen covered their foreheads with tars to protect themselves from genies.
- 2- The Imam Ahmad used to spend some time in his palace all alone pretending that he was contacting genies.
- 3- After the murder of the Imam Yahya by the "constitutionalists", who called for introducing a constitution, crown prince Imam Ahmad triggered off a rumor that such people were asking for creating a new Quran. The result was that all the people believed him and stood against them.
- 4- People used to believe that Sana'a was guarded by talisman and that any enemy or snake tried to enter Bab Al-Yemen would die. As a result of those cultural constituents, a superstitious personality that believes that diseases are caused by genies and devils has been created. Since traditional culture has created many sources of diseases it has also created sources to treat such diseases. Religion, magic, personal experience, fabricated stories of quacks, easiness of getting a license for practicing 'herb's treatment,' lack of health services and the spread of illiteracy helped spread such cultural ideas that attribute everything happening to man to unreasonable sources. That is the problem of thought which is considered to be part of the social structure that was strengthened by the ruling group before the revolution. Thus the characteristics and features of any personality are shaped by the thoughts, ideas and beliefs dwelling in the mind and from which the society and the individual's culture is formed.

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Ali Bin Mohammed Al-Ansi: A Distinguished Poet of the Humaini Poetry



Saleh Abdulbaqi,
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times

As we consider deeply the roots of Yemeni heritage, especially in the lyrical poetry of the old periods, we feel the originality of that poetry that was expressed by the feelings of those giant poets of 'Homaini poetry'. Those poems expressed the ambitions and hopes of the Yemeni people at those periods. The songs are still alive and fresh in our minds. One of the talented poets who embodied this kind of poetry is the late Ali Bin Mohammed Al-Ansi. He is one of the leading poets of lyrical poetry or what is called 'Homaini Poem', which is full of emotions and feelings. This poet wrote many poems different in taste and dialect than other Yemeni poems. The poet is distinguished in his method of writing poetry as he talked about desertion and longing for his childhood cradle and home town, Sana'a. This poet was sensitive in his feelings, which were more apparent than those of his other contemporaries. We are attracted strongly to his poems as soon as we hear their recital or read them. His poems had left a good impression on most people. We find that his poetry gained fame amongst Yemeni songs. Most of the

Yemeni singers have sung his poems. Nevertheless we find that his poems were being changed from mere poetry into songs. He has an experience on making use of the colloquial language. In his poetry, he combined fluency, simplicity, tenderness and complexity. His colloquial-language poetry was as a part of fluent language, which means that any one can read his poetry and enjoy it. That smooth poetry focused on exploring the different aspects of love and beauty. The late poet, Al-Ansi is one of the poets who compete with poet Ibn Sharaf'eeden on the smooth expressions, which are full of emotions. The late poet is one of the giant poets in the 'Homaini Poem.' This can be expressed through his divan titled, 'Wadi Addor', which is named after the beautiful valley, extending through Yemeni mountains to Tihama. This poem is one of the famous Homaini poems. The poet was born in Sana'a and grew up in Al-Udain, in the City of Ibb. The poet belongs to a religious family. His father was a preacher. He lived in difficult circumstances during the rule of the Imams. Those difficult circumstances gave him experience on writing poetry, expressing the suffering of people then. Anyone who reads his poems and thinks deeply of them, will comprehend the true meanings they

entail. He will feel the longing of the poet for his childhood days in Sana'a. In spite of his complaint for staying at Al-Udain, far from his home town, Sana'a, his poetry was affected by the dialect of the people in Al-Udain. We can say that our poet liked the beauty of nature. This led him to pour his feeling on the poetry that he wrote about nature. He was affected by being far away from his home town. We find that reflected and depicted on his poetry that is full of longings for his city. He lived in the city of Ibb like an injured bird, wandering from one place to another. He sang for 'Wadi Addor,' (a mountain) but still he was longing very much to go to Sana'a and see his family there. The poet joined the Tehamian tribes. He recognized them, and had written many poems in the Tehamian dialect. He was one of the most famous writers in the 12th Hegira century. He was holding strong connections and contacts with many Arab authors in various countries. He died in 1139 Hegira. He has written a letter on comedies, and a collection of writings that were published in Cairo and Lebanon. His poetry is still alive, it is like the fountain on which Yemeni singers draw their songs. He established his poetical school, which will be ever present in the feelings and minds of Yemeni people.

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As Zeyne Muhsin refuses to be interviewed by YT:

TOTAL DISAPPOINTMENT

Part 3

Yemen Times has called Zeyne home in Birmingham to decide on the meeting time that her mother Miriam had indicated in a response to the request by Yemen Times in order to make an interview.

In the first call, Zeyne denied that she had any idea that there would be an interview, and said that she thought it was a meeting only. Then she requested me to give her time and call her the other day for confirmation.

The other day I called her again as planned, but there was no one answering the phone. The answering machine was on, but I decided to try several other times until I could reach her. After the fifth trial, I decided to call her the next day. In the morning of the next day, I called her again, but this time, not even an answering machine answered the call. I didn't lose hope as I thought that Zeyne was expecting a call from me. Hence, I rang her again, twice, three, four, and five times.

The six time however, a lady answered the phone.

"Is this Zeyne? This is Walid Al-Saqqaf from Yemen Times, as you know I have called you and you asked me to wait for a confirmation on the date and time I will meet?"

However, interestingly, even though her voice was quite similar to Zeyne's, it was not her who answered the phone.

It was her sister who said, "Sorry, but Zeyne is not there. May I help you?" I was quite disappointed as she had left no notice at all about the interview

which we have been planning for more than a month. Then I explained to her that I am expecting a confirmation plus her contact information and time and date when we will meet. I also left my contact hotel's phone number and my hotel room, and asked her to leave a message at the reception if I am not there as the matter is of top urgency. She said she would deliver all the information as soon as she is there.

I waited for the whole evening for any reply to my call, but there was nothing. At sunset, I had to go for an important appointment and told the reception when leaving the keys that I expect a message.

Late at night, I came back to the hotel around 11:00 pm and looked for any messages at the reception, and was surprised to find out that there was nothing. So as soon as I arrived to the room, I called her at home, I expected to not find her, as I thought that she has not arrived to home yet and that as soon as she comes she would call me.

I then apologized to her because of the late call, and asked her why she didn't call back in response to my letter. However unexpectedly she replied in an angry solid voice, "Don't you see it is a late hour to call?" I then apologized for the second time and explained to her the urgency of the circumstances as I left a message but she did not respond, hence I had to call her again as I will not be able to contact her the next morning as I expected that she will not be at home, and the whole cycle would be repeated again. I also indicated to her that I would have to leave to Birmingham, the city where she lives the next day because of the schedule that I had to go by. Then the conversa-



Nadia Muhsin

tion went like this:

"Ms. Zeyne, I am Walid Al-Saqqaf the Chief Editor of Yemen Times, who spoke to you the other day and whom you requested to call you the next day for the confirmation regarding the interview. I am sorry for calling late as I had to make an appointment with you as soon as possible."

"What appointment? I am busy and I cannot meet you."

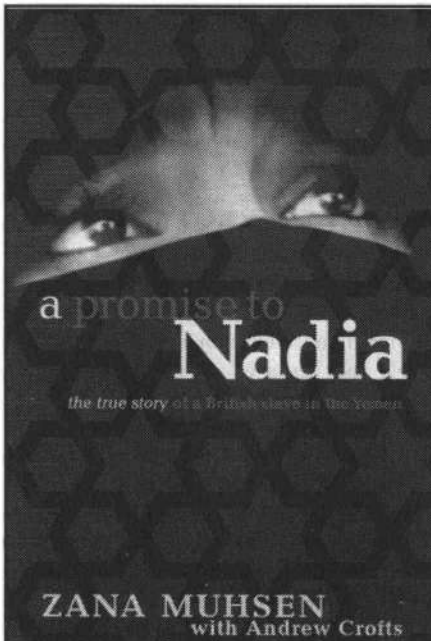
"But I received a message saying that you and your mother could meet me."

"We are busy. We will be going to London tomorrow for TV recording."

"But I have come all the way to Britain mainly for the purpose of interviewing you, and now you simply say you are busy?"

"I said we are busy. You are short of time and we cannot meet as we are leaving to London. I am sorry."

"But this interview is of great importance, and based on your approval, we notified our readers that we will be publishing a third part including the interview with you two. We can also meet in London once you go. We can



Zeyne Muhsin

not matter for Nadia any more. You newspapers want to sell our papers...." Then Zeyne hangs the phone.

I was shocked with disbelief that Zeyne has treated us in this way. We have not ever been treated in such a disrespectful and irresponsible attitude. At least she should have appreciated our travel to Britain for this story, and our aim at giving her the chance to speak for herself.

I later thought about it thoroughly. We are not aiming at investing in this story and making it a huge issue. Hence, we are not offering money for the interview. Can this be the reason she refused to the interview? Is it money?

Even if I don't know the answer to that question, I know that she has been working a lot on promoting her new book, entitled "A Promise to Nadia." The story of Nadia seems to be outdated, especially when mentioning that she is suffering from a lot of miseries and is not living an acceptable life. Who would believe that after the last inter-

view of last week? It is not possible to imagine that a sister could take advantage of her sister's private life and make money out of it. Is this what she got from her stay in the UK? Did she learn that money is more important than morals and family links? Exposing her sister's story did not benefit Nadia, it did not benefit her family or children. It only benefited the publishing company she printed the book at, the media organs that promoted her book, and most important of all, Zeyne herself.

There were two books released before about Nadia, "Without Mercy", and "Sold" both of which Nadia's mother and sister were the writers. It seems that this book selling business has become of great pleasure and profit that they decided to do it again.

However, this time I think that they have chosen the wrong time. It is the time when Nadia Muhsin herself had denied what came in the book. It might be the end for such a greedy phenomenon which disrespects the person the book is built upon.

For Yemen Times, not having the interview did not make any difference. But it is truly a pity to know how Zeyne preferred harming her sister's future by running from one place and another to promote her book over helping the Yemeni public know her story from her. For you, our readers, we still could confidently tell you that the story of Nadia Muhsin has been brought to you honestly, and without any modification. We actually are also happy that we understood the true aim of Zeyne in making a bug fuss about Nadia's story in this particular time. It is up to our readers to evaluate the situation and see who's right and who's wrong.

Private English Institutes on Trial

It is a well-known fact that English has become a global tongue. It is actually dominating the world and capturing the international interest. Hence, it should be given the attention needed so students will be given access to multi-faceted advantages to expand their horizons and serve their communities as well. Private English Institutes can play a dynamic role in this regard. Practically speaking, they are a double edged service that may cut both ways. For they may also lead to negative as well as disastrous outcomes. How come?!

It is so when these institutes are not meant to serve education but to sell it. It astounds me a lot to see the ever increasing number of English Institutes in different cities of our country, especially Taiz and Sana'a.

Private English Institutes can as mentioned above play a substantive and an essential part in promoting students interests and abilities to improve. For learning a language will certainly open new doors, create new job opportunities, expand one's knowledge to acquire instrumental benefits. This will also have a positive role in enhancing our fragile economy for we will be able to make use of the national qualified mentalities who will considerably minimize foreign employment. Therefore, the number of students studying English is increasing steadily in course of time. This is distinctly seen as the Departments of English are hustling and bustling with students, a situation that is very much different from that some years ago.

Two or three years ago, the number of English institutes was very limited in number. To make it clear, around four or five institutes were established in Taiz. However, what strikes the eye now and amazes everyone is the so many institutes widespread all over the city. They are flooding our cities. This has led to the rise of so many question marks such as:

Can we take these institutes as a healthy sign of building a modern bilingual generation?

Do such institutes really serve the educational process?

Do students really benefit from these institutes?

There are many questions that may pop up to one's mind if considering the prevalence of such a phenomenon.

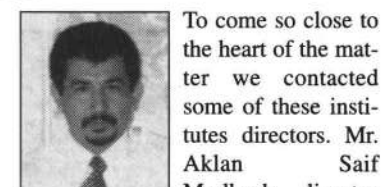
Considering the short span of time during which these institutes have spread up, it becomes pretty hard to answer these questions positively.

To come close to the heart of the matter, Yemen Times conducted this field survey and contacted all the sides that are involved in this issue: students, institutes' directors, teachers and Taiz Bureau Office.

Mohammed Mansoor, a student who has studied in different language centers said "I have taken different courses in so many institutes and I am not at all content with what I have acquired and learned. I came to encounter so many problems such as incompetent teachers some of whom are still students, different series of books taught in different institutes, greediness of some institutes owners, etc."

Sami Al-Odaini, another student said "We can not generalize the idea that all the institutes are good nor can we say that they are bad. No one can deny the fact that some of these centers play

a pivotal role in teaching English and improving students' language skills. Some of such centers are mainly concerned with obtaining money. They are not seriously committed to serve education and qualify students to be second-language speakers. This is proved when we see many language centers open and close soon owing to the lack of administration control. Some managers tend to sign contracts with foreigners to teach some courses during their presence in Yemen. Once I happened to discover that our teacher is a plumber in profession and is not at all professional in teaching English."



To come so close to the heart of the matter we contacted some of these institutes directors. Mr. Aklan Saif Mudhesh, director of Al-Kindi Institute said "Private English Institutes have increased a lot in number mainly because of the Education Office which does not pay any attention to the persons who are supposed to run these institutes. Therefore, opening such institutes seems to go randomly. The Education Office must handle this properly and look after these institutes because such institutes play a significant role in educating the people. I believe that those well educated and qualified should be the ones who should have the right to establish these institutes."

As an inspector of English along with some inspectors, we have tried to raise this issue many times. We try to convince the people in charge to try organize the process so that we do not draw a bad picture of these language institutes. But it was all to no avail.

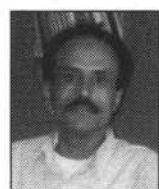
It is not a matter of making money that these institutes have spread for you can make money and at the same time do a good job.

Regarding teachers, I confidently say that we have some brilliant Yemeni teachers. However, in some cases I come to know some students still studying in university but they are so brilliant and could speak and communicate well with others, so why not giving them the chance to teach beginners.

Some institutes play a good and essential role in teaching English. Many students get the basics of English in these institutes before they join college. When they go to the university they prove themselves well.

For the time being we are planning to prepare a curriculum that meets the needs of our students. Finally, I would like to thank Yemen Times for this kind gesture and I hope that this will produce an echo in the ears of the people of the Education Office and that they will move to do something appreciative to save the good and sacred

mission performed by some institutes."



Mr. Mahyoob Haza'a, director of Taiz Universal Institute said "The main reason in my point of view for the ever-increasing number of these institutes is that they are not costly to open, for only a flat, some chairs and some books and some teachers are sufficient to start an institute. However, this is not what we do approve. Owners of Institutes should think seriously about this for the real goal is to teach faithfully and if this is not met then these institutes are a complete failure."

Not all the existing institutes produce something that make sense, consequently many institutes open and soon close. Some institutes claim to have multi-functions: teaching English, French, typing, computer, etc however, I believe that such institutes can't achieve their goals for they can not do two things at a time.

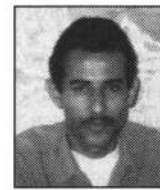
Students major problem is that they do not have the opportunity to practice the language. They at best have the chance to practice the language while they are in classrooms, this is if their

teacher is interested in making them participate and interact with him. As soon as they finish their course, they do not use English as their society is not an English-speaking one. Moreover some teachers have become used to some outdated ways and techniques and it is proved that such techniques do not help but rather impinge the education process. Language is the skill of communi-

cation and new techniques, methods and theories have emerged to prove that the old techniques and theories are not that proper and useful to make students learn languages. However, teachers are lacking exposure to these techniques and theories which obviously affect students much.

The institutes are subjected to the Educational Office only from a technical point of view. They do not interfere in choosing the text books, prices of the courses, facilities, teachers, etc. What they are interested in is the administrative point and in my opinion the technical side is more important than the administrative one.

Finally, I would like the press to focus on this issue so that we protect the state and the position of English language in Yemen."



Khalid Abdu Mohammed Kassem, a teacher of English, said that these institutes may help in the education process, however, it depends upon the policy of the managers. Some people as far as I know do care about money but they also care about education and about the learning process. Not only to make money but

also to help students learn the language.

In any learning process there must be some problems, most often many institutes lack many visual aids that help the teacher teach his lesson successfully. Pictures are few and if ever available they are not used by teachers sometimes. The use of video tape and flash-cards. Video tapes are not available all the time and are mostly kept in one of the rooms that is often busy. So we can't use that room for a long time.

Regarding the books taught it is really a crucial issue begs our attention, because different institutes use different series of text books. Most often they do not put students at the right level. This makes it difficult for the teacher to plan his lesson successfully. I believe that much of the responsibility lies upon the teacher for he can do a lot either to help students or daunt and disappoint them.

Teachers are really exploited to a great extent by most of the managers. For example, I feel that what I am given for an hour is not enough, to be frank. I think directors will complain that they have reasons for that though we can not hide the truth.

Continue on Page 14

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Mrs. Mary Robinson to the Yemen Times:

“Freedom of Press is an Important Part of Human Rights”

Mrs. Mary Robinson, President of Ireland since 1990, has outstanding legal qualifications and has worked in the area of human rights. She possesses special expertise in Constitutional and European Human Rights Law. She became a member of the English Bar (Middle Temple) in 1973. She served as a member of the International Commission of Jurists (1987-1990) and of the advisory Commission of Inter-Rights (1984-1990). Mrs. Robinson was the first Head of State to visit Rwanda in the aftermath of the genocide that took place there. She was also the first Head of State to visit the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as well as the first Head of State to visit Somalia following the crisis in 1992. Mrs. Robinson received the Special Care Humanitarian Award in recognition of her efforts for Somalia. Mrs. Robinson was appointed on 12 June 1997, by the Secretary-General Kofi Annan, as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Last week she visited Sana'a and participated in the inauguration of a Workshop on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Right to Development in the Asian-Pacific Region. Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi, Yemen Times Managing Editor, interviewed Mrs. Robinson at the Sheraton Hotel and filed the following excerpts:



So, does not this represent a violation of human rights?

A: Yes, freedom of the press is an extremely important part of human rights, and I support and have championed freedom of the press. Journalists are defenders of and strong advocates for human rights. I am very glad that there will be a Seminar held on April for journalist on human rights education and issues. Of course any repression of freedom of expression or attempt to prevent journalists from operating is a serious violation of the freedom of expression that I support

from my office.

Q: You have mentioned that the result of this workshop will be streamlined in the workshop or the conference that will be held in Beijing, can you tell us about this conference?

A: What I want to emphasize is that the subject matter of this regional workshop is important. We will discuss economic and social rights and the right to development. It is important because the conclusions and practical recommendations will be consid-

ered next month at the annual workshop in China. So, we will keep the momentum of focus on economic and social rights and right to development and encourage each country in this large region to seriously take their commitment to the development of economic and social rights.

Q: What is the kind of cooperation between your commission and the NGOs working in the field of human rights?

A: When there is a technical cooperation project, part of our job is to link, support and help NGOs and civil society in education, materials, experts and giving advisory service, which shall be part of our normal work. Therefore, when we start a technical cooperation program in Yemen, it will be a normal part of our work to help them.

I participated with the NGOs this afternoon that and our office gives priority in its technical cooperation to involve and support the role of NGOs in the field of human rights. I concentrated on supporting NGOs in this field.

Q: In regards to women's issues, you stated that the situation of women is very serious and there must be a plan to enhance their rights and education. What are your plans in this respect?

A: Our plan is to highlight and recognize that a report will be sent to CEDO Committee which will hold a convention on the elimination and discrimination against women where it will highlight these issues. So, NGOs and our office will focus on this point as the basis for advocating the need for new legislation or support. The NGOs have also made a point that in some cases the law does not discriminate but it's rather the traditional attitudes that do. So, these shall also be addressed.

Q: What were the most important issues you discussed with President Saleh?

A: I think that it was important that I had a meeting with the President, because it shows that he appreciates the value of meeting the High Commissioner in his country. In this way he shows the government's concern about human rights. We talked about the Human Rights Committee and the Consultative Group, and he has understood the importance of establishing an independent National Human Rights Commission. This project has not started yet but it will hopefully develop in the future and we will surely support it.

Ibb Governor to YT:

“Limiting the Individual's Freedom is an Outrageous Violation of Law”

Imad Al-Saqqaf
Taiz Bureau Chief

Ibb is following a steady progressive course that would ultimately qualify it to occupy an outstanding position among the governorates of the Republic. This is not only concluded out of the beauty of its nature but also depending on the the kind of vitally important projects being implemented there to the benefit of the people. We are not exaggerating the point in saying that the Governor Abdul Kader Helal is the primary factor behind all that prosperity that moves forward at progressive strides. The achievements made are really praise-worthy. He has actually been playing a key role model for all the people in the governorate who highly appreciate his commendable efforts and unwavering determination to do all that can be done for their benefit. Besides his efforts to obliterate the illegal private jails of some Sheikhs and launching clean-up campaigns by himself. He is a special person of his kind. Yemen Times proposed to him to plan a tourist guide for the governorate which he warmly and whole-heartedly supported and approved. He seems to be the only one who could make the best use of the financial support and aids from donor countries such as Germany for a number of projects are under execution. Imad Al-Saqqaf, Taiz Bureau chief interviewed him and filed the following report:

Q: The governorate of Ibb witnessed so many developments in different spheres of life during the time of your incumbency as the governor. How do you assess the previous period and what are the future prospects?

A: Yemen has witnessed, during the leadership of president Ali Abdullah Saleh, great developments in different walks of life. The governorate of Ibb is one of those governorates which has its share of this development and this is visibly reflected in the different strategic projects that are being established. An illustration in point is the University of Ibb and the building of a good number of schools, health centers, roads, telecommunication, electricity, water, etc. All these achievements have been accomplished at a

time characterized by hard economic, social and political conditions. The achievements that have been accomplished since the time of the unification are the real yardstick of the previous period and should be the standard of any new period to follow.

We are very optimistic about the future. To meet the major needs of the people and to serve our country in this time of stability is the very end of our objectives along with the steadfastness of the leadership to do all that can be done to build the modern Yemen. So we are trying to make use of the available resources to meet our ambitions especially after endorsing the Local Authority Law which we anticipate will be a good push for us to act and move within a broad circle.

Q: Some reports say that the governorate of Ibb will be a tourist capital for the variable climate it is distinguished by. What is the role played by the Ministry of Culture and the general organization of Tourism in this regard? and how does it affect the governorate?

A: The governorate of Ibb is distinguished by its natural, tourist, archaeological magnificent views that empower it to be the tourist capital of Yemen. Besides, there is a specific attention paid by the government to forward the tourist drive in a way that will benefit the national economy. Therefore, the Ministry has conducted a renovation campaign in many archaeological places. Therefore, choosing it as the tourist capital of Yemen is something ordinary for the potential resources that it is famous for.

Q: How do you assess the future of sports in the governorate?

A: We are counting a lot on the enthusiastic, ambitious and talented youths of the governorate who could do a lot in different spheres of life. Youths as it is commonly believed are "Half of the present and all the future" especially on the sports side. The youths in Ibb



are very energetic and lively and this is the most important thing no matter whether there are limited or sufficient resources. This is best reflected when Itehad Ibb could win the tournament of the President's Cup for 1999 besides being able - to our pride - to participate positively abroad. Moreover, Sha'ab Ibb could win the 26 September Cup and that of the Loyalty to the President last year. However, there are no limits for our ambitions which are not only focused on football matches, but exceed to include all the other games and sports.

Another edifice that bears witness to the prosperity of sports in the governorate is May 22 Stadium which is under construction. Beside the Youths' House which has recently and officially been opened by the President costing more than YR 50 million. There has also been the establishment of the headquarters of the club and about 24 facilities for the two clubs, "Itehad and Sha'ab" financed by the Youths' Fund.

Q: The PGC has made resounding success in the latest parliamentary elections of 1997. It gained 36 seats out of 38. How do you assess the political activities of the parties in the governorate?

A: There is a number of active parties in the governorate either those supporting the authority or those belonging to the opposition. Their activities

are being directed in different fields and are being held throughout the whole year; some are internal within the parties while the social, mass and cultural ones tend to include all the people here. This is a clear manifestation of the political plurality that we have adopted and deeply believed in. Besides, they have participated actively in the elections whether the parliamentary or the presidential ones which took place on September 23, 1999.

Q: The issue of the Sheikhs' private jails was raised lately and you played a pivotal role in their abolition. What is the latest about this issue?

A: In fact, the activities of the security committee in the governorate is a way to empower and reinforce law and order and a direct implementation of the constitution of the Republic which ensures freedom, equality for all the citizens without exception. Limiting the individual's freedom is an outrageous violation. Besides, no person is to be kept in detention unless there is a legal warrant issued by the concerned organizations. Therefore, when such proven violation cases occurred, it was necessary that those in charge had to move to rectify the wrong and correct the situation to protect the individuals' rights which should never be restricted except when they violate the law.

Q: The Yemeni-German relations have always been very special and in course of time they prosper. How can the governorate make use of these relations?

A: There are harmonious as well as amicable relations between the two friendly countries and this is best reflected in the governorate congenial relations with the embassy. These relations have been translated into mutual collaboration and Ibb has a good share of the German support for our country. A vivid example of this is the Water and Sewage System of Ibb and the Treatment Station of the first stage costing DM 60 million (DM 45 million from the German government and DM 6 million from the Yemeni government). There is also the Yemeni-German project for Health Education

and Environment consisted of two stages, and Water and Sewage System of Yarim which is under implementation costing DM 35 million besides building 122 classes and renovating 310 classes whose costs run to half a billion Yemeni riyal. Moreover, there is the Health and Families Planning and providing medicine. In brief, there are so many successful projects by the German government in the governorate which we are very determined to carry out according to the designs and standards.

Q: It is reported that many of antiquities have been discovered recently in Al-Ood Mountain and that there are some French and German who embarked on an excavation and renovation campaign. What has this campaign done so far?

A: Al-Ood Mountain constitutes a great historical edifice that bears witness to the greatness and glory of the Yemeni people. When some experts from the General Organization of Antiquities and with cooperation of some friends from Germany started to explore this mountain they found that there are lots of antiquities dating to thousands of years. So the excavation is continuous and rough reports show that there is a treasure of antiquities that are renovated. They are preserved in an accurate way by the concerned organizations. Besides, there is a museum that is going to be established at the government expense in Al-Ood Mountain which will include all the antiquities discovered in the mountain.

Q: You have launched a clean-up campaign in the governorate. Was it a success after all and did you participate in work as an exemplary for the people?

A: As a matter of fact, the cleaning issue is of a crucial importance and a clean nation is a civilized one. Therefore, all the people should participate in doing this. However, this can never be a success if it is carried out by one side. What I have done was out of my conviction that it is my duty to do so. I wanted to encourage all to participate in making the governorate as clean as possible. Besides, we have called for the participation of all the organizations in the governorate in this campaign.

Q: What are the reasons behind the

absence of the investment side of both the private and the public sectors?

A: Investment in the Republic in general and in Ibb in particular has still a long way to go before it is fully manifested. It is only a matter of time, nothing more. Besides, if we want to have successful projects they should be fully planned and studied. At large there are some investment in the governorate in terms of building hotels, tourist as well as health places. Moreover, the leadership seems to be very serious in its attitude towards investment drive in Yemen. This is best reflected in the leadership continuous efforts to render all the facilities for investors. On my part, I am ready to provide any support needed for anyone who wants to invest in the governorate.

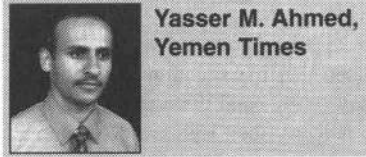
Q: What are the reasons behind the state of stagnancy that prevailed the literary area?

A: The cultural activities become intense, obvious and colorful in the various festivities of the country. Therefore, I do not agree with you that the literary activities are stagnant in the governorate for there are a drama band, different tourist as well as cultural journals and circulars issued with full freedom. We have ambitions to establish a library which will back up the cultural side much. For the time being we are seeking to find a proper place for this library.

Q: The number of killing cases reported in newspapers have increased sharply these days. Ibb is considered to be the governorate number 2 in the number of killing cases. Is this a sign of dereliction on the part of the security apparatus?

A: The security forces are doing their job properly in accordance with the law. The increasing number of killing cases that the governorate comes in the first or the second place does not mean that the security forces are to be blamed for there are so many reasonable factors for the occurrence of killing such as the large number of the people living here reaching to 2 million. Besides, crimes do exist all over the world and in all communities. However, the crimes' rate increases when there are causes such as revenge, tribal feuds and carrying weapons which we are doing our best to put an end to.

Yemeni Markets... Expired Products and Absence of Control



Yasser M. Ahmed,
Yemen Times

Yemeni markets are flooded with imported food stuffs, while local processing plants produce large quantities of the similar merchandise, but because of the absence of specifications and standards, these products get changed into wastes worsening the situation. Nowadays, it has become easy matter for any person who owns money to market his goods and build factories to manufacture any kind of products often jeopardizing the health of consumers. In Ramadhan, for instance, one easily could see some people selling whatever they like on the streets and openly displayed exposing them to dust and all kinds of pollutants. Moreover, people selling prepared foods used cooking material and oils no longer that are not fit for human consump-

tion. The responsible authorities should have made the public aware and applied punishments against those who endanger peoples' lives, at least to show respect for the Holy Month of Ramadhan. These authorities do not carry out their responsibility of protecting the citizen's health, leaving him under the mercy of skyrocketing prices and hazardous foods. Traders and dealers are left with a free hand, selling whatever they want without being accountable to the competent authorities.

The Environment Health Authority, whose duty is to monitor what is going on in the markets, has neglected its duty, especially in the distant governorates from the capital, to an extent that it is endangering the people's health. With the absence of a price control regime at the Ministry of Supply and Trade and the negligence of the Environment Health Authorities the result has been chaos in prices and the spread of outdated foods. Ramadhan is apparently different for the Yemenis than it is for the other Moslems of the world. We had come

under exorbitant prices and humiliation, with the release of more than 120 different kinds of goods that are unfit for human consumption. Laboratory tests proved that these were expired goods but still they were being sold in the markets.

Is it logical that the municipality chases peddlers everywhere yet it makes no efforts to solve the peddlers' problems, and keep the markets full of outdated products? The problem is exacerbated by the truth that all this is hidden behind official complicity in the consumer nightmare by merely not doing anything about it at all. To solve this problem is not difficult if there is a real intention to do so by the concerned entities.

People will have to say their opinion in this respect. We have talked to some people and here is what they have said.

Mr. Mohammed Hassan Sa'ad "Frankly, I buy any food substances that are available and I do not know their benefits or harms especially the canned products. We often buy canned goods because they are easy to eat and

do not cost much. We hear about spoiled canned foods but when we see them on sale it come to our mind that they are licensed especially that they are sold on the sidewalks of the capital and other important cities. I can distinguish good products from bad ones and I do not watch enough programs on TV to educate me."

Mr. Faisal Abd Kasim "I really know and hear about the bad effects of spoiled goods but my knowledge is still limited because information media do not take enough care of this topic. Commercial advertisements on TV and in newspapers overweigh the education of citizens of any harmful substance. As for educating family members of the harms of these products, it is difficult because of the lack aware-

ness of the seriousness of this problem. The spread of these products in markets justifies their use in the ordinary citizen point of view. I believe that the solution to this problem is stop promoting for these products and therefore they would not spread or even ban them completely."

Mr. Abdullah Ali Ahmed "The products which I buy form markets are not really expired because I always read their expiration date and I find that are still usable for 1 or 2 months. I personally do not know whether these

dates are forged or not but what is important is that the presence of these products in the market without a control indicates that authorities in charge have allowed this to happen. Many citizens do not know expired products from non-expired ones and here comes the importance of government control for these products."

Mr. Marwan Ismail Ali "I frankly say that there is not any sort of control on such products. Official authorities perform a futile role represented by peri-

odic visits to markets. Even in this periodic inspection campaign they do not perform their role right for some would accept money in return for letting traders sell their products. As for the role of non-official organizations, it almost does not exist. There is only one society and it is still not completely established. This society cannot perform its task well because of its lack of resources. In my opinion control is really important along with awareness."

To be continued next week



AMIDEAST اميد است

ANNOUNCING A SERIES OF TOPIC-SPECIFIC TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR NGOS FUNDED BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)/YEMEN & IMPLEMENTED BY AMIDEAST-YEMEN

We are pleased to announce that USAID is supporting a small number of training program which aim to increase Yemeni NGOs and other Institutional sectors' capacity in planning and managing activities, and thereby improve service delivery.

This NGO training is centered on a series of three topic-specific workshops. The three separated topics and workshops are:

- NGO Management
- NGO Finance
- NGO Service Delivery

Candidates/applicants interested in one of these workshops should met the following criteria:

- Must be employed by a well-established NGO (minimum of 2 years in operation, and registered with the Ministry of Social affairs);
- Must be a Yemeni citizen.
- Must submit a copy of the NGO's profile and capability statement along with a letter listing all possible trainees.
- Must submit a nomination letter from a supervisor, and a resume or c.v. by the prescribed deadline.
- USAID and AMIDEAST request that more than one person per NGO apply for training.

The closing date for applications is February 26, 2000. An independent selection committee will select NGOs and trainees per U.S. Agency for International Development training regulations. The first series of training workshops will begin mid-April 2000 in Sana'a. Additional series of workshops will extend through Summer 2000.

Please send applications and other required documentation to:

AMIDEAST, Algiers Street, # 66 (near corner of Baghdad Street), Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.
Tel: 01-206222, Fax: 01-206-942

"Poverty" The Worst Form of Pollution

Abdukadir M. Al-Areqi
Environment/ Development
Consultant

Development and pollution: The necessary for economic development is the environment basic elements and resources including both the renewable and non-renewable resources. More than three decades the traditional concept of development let to catastrophes degradation and pollution of our environment and its elements such as: Air, water, soil forests and human beings. In fact, as consequent "poverty" becomes the most lethal form of environmental economic development and progress for only 20% of the world's population.

Today, the absolute poor constitute 1.5 of the world's population (5.6 billion people, 1994) that is more than a billion live in a state of hunger, disease undernourishment illiteracy.

And no more these population could be neglected or separated or isolated whatsoever the resources are. For example why some people, or nations are rich and others are poor? Thus as United Nations Secretary said that "there can be no more urgent talk for development than to attack both the causes and the symptoms of these ills. If poverty persists or increases and there is neglect of the human condition, political and social strains will endanger stability over time" (Boutros Ghali UN Secretary General).

Scourge of poverty

According to many reports due to

poverty there are about 1.5 billion of people having no sources of clean drinking water or access to sanitation. Some 800 million go to bed hungry children under 5 years die (almost twice the number that died in the 5 years of world war II). Whatsoever science, technology used by our genius economists, poverty is escalating and threat to overwhelming us wherever we are!! No one is immune from the poor people to despairing actions.

Poverty line or indication

The indicator used to assess the severity of poverty vary with income and consumption levels below the national defined poverty line. In terms of income the world bank has used upper poverty line US \$ 370 a year per capita as the cut off; anyone below that is classified as poor. The very poor by these definitions are those annual equivalent falls below US \$ 275! The rural poor represent more than 80% of the total number of poor people in the developing countries. While UNDP defines poverty line as "the income level below which a minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requests are not affordable".

Causes of poverty

The traditional concept of economic development has enriched particular nations and social groups, this led to creation of deprived people (poor) due to:

- Lack of access to resources and job opportunity.
- Lack of social integration.
- Exclusion from the goods, services rights and equality and activities.
- Lack of trade fairness or unequal

exchange.

Thus, the people because more vulnerable and more worried with survival needs than in conserving resources or environment.

Poverty alleviation and sustainable development:

More than two decades, particularly the 1972, United Nations conference on the "Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, highlighted the importance of Human development as the center of concern for sustainable development. This means in order to have a long-term remedy, it should be invested in the poor people. Particularly in their education, training, giving them opportunities and bringing them back into the mainstream of development. Sustainable development as a solution does not mean creation of an international cooperation based only on giving environmental morality preaching. It is unacceptable to suggest sustaining the present level of rich and poor people or nations, or to say, now we became wealthy therefore no over-exploitation of the world's resources allowed, we will pull-up the ladder behind us and deny economic development to others!!

Thus we should have effective solutions at all levels while reconcile the need to alleviate poverty and the need to protect the environment!

After twenty years, the Rio "Earth Summit" or UNCED of 1992, the linkage between poverty and sustainable development became the basis for commitments action plans such as "Agenda 21" programs.

Agenda 21 and poverty eradication: "Agenda 21" is a comprehensive glob-

al action plan for the twenty-first century, with 40 chapters and more than 100 areas. The first part of it addresses the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development. Chapter 3 of the Agenda is an action plan with strategy of "combating poverty" within the main action plan to tackle poverty by country-specific programs and international efforts as well as the parallel process of creating a supporting international environment for eradicating or at least reducing the poverty level or situation. The major challenges for poverty eradication are:-

- Establishing an effective and equitable income distribution, trade policies, changing of production and consumption patterns.
- Redistribution of resources and wealth.
- Debt relief and incremental cost of conserving or protecting environment by the poor people.
- Empowerment of community organizations.
- The promotion of food security and food self-sufficiency within the context of sustainable agriculture.

In conclusion, the challenges to adopt or implement sustainable development program and actin plans consisted mainly in giving growing priority to environmental protection in "aid" and "debt relief" programs at the expense of the basic requirements for sustainable development, and also the danger of adopting a "quick fix" or the "blue print" approaches focusing on environmental problems without promoting and confronting the long-term challenge of sustainable development that require global solidarity of all par-

ties concerned.

The socio-cultural aspect or development process will play a great role in reducing poverty especially the "Islamic Teaching" such as Al-Zakkak, if properly applied will lead to social justices and integration of incomes. The World Bank proposed a two pronged strategies against poverty

which consisted mainly on: expanding employment and income earning opportunities among the poor, in addition enhancing the ability of the poor to respond to the opportunities presented. This means improving to such aspect of social infrastructures as health services and education.

Vacancy Announcement

The Italian Embassy in Sana'a is looking for a new employee to be hired with functions of translator mainly within its commercial section. To this end, the Italian Embassy will carry out examinations during the first week of March.

Potential candidates to this job should have the following qualifications:

- Being resident in the Republic of Yemen for at least two years.
- Having got a secondary school degree.
- Age included between 18 and 65 years.
- Having a very good knowledge of English and Arabic.
- Having a very good command of computer systems (particularly word for Windows).
- Being familiar with commercial language and business practices.

Knowledge of Italian language will be considered preferential element, even if not essential.

All those interested in this job will have to introduce an application, inclusive a copy of the secondary school degree, to the Embassy within 30 days from the date of issue of this announcement.

The Italian Embassy is located in Safiah Janubia - at the crossroad between Khartoum Street and Old Airport Road - P. O. Box 1152, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

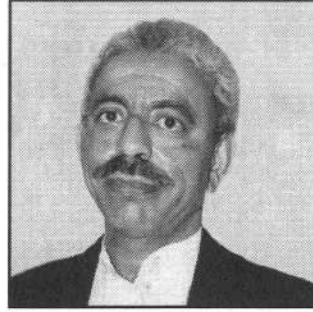
Applications sent by mail will not be accepted if received after the deadline indicated above.

For any further information please contact the Italian Embassy in Sana'a at the phone numbers 269164/5 or send an e-mail at the address: italianembassy@y.net.ye

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Understanding or April Fools 1996



ing the "desert into gardens of Eden" etc. observer is not a Hizbullah member or affiliated with any "fundamentalist" or nationalist oriented political organization.

But for sure, one cannot sit idle while Madeleine Albright had the audacity to blare out that she understands that the Israelis had to take their latest acts of reprisals against the civilians of Lebanon, because the Hizbullah fighters are "launching their attacks against Israeli troops from Lebanese villages!"

What kind of ears was she talking to when making such a corny statement. First of all there is an agreement, which the US is supposed to be supervising, that categorically makes it clear that civilians or civilian targets are barred.

Second, Hizbullah has kept to the letter and spirit of the April Understanding, even though there are several instances, when the Monitoring Committee has clearly shown the Israelis flagrantly violated the accord. Third of all, Israeli occupation would never be ended, if one can see the previous track record of the Israelis, unless the United States literally insists (Suez 1956, Camp David, 1976), or the Israelis come to realize that they are not undefeatable

in war, as they use to believe (Lebanon 2000). Another point to make is Hizbullah, is fully backed by the Lebanese government and people in the war in the south of Lebanon, and it would seem very ridiculous to tell a citizen or a group of citizens, to stop fighting an occupier of your country. It would really be treason. It is time that Israel starts to demonstrate, in fact and in deed, that has no desire to play the role of the neighborhood bully indefinitely, if it really wants a genuine peace. Israel must also start working for peace rather than to do anything that will prevent the realization of this hope of all serious peace loving people in the region and the world. On the other hand, Israel must understand that Hizbullah is not just 2,000 brave and respectable soldiers, who as far as most Arabs are concerned are really giving the Israelis a taste of their own medicine, but in a much more honorable way, Hizbullah is the masses that are found in every Arab country, who have been come fed up by the reliance of Israel on sheer mischief to guarantee the sustainability of its good time at tragic cost of the people of the region and at the expense of the taxpayers of its sponsors and supporters, most of who have been misled, if not embezzled, long enough anyway.

April Understanding between Lebanon and Israel came in the wake of heavy civilian casualties, especially on the Lebanese side resulting from the War of Attrition between the various Lebanese resistance forces that and the Israeli forces that occupied a sizable chunk of its Southern territory. Bear in mind that Lebanon is only just over 10,000 sq. km.

Israel entered Lebanon in the 1980s on the pretext that it wanted to stop the Palestinian guerrilla attacks on its Northern border.

The Palestinians were heretofore waging a limited guerrilla campaign in an effort to give the Israelis some semblance of a hard time for having displacing them en masse out of Palestine in 1948, where they were eventually forced to reside in refugee camps in the surrounding neighboring countries, including Lebanon, with more of them coming out in trickles over the years since then.

United Nations Security Council 422 and 425 had been issued to order the Israelis out of Lebanon altogether. That was in the mid-80s.

The Israelis insisted on the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Army and all the other Palestinian armed groups out of Lebanon.

While the menace the forces represented to Israel appeared to be harmless when compared to the more effective blows of Hizbullah, the Israelis could not accept any kind of Palestinian organized presence near them, let alone a paramilitary one. The Palestinians armed groups were forced to evacuate from the proximity of Israel and Israeli forces withdrew from most of the Lebanese territory they had taken all the way up to Beirut.

But, they insisted on holding on to a sizable strip, with a bulging intrusion, in South Lebanon, on the claim of needing a "security buffer" for its Northern settlements to avoid any repetition of vulnerability to attacks from "terrorists", as anyone who is bound to confront Israel will always be labeled by the Israelis as such, and to a certain extent their supporters in Washington, notwithstanding the legitimacy of their gripe against the Israelis for all the terror they have caused in the area, from the start of the influx of Jewish immigrants to Palestine, which began in the 1920s (thanks to the inability of the British to foresee what kind of havoc they were creating by their "humanitarian" gesture to give the Jews a "national home" at the expense of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants), was not about to have anyone think that it either has respect for its neighbors or the international community. It must always come out with some gain, or headache for its neighbors through inputting its own interpretations to agreements or UN Resolutions and rejecting any rights to anyone else, except the "rights of the Israelis to live securely and peacefully" in territory that was never theirs anyway! The Lebanese are a proud and democratic people and certainly should not be expected to casually "understand the security fears", like those who do in Washington and other Western capitals, of their southern neighbor.

Yet, Israel and many of her supporters see no justification for people not to like being occupied by Israeli troops and to use what ever means possible to get rid of that occupation, since the only rights that seem to exist are the rights of Israel, for it is a part of the "Free World".

If the New World Order is to have any real meaning to most of the people of

the world, this kind of single track persuasion will just have to be adjusted, if its proponents can hope to be taken with any credibility as to their sound intentions for this planet. Who has gone through some effort at studying the Middle East situation, by analyzing the record over the past fifty years since Israel came into bloom-never mind the tragic consequences that lead to this implant-cannot fail to notice the chronic persistence of the Israelis to turn any form of convention or agreement that it is party to with its neighbors into a farce.

With the confidence that its neighbors are far from being able to match the mischievous tampering with legal terms to suit the whims of Israeli governments, left or right, and the almost spoiled child treatment accorded to Israel by the mighty superpower of the world, no matter how right the Arab arguments are and no matter what justification they raise-legal or otherwise-to demonstrate that a really dangerous menace is in their midst, who has proven time and again, as the records of all those involved in the efforts to keep the peace in the area have very clearly shown, that Israel will continue its gunk-ho strategy of dealing with its neighbors, without any intention or serious commitment to abide by any agreement it enters. It would seem that Israel does not even look forward to any peace in the region, because peace means a lot of bad things for Israel.

Israel can only thrive on war, as all the generous support that Israel squeezes out of the United States and other Western countries and World Jewry could dwindle to a fraction of its present level, since peace means the threat of Israel being "annihilated" or "thrown into the sea" as the Israelis project to their supporters, and as the hardworking solicitors for support and contributions to Israel loudly claim in the many dinners and parties held from New York to Hollywood claim and as the posters next to the donation collection cans declare, in one form or another.

If there is anyone throwing anyone anywhere, it has been the Israelis who have thrown millions of people out of their homes, villages, and whole cities. If there is anyone persecuting anyone in the area, surely the Israelis have been the ones with the most horrible

record for massive persecution in the area, if not the world. Anyone who knows what the Israelis did to the Palestinians and Syrians and Egyptians that were forced to live under Israeli occupation, would surely understand and even sympathize with the proud Lebanese who are resisting the Israeli occupation of their land. Yet it is Hizbullah that is projected as the bad guy in the confrontation that is ensuing in Lebanese territory! Yet it is Hizbullah that is supported and funded by "foreign sources". God only knows that it is Israel which could not exist and enjoy such a lavish and care free life, if it had not been for the generous free support of the United States taxpayers and the productive American Jewish community that is misled by the fairy tale image that Israel and Israelis are projected by in their midst, with their brave pioneering spirit, and the fallacy of turn-

Ceiling Without Beams

By: Najma Ali Abdu

A query is often heard about the political activity. Is it a group of compound developments having certain inputs that would change into certain examples of outputs? This could be applied to individual voting or political decision and/or political control. It also applies to whether the right to political participation by the ordinary citizen or the political citizen's endeavor to assume power, is one of the political activity's aims.

All notions of political participation mean that the governed have the right to take part in drafting the political decision. That is if we tackle the analysis of political participation on its wide-range common meaning, but if we look at it through its narrowest angles we would find out that the governed have only the right to watch the political decision by assessment adjustment when issued by the competent authority. This means that the governed have the right to participate in making public policy of the country, and participate in taking decisions as well as watching their implementation in a manner guaranteeing organization of the masses and achieving the aspired goals.

I presume that there is a strong relationship between political participation and freedom because the concept of freedom in the political field means the political participation and broader range in exercising of politics.

Political participation represents the uppermost image of relationship between the authority and the society. Since it has been a political imperative it has become one of the most significant and complicated issues. The reason is that it could not be dealt with only through limited circles of decision-makers in the executive authority and its representatives.

So, political participation has become an unquestionable matter whether by leaders or organizations. It has now become an established belief that the democratic political authority is founded only on representative mechanisms that express the people's will and has a wide-range social base safeguarding political and party pluralism as well as freedom and opposition. Political participation dictates convincing the parties of this process on a specified fact, namely, that the homeland is large enough to accommodate all, and that no single political force is capable of leading any society whatever material and moral power it may possess. The homeland is in need of common effort for building a prosperous future away from fanaticism or biases to this political force or that.

PASSION FOR PEOPLE
A T S H E R A T O N

Employee of the month for December has been awarded to Mr. Alwan Abubaker, room attendant back of the house and Moh'd Saleh, Telephone Operator, Front of the house during the General Manager's staff meeting.

Shown in the picture Mr. Fadeel Wehbe, GM of Sheraton Sana'a Hotel and winners of the Employee of the Month.

Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland Sanaa

An der Deutschen Botschaft ist zum nächstmöglichen Zeitpunkt eine Stelle als **Hilfskraft in der Wirtschaftsabteilung** zu besetzen.

Einstellungsvoraussetzungen:

- Jemenitische Nationalität
- Sehr gute Deutschkenntnisse (mündlich/schriftlich)
- Ausbaufähige Englischkenntnisse
- Gute PC-Kenntnisse (Win Word/Excel)
- Berufserfahrung oder Hochschulabschluss

Aufgabenprofil:

- Bearbeitung von Wirtschaftsfragen
- Kontakt zu Unternehmen und Behörden
- Verwaltung des Aufgabengebiets „Stipendiaten“
- Auswertung der Wirtschaftspresse
- Mitarbeit in der developmentpolitischen und kulturellen Zusammenarbeit

Überdurchschnittliche Einsatzbereitschaft, ggf. auch nach Dienstschaft, wird erwartet.

Bewerbungen mit Anschreiben, Lebenslauf, Zeugniskopien sowie Gehaltsvorstellung sind bis zum 20.02.2000 zu richten an: German Embassy, P. O. Box 41, Sanaa, oder persönlich in der Botschaft abzugeben. Frauen und Schwerbehinderte werden bei gleicher Eignung bevorzugt.

Subscription Rates

Yemen Times welcomes new subscribers to join its long list of subscribers. The new rates will be like the following, which includes the cost of newspaper, handling and delivery/first class postage.

For subscribers in Yemen	\$100
Arab countries	\$250
Rest of the world	\$350

Interested persons may kindly make out their transfers in favor of Yemen Times, and send the full address to which they want the newspaper delivered or mailed.

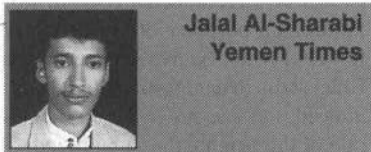
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بسكويتية زبدة أبوول

أطيب منه؟ مستحيل!

Alas! Al-Mehdhar Left Us



Jalal Al-Sharabi
Yemen Times

On a gloomy day, the great Yemeni poet, Hussain Abu Bakr Al-Mehdhar left us forever, leaving behind him millions of hearts, thirsty to his sincere and soft feelings. Al-Mehdhar, is no longer with us. How sad it is to feel that an author of hundreds of the sweetest songs has left us never intending to come back.

He passed away on February 6, 2000, after a 70-year life full of singing. He sings for his country and its sands and seas, his city, beauty, love, mountains, etc. Yemen has lost a great man who is really, a unique phenomenon in the contemporary history of Yemen.

He descends from a family that loves poetry. Readers of his poetry can feel his great love for his country in his portraits of Al-Shehir's valleys, mountains, hills that decorate his poems. He gives us a true experience with true portraits of the time and place in all his poems.

He was born in 1930. A poet is discovered in him while he is 14. At this age, the young poet walks confidently on Hadhramout seashores and in Tarim's alleys singing the traditional poetry of Hadhramout, his city.

He grows up in a mystical family. Being greatly influenced by that special atmosphere, he publishes his first book talking about Mohammed the Prophet, may peace and prayers be on him. The book is written in verse, or as known in Yemen by, 'Mawlid.' He studies for the first four years in Al-Shehir. After this he studies the Holy Quran. While a student, he reads all Arabic masterpieces. It is believed that studying the Holy Quran plays a great role in molding the passionate poet in him. He loves traveling and wherever he heads for, he reports the beauties he comes across in sweet verse.

He marries two wives, who accompany him in his long poetical life, and is a father of a son and three daughters. In 1962, he publishes the first collection of poems, "Domooa al-Oshaq" (Lovers' Tears.) The following three will carry similar titles; "Ibtisamat al-Oshaq" (Lovers' Smiles) 87, "Anin al-Oshaq" (Lover's Moans) 99, and



"Hanin al-Oshaq" (Lovers' Longings) 99. In these collections he portrays how lovers feel when they are overwhelmed with love and longings. Still, many of his sung operettas, sketches and national songs have not been published in a book.

The first to sing Al-Mehdhar songs is Abu Bakr Balfaqiah who forms with the poet a great duet in the 60s when

he records a number of songs in Beirut and some others to the Kuwait TV. Dr. Abdul Rab Edris, Mohammed Morshed Nagi, Abdul Rahman Al-Haddad, Mohammed Saad Abdullah, Karamah Mersal, Mohammed Hassan Atroosh, Mahfoudh Ben Bureik, Moftah Subeit Kindarah, Badwi Zubeir, Ali Abu Bakr Al-Attas, Abdullah Salem Farag, Hamad Salem Ben Shamekh and others, all contribute to the popularity of Al-Mehdhar's songs. Among Arabs there are; Talal Maddah, Mohammed Abdu, Abdul Magid Abdullah, Abdullah Al-Rwaished and Walid Tawfiq. All these singers find his lyrical poetry easy to tackle and to sing. Moreover, many songs of his are ready to be sung, for he is not only a poet, but a composer as well, and this distinguishes him from many other poets.

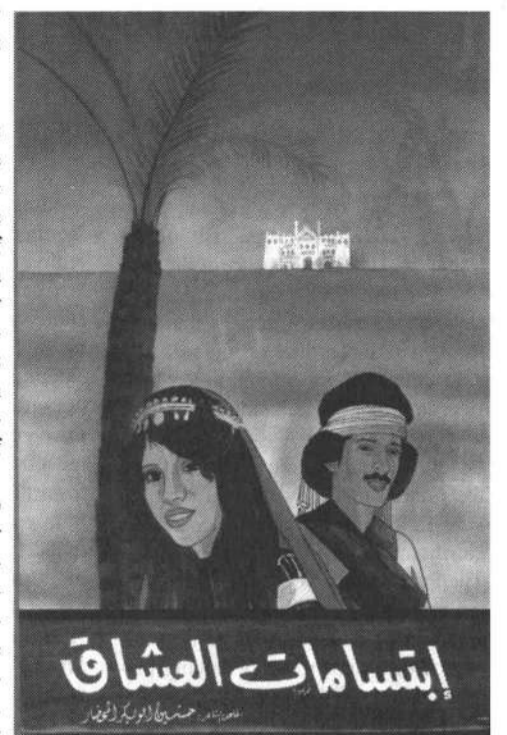
after the first parliamentary elections to give it, besides his emotion, all his efforts.

Although he is famous, he is very simple and modest. He appears on many public occasions wearing simple and traditional dress of Hadhramout and speaking a simple language. A poem, for him is something like delivery. He says that he feels something like a burden on him and he never feels comfortable unless he gets rid of it.

In all his life he never goes to Writers Union offices for personal aims. He never connects himself to an organization or a party. His only concern is to lead a peaceful life full of love, music and passionate words.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Culture ignores and neglects him, and he is not that kind of man that will knock its doors to get something like many others.

He participates in local as well as international festivals in which he represents Yemen in a good way, and in return he finds nothing. He stays in Al-Shehir suffering from sickness and nobody to make him feel that he is really a great person for Yemen. This always reminds me of a common saying that Yemeni people always repeat on such occasions that we recognize people only after their death. He looks upon Yemen as a mother. He



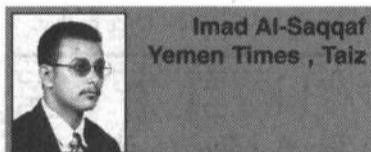
never stops singing for her, her beauty, mountains and wadies. He shows the nature of the real relationship that can ever exist between man and his homeland.

It is not only the Yemeni culture that has lost a great man, but the Arab culture in general, too.

Whatever is said about him, will never be enough to tell what really he is. I feel as if I can see Hadhramout eyes full of tears. I also feel that those young poets who used to meet him and spend a long time with him can not believe that he is no longer with them.



Taiz Antiquities, Reality and Ambitions



Imad Al-Saqqaf
Yemen Times, Taiz

Tourism plays an important role in providing information on the country's civilization and history. Each country in the world entertains its own features and has its own tourism features that distinguish it from the others.

Yemen is known throughout history to be the origin of the Arabs. Due to this historical and cultural feature, Yemen is inevitably rich with the remains of an ancient civilization and spectacular history, as well as being full of wonders and splendor, in addition to its enchantingly beautiful landscapes.

Taiz is one of Yemen's ancient cities. It enjoys irresistible charm and tranquillity, and a lot of eye-catching spots. Its location, nature, salubrious air, historical sites, ancient fortresses, mosques, museums, traditional markets of traditional jewels and fine gems give it a special flavor and attraction, thus making it one of the most beautiful cities in the country.

Unfortunately, many tourist sites have not been utilized yet. Worse, is that the available and known tourist places are prone to misuse and carelessness and not properly maintained. If such places are given serious attention, tourism will revive and the city will regain its splendor.

There are many tourist sites in the city that are still unknown to tourists. Lack of transportation facilities and passable roads help make such places not easy to reach, and consequently, neglected. Al-Mansourah Fortress, in

Assilw is an example. Tourists rarely visit it, as a result of the rough terrain that make it a bit difficult to reach. However, I can see a silver lining in the horizons, as the infrastructure of tourism seems to be in the bloom. Many facilities that need the cooperation of all authorities concerned should be made available to make these places known to tourists and easy to reach. Passable roads, transportation facilities, telecommunications and security should be made available for tourists. It is hoped that people in charge of tourism will try to spread awareness about such places and do what is proper to preserve them and their historic value.

It is very disappointing for tourists to be received in a bad way by inhabitants of the districts and places they visit. Such uncivilized behaviors do not make tourists do not think of coming back again, nor do they encourage others to visit those places. Tourists, in general, want to know about any thing they visit without being disturbed by people. I hope that people all over Yemen will try to be more helpful to tourists and not show any hostility to visitors.

On tourism and its reality and ambitions, Mr. Mohammed Al-Mogahed, Head of the Tourism Office in Taiz, pointed out the deterioration in the tourism sector resulting from the recent kidnapping incidents of tourists. However, he said that the number of tourists was still promising.

About the most frequented places, Al-Mogahed pointed out the two museums available in the city; 'The



Military Museum' and 'Salah Museum.' "The Old City (Taiz Al-Qadimah) is an open museum, in itself. The old mosques in that area are frequently visited. Many provinces and places outside the city like Saber Mountain, Al-Dhabab, Al-Turbah, Yafros and Al-Ganad are also frequently visited. There are also the seashores of Mocha and Wad Al-Mulch.", He added.

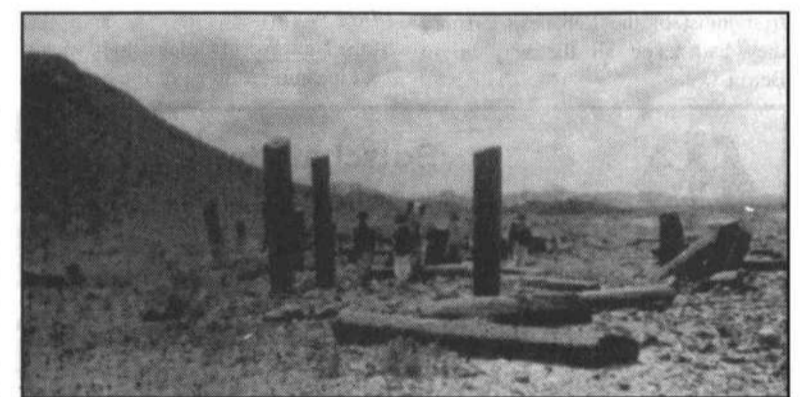
He said that the official promotional tourist program for the current year was successful; tourism companies rather than the Tourism Office mostly adopted the program for the previous year. "Ambitions to promote tourism in the city are unlimited. However, facilities are limited. We hope that in this year we will be able to at least lay a foundation stone to a branch for the General Authority for Tourism here, and promote the efficiency of management, as well as our relationship with all the entities related to the tourism sector. We also hope to do better." Said Al-Mogahed.

Al-Izzy Mohammed Mosleh from the Archaeology Office, Taiz was also asked about tourist sites that are still unknown to tourists, he said: "We have made good headway despite the limited resources available to us. As far as tourist places are concerned, they are our responsibility and we do our best to take care of them. In addition, the government also pays much attention to them.

Of course, investment in this field is banned as private investors tend to destroy and not to construct. Moreover, the Investment Law bans investment in archaeological heritage. Presently, Salah palace is being rehabilitated with the resources available. So far, we have rehabilitated most of the National Museum. Entrances and yards have all been renovated. For his

part, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has donated YR 50 million to rehabilitate Radaa Mosque in Al-Aameriah. The work is about to be finished. So, as you see we are always working."

When asked about the difficulties and problems that they face in their work, he said that they were the same problems faced by Third World countries. "People should be aware of the importance and great value of their historical and ancient heritage. In this regard, the public media should do what is proper to raise the people's awareness about the high value of such things. Some people look upon antiquities as a matter of history that has no current value. Those people neglect the fact that they are highly valued and that the present is a continuation of the past. Antiquities must be handled carefully. What is happening is that, people destroy their value, mostly because of ignorance of their real high value. Had those people asked themselves what makes tourists leave their paradise countries and come to our country, they could have been more civilized in their treatment of antiquities. Those things, which reflect the deep-rooted history of Yemen, are mainly what lure tourists to Yemen. People should cooperate with the authorities concerned to preserve all that relates to our history, no matter how old it was, whether they think them to be valuable or not. Let me give a clear example, look at Al-Qahirah Fortress. This historical place has no meaning to some people. We do our best to preserve it, but what happens is that some

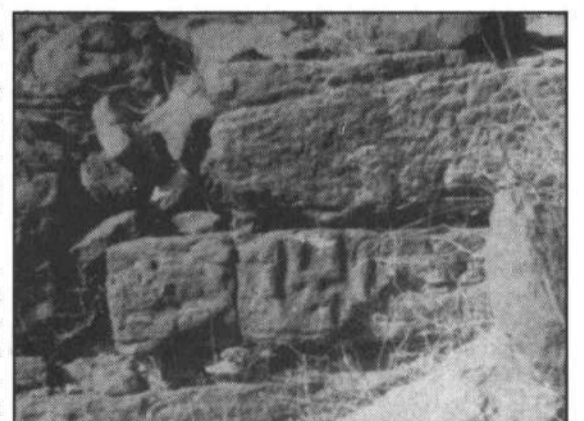


people, who have no sense of responsibility come under the cover of night, when there is nobody, and reside there. There is no denying that we suffer from lack of financial resources, but I do believe that this is happening in many places. Some churches in Italy have been rehabilitated for more than thirty years. Anyhow, in our plan, we are intending to build a wall around Al-Qahirah Fort. I think this will do.

About the Taiz Wall, we have agreed with the Governor, who immediately formed a committee including members from all the authorities concerned. It is now forbidden to sell or rent areas near the Wall. We suggested fencing the whole area with wire netting."

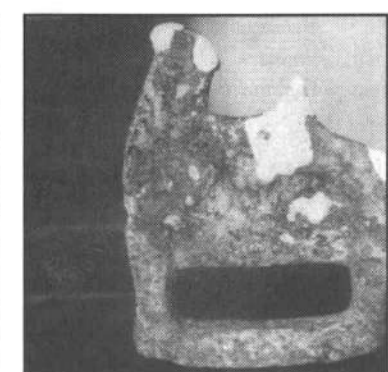
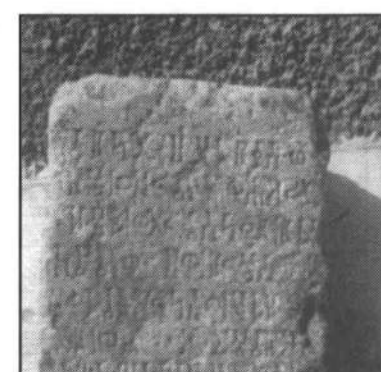
Hen continued, "In Assawi, Taiz Governorate, 40 kilometers to the south, we have found antiquities dating 1000 years back. This historical

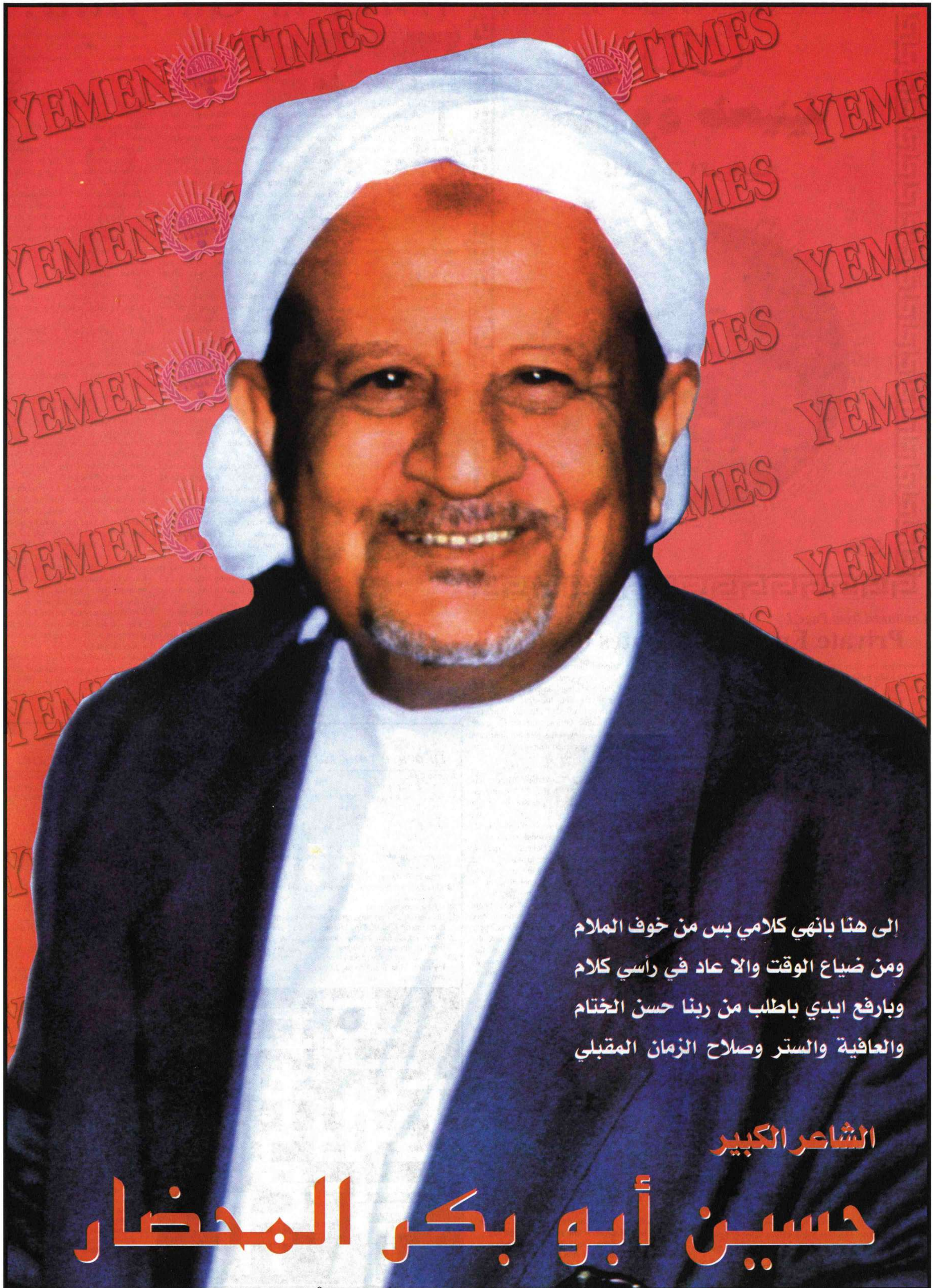
city had flourished during the Qatabani age and lived through the Himyarite and Islamic periods. It played an important political role in defending against the Abyssinian invasions. Assawi is located on the caravan road that leads to Moshi port.



It needs to be fenced. Damp has been made by the inhabitants on the outskirts, not realizing the damage water and moisture can do to antiquities. In Egypt, million of dollars had been spent in order to shift an ancient temple from moist ground to dry land. The difference between them and us is that they do realize how highly valued antiquities are. What is seen clear in our case is the absence of any kind of coordination between the people and authorities concerned, which certainly, poses many difficulties.

He concluded: "Hopefully, we are working on a map that will be finished within six months. As soon as it is finished, it will be distributed among all offices concerned to share the responsibility of preserving and protecting those antiquities."



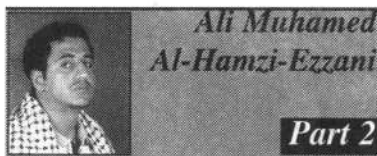


إلى هنا بانهي كلامي بس من خوف الملام
ومن ضياع الوقت والا عاد في رأسي كلام
وبارفع ايدي باطلب من ربنا حسن الختام
والعافية والستر وصلاح الزمان المقبل

الشاعر الكبير

حسين أبو بكر المحضار

What is Gabyala?



Ali Muhamed Al-Hamzi-Ezzani

Part 2

The following article is very blunt and true and is intended to prove to my people that there are still free Yemenis willing to fight for our freedom. It is also intended to prove to our people that we are a nation blessed with faith, traditions, and honor and that we should always walk with our head up high no matter where we are. The Yemeni people should never lack confidence, for we have all to be confident about with all deserved honor and respect. We should respect and honor ourselves with the utmost respect and love and let nobody come between us. The prophet Muhamed (PBUH) said, "Love of your nation is part of faith." This should always be remembered, as we fight hand in hand brothers and sisters, "with the pen or the sword".

Gabyala, as described last week is a set of values, traditions, laws, dress, and more importantly, attitude that distinguishes Yemen from the rest of the Arab world and the world in general.

Gabyala and faith are the honorable characteristics that have given Yemen its righteous respect throughout the globe. It is absolutely vital that we as Yemenis protect this honorable and ancient tradition of Gabyala because if we allow this important tradition to vanish we will be a country raped of its honor, dignity and respect. We will allow ourselves and the generations after us to be the slaves of modernization and European-Zionist domination. We only need to look at our other Arab brothers and sisters to see what they have become. We need not follow in their footsteps.

Unfortunately, the beginning of the end of this golden tradition has started and it is our responsibility to preserve it.

In order to reach a clear solution to this tragic problem in the next and final issue, I simply, but thoroughly must examine and point out the ones to blame, the superficial cause and the root cause in this issue.

Who are the ones to blame?

1) Our corrupt political officials!
Our corrupt political officials are the ones to blame because they are allowing modernization and European-Zionist domination to rule the Yemeni people for money and fame however, they fail to realize that they are being pimped by the European-Zionist rulers and oppressing the Yemeni people at the same time.

To add insult to injury, the Yemeni government officials are collaborating with other Arab rulers so that other Arabs come to Yemen to spread corruption by selling positions of power, all while looking down at the Yemeni people. My dear Arab brothers and sisters and other arrogant foreigners, humble yourselves because the Yemeni people never invited you here (No I am not a racist, but a nationalist).

The most visual way you can see our government officials trying to rid our great nation of this golden tradition is the marketing of European-Zionist domination through our airwaves. Enough with the government officials, now the corrupt religious leaders.

2) The corrupt religious leaders!
Yemen is seen by many around the world to be the cradle of Islamic knowledge and since Gabyala is closely associated with the Islamic faith, the religious leaders are often seen as one of the leading authorities on Gabyala.

The problems comes in when these religious leaders do the opposite of what they should do. Instead of following the Islamic laws and the laws of Gabyala, which say to fight the wrongdoers in power, they aid them and become part of the problem, rather than the solution.

What these religious leaders forget is that their responsibility with God is larger than the common citizen and all they are doing is extending their stay in hellfire.

3) Hypocritical models of Gabyala!
Although I have just named one of the models of Gabyala (religious leaders) and their contribution to the corruption of the tradition of Gabyala, I have to be frank in naming the enemies of Gabyala who claim to be the models. Since the origin of Gabyala, the tribal leaders or the heads of the

Gabila (mostly sheikhs) have always been seen as the models of Gabyala. These are our role models and their expertise in Gabyala has always been rewarded with money, power, fame and respect and rightfully so. The dilemma lies in the new age of hypocrisy.

Many might want me to analyze what I mean by this? Simply speaking, its claiming to follow and implement Gabyala, when in all reality, you are also representing everything Gabyala stands against.

I know these models of Gabyala disagree with me, so I will ask a list of questions Mr. Gabil model to prove your corruption. Of course I only ask these questions because you have no shame in hiding these characteristics and actions.

- 1) Does a gabili steal?
- 2) Does a gabili lie?
- 3) Does a gabili murder unjustly?
- 4) Does a gabili sellout his own people?
- 5) Does a gabili favor foreigners who buy him to corrupt his people and tribe?
- 6) Is a gabili arrogant?
- 7) Does a gabili favor materialism over substance?
- 8) Is a gabili anti-social and too good to meet with his own tribe?
- 9) Does a gabili demand for people to praise him?

The answer to all of they above is no according to Gabyala however, these spineless cowards have answered yes with their open actions.

A lot of these models have taken off their jambias for ties. Before they only ate salta, now they only eat broast. You used to ride your donkey to the field alone, now you only ride a Land Cruiser with 10 bodyguards.

You are in a delusion Mr. Gabil model, snap out of it because you are not as important as you think you are because free Yemenis like myself respect a fly more than you. If your corruption continues we will fight you, like you did us. You think you're the player running the game, but in reality you're the joker.

Next week I will analyze the solutions to keep this important tradition alive. Most surprisingly, I will also prove to you who the #1 Gabili in Yemen is. Stay Tuned!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

البابا حلاوة طحينية للذوق الرفيع



حلاوة طحينية
حلاوة ممتازة

Continued from Page 7

Private English Institutes on Trial

However, on the other hand I find that I am not badly treated in the institute I am teaching in it for the manager is very much appreciative and understanding. Sometimes he gives the distinguished ones bonuses and some extra money. What I think more important is the relationship between the manager and the staff which should be of high quality. The manager should respect the staff and vice versa. Money is not always important. The final word I would like to say I wish I were not a teacher. The second thing is about Yemen Times the greatest English newspaper in Yemen and the people working in it are always very special."



So as to give the devil its due, Yemen Times contacted Mr. Kasem Hassan Al-Salahi, the Head of the Department of Private Institutes and Centers in the Administration of the Private and Public Education in the Education Office in Taiz who said "Private English Institutes play an important role in supporting schools and the education process in an age characterized by the dominance of English over so many languages all over the world. There are around 36 institutes and centers in Taiz 25 of which teach languages and computer. Some of these institutes teach French and Arabic for those who do not speak it.

Al-Thulaia Appeals

Ali Saleh Ali Al-Thulaia appeals to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and all authorities concerned carry out the President orders to compensate for the losses he has suffered since the accident he made in Hajah road in which three people were killed. Amran Court sentenced him to a 7-year imprisonment and fined him YRs 2,5 million.

Al-Thulaia has sold his own house and has spent 11 years in jail because he was not able to pay the money. He found salvation in appealing to the authorities concerned to carry out the president orders.

There is a field supervision conducted to observe these institutes as well as centers and to observe the curricula taught in them. We also observe the teachers teaching in these institutes who are used to be good. However, this observation is not enough for the Law of Private and Public Education was passed and its executive standing which organizes how these articles are dealt with was not passed yet. Second, there is no continuous coordination between the private education and inspection in the Education Office for organizing the field observation of text books and teachers.

Regarding the books taught in these institutes they are mostly private curricula that have nothing to do with the public education. It is true that these institutes' main objective is to hoard money and this is the main reason behind their being open, however, this does not mean that they do not play some important part in the educational process for many students benefited a lot from them. Most of those studying in these institutes can speak the language at 65% rate.

Regarding granting these institutes the license, the Private, Public, Inspection and Planning Office forms a committee to get to the headquarters of the institute to see whether it is convenient or not and to check the curricula that will be taught. Then the Committee makes a report to the Higher Education pertaining to the fitness of the institute. If it is convenient the Public Education issues a note

tioned that not all the institutes and languages centers are legal for those which are legal do not exceed eleven institutes and the rest have been referred to the chairman of the Education Office, Mohammed Saeed Ali Saleh who has referred their case to the concerned people to settle them out.



Yemen Times has also contacted Professor in Sana'a University, Mohammed Ali Al-Arousi who said "Generally speaking, the spread of these institutes is far from ordinary. They are every where you go, however, what they do is almost nothing for they produce a weak class of people who are not able to speak the language and this is very distinct when these graduates apply for any vacancies which require the applicants to speak the language fluently. What we find is that these applicants who study in these institutes have a very weak command over the language.

On the other hand, these institutes may have a negative effect on the students. For they may study some courses and when they find that there is no benefit due one reason or the other, for example due the incompetent teachers, they may give up learning.

To make a long story short, these institutes are commercial ones. Another fact that proves this is the institutes titles which contain "American Language Institute" as part of their names and at the same time, they have nothing to do with the only American language institute that exists in the whole Republic YALI."

In short, the Ministry of Education as well as its Offices in all the governorates should move and exercise control on these institutes so as to preserve the state of English language and assure the students' learning. Will the Ministry of Education move and act as it is the only responsible institution for all this? I wonder!

Crossword Puzzle

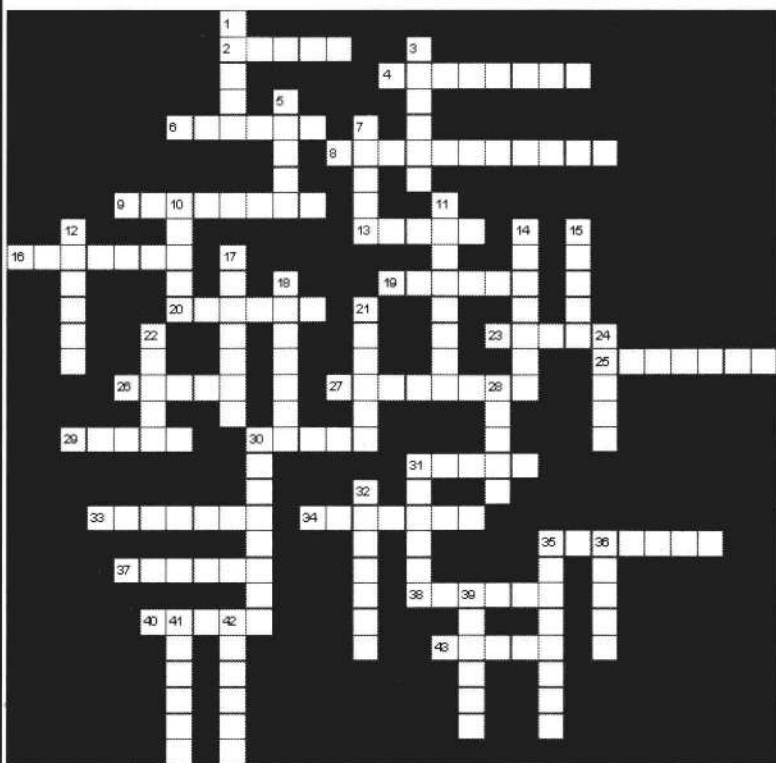
Improve your English by solving the YT Weekly puzzle!

Across Clues:

- 2 I look at maps in my
- 4 A tells us the day of the week, the month, and the year.
- 6 A is a space used for storage. I hang my clothes in a
- 8 I have twos. One is my mother's father. The other is my father's father.
- 9 I flew to Florida in an
- 13 After I wash my hands, I dry them on a
- 16 I get a drink when I am
- 19 Bill walked the street. He is on the other side of the street.
- 20 I have an on my pencil. I use it to rub out my mistakes.
- 23 how many rocks I have in my hand. How many rocks do you think I have?
- 25 I have manys at school. they help me learn.
- 26 My dog makes when it sees a bird. It barks at the bird.
- 27 A has three wheels. Before I learned to ride my bicycle, I rode a
- 29 I wear under my shoes.
- 30 After dinner, I take out the
- 31 I saw lightning and heard thunder during the
- 33 I will a secret to you. I will say it softly.
- 34 is the first month of the year. It is a winter month.
- 35 I always wear helmet when I ride my
- 37 I like to be with mys. We do many things together.
- 38 is a season. It is cold during

Down Clues:

- 1 I listen to music on my
- 3 A is a long yellow fruit. grow in bunches on trees.
- 5 A is a yellow fruit. It is juicy and tart.
- 7 My is between my hand and my arm.
- 10 Words that sound alike Boat, coat, and goat all
- 11 is the second month of the year. It is a winter month.
- 12 I have a on the front of my coat.
- 14 I wear a on Halloween. I wear clothes which make me look like someone else.
- 15 My father has Some of his are screwdrivers and hammers.
- 17 A is worth twenty-five cents.
- 18 Sometimes the is warm and sunny. Other times the is cold and rainy.
- 21 We go to to pray with other people.
- 22 My baby sister builds with
- 24 My father told me a I can also read a in a book.
- 28 I many things at school. I find out things I did not know.
- 30 is a day of the week. It comes between Wednesday and Friday.
- 31 On sunny days, I can see my on the ground.
- 32 I was when I broke my toy. I was sad.
- 35 I turned nine years old today. I had a party and a cake.
- 36 Red, yellow, and blue are
- 39 My mother sewed my button on my shirt with a and thread.



Improve Your English

Compiled by: Ahmad A. Al-Qadri,
A Teacher of English

PUNCTUATION

SEMICOLON (;)

The Semicolon is used:

1) In compound sentences between independent clauses not joined by connectives, especially if they are long or have commas within them.

e.g.

The problem of adequately financing and endowing an institution of higher learning have become increasingly difficult; specialists in investing money are needed to assure that the wisest use is made of the funds.

Detroit, on one side of the river, is in the US; Windsor, on the other side, is in Canada.

2) In compound sentences between independent clauses joined by conjunctive adverbs.

e.g. We are pleased with your suggestion; moreover, we intended to put it into effect.

3) In a series where further division than that given by commas is needed.

e.g. The contestants came from Albany, New York; Seattle, Washington; and London, England.

COLON (:)

The colon is used:

1) To introduce a list or series, especially in somewhat formal writing.

e.g. The following materials will be needed: pencil, pen, eraser, ruler and notebook.

2) To introduce a part of a sentence that exemplifies, re-states or explains the preceding part.

e.g. Some of greatest creative artists never became wealthy during their lifetime: Mozart died a very poor man and was buried in a pauper's grave.

3) Before an extended quotation.

e.g. Lincoln arose and spoke as follows: "Fourscore and seven years ago"

4) Between the chapter and verse numbers in Biblical references.

e.g. The story of Noah Begins in Gen. 5: 28.

5) Between the volume and page numbers in references.

e.g. The article is found in US. Encyclopedia 34: 1747.

6) After the salutation of business letter.

e.g. Dear sir:

7) To separate the hours from the minutes in expressions of time.

e.g. The train will depart at 10:47 p. m.

8) To separate the parts of a ratio.

e.g. The birth rate and the mortality rate for this region are in the ratio 17:14.

e.g. Self-control, re-cover, forty-three, anti-Fascist, re-estate.

2) To indicate syllabification, as at the end of a line.

DASH (—)

The dash is used:

1) To show a break in continuity or thought in a sentence.

e.g. Give it to John—I mean, to George.

2) Before and after parenthetical material that is a result of a break in thought or continuity.

e.g. I wrote a letter—and what a chore it was—to my lawyer concerning the problem.

3) Between numbers, dates, times...etc.

e.g. You will find it on pages 89—150.

Franklin lived 1706—1789.

The hotel is open June—September.

The office hours are 8:00—5:00 daily.

4) To indicate the omission of letters, numbers...etc.

e.g. On a dark winter night in 18—two men were dining together in an inconspicuous restaurant in London's West End.

5) Before the citation of the author or source of a quotation...etc.

e.g. "Great men are not always wise".—Job 32: 9.

QUOTATION MARK (" ")

Double quotation marks are used:

1) To enclose a direct quotation.

e.g. I replied. "I will try to help them."

2) In general, to enclose the titles of division, parts, chapters...etc. Of books, periodicals...etc. Titles of plays, operas and other works of art are either set off by quotation marks or italicized CF italics, 2.

e.g. I have just read "King Lear", a play by Shakespeare. "The knight's Tale" is one of the Canterbury Tales.

3) To enclose words out of the grammatical context of the sentence.

e.g. The word silly originally meant "happy"; now it means "foolish".

4) To enclose terms that are technical, esoteric, ironic, coined, slang...etc.

e.g. The cloud was "Fractocumulus".

The "debate" and in an angry brawl.

Our distinguished patron was well-bred but decidedly "flaky".

Single quotation marks (' ') are used to enclose a direct quotation within other quoted material.

e.g. The teacher said, William Hzlit's dying words were 'it was a happy life.'

Note: Commas and periods are usually placed inside quotation marks.

e.g. I am seven, he said. The answer was "No."

*Colons and semicolons are placed outside quotation marks.

e.g. a) Teacher: Answer these questions on the "Gettysburg address": In what year was it given? What was the occasion?

b) I had not read Francis Bacon's essay "Of Truth"; in fact, I had never heard of it.

* A question mark or exclamation mark is placed outside or inside quotation marks according to whether it applies to the entire sentence or just to part of it.

e.g. "What did you say?" He repeated. Did I hear you say, "It's snowing?"

"Never!", he exclaimed. You had better not call me "Yellow!"

QUESTION MARK (?)

The question mark is used:

1) After a direct question.

e.g. Who is the chairman?

2) To express doubt or uncertainty.

e.g. Socrates lived 470? -399 BC

Saint Peter lived ? - 64? A. D.

EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

The exclamation mark (!) is used after an exclamatory word, phrase, or sentence to indicate surprise, strong emotion...etc.

e.g. Ouch! That Hurt!

What a lovely atmosphere!

Hyphen (-)

The hyphen is used:

1) To separate the parts of a compound word.

Announcement

The Government of the Republic of Yemen (ROY) has received a PHRD grant from International Development Association (IDA) to prepare the required studies for implementing Sana'a basin water management project. A Project Preparatory Team (PPT) is required in order to finalize the studies, eligible candidate from the local citizens can apply as per the Terms of Reference and qualifications standards listed below.

The applications attached with relevant certificates and documents should be submitted within two weeks from the date of first announcement to the Steering Committee at the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) Sana'a Vice Minister's office, Tel. 250117, Fax: 250109, P. O. Box: 175 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

Terms of Reference and the qualifications:

TEAM LEADER

Terms of Reference:

- Report directly to the steering committee.
- Be responsible for overall preparation of the project and managing staff of the project preparation team.
- Supervision of the financial management of the project preparation.
- Liaison with the relevant ministerial departments and IDA Sana'a office.
- Prepare periodic reports summarizing the status of preparation.
- Producing the preparation report according to the agreed work plan, budget and PHRD Grant Agreement.
- Respecting special and financial covenants (including submission of audit reports within the period specified in the PHRD Grand agreement).
- Special responsibility for liaison with NWRA and NWRA planning team for Sana'a basin.
- Preparing and organizing steering committee meetings.

Qualifications:

- A degree in water resources management or a relevant technical discipline.
- Ten years project management experience in the relevant sector.
- Demonstrated application of technical expertise.
- Good interpersonal skills and ability to motivate staff and promote team spirit in the PPT.
- Excellent working experience/knowledge of English language.
- Prior experience with preparation and/or management of IDA projects or those of similar donor agency.

SOCIOLOGIST

Terms of reference:

- Manage and coordinate activities related to social assessment.
- Ensure that project design meets IDA and Government requirements for social assessment and participation.
- Work closely with consultants during the preparation stages to ensure that social and participatory needs are met.
- Coordinate institutional design to ensure that maximum delegation (subsidiarity) and participation are made up-to the level of the basin committee and user groups.
- Ensure that consultation, participation and subsidiarity are factored into project design at all points.

Qualifications:

- Masters in sociology or equivalent level in a relevant disciplines (e.g. rural development, agriculture etc.)
- At least ten years experience in social assessment, participatory techniques and rural sociology.
- Experience with managing social assessment and working in multi-disciplinary teams.
- Familiarity with the government and IDA or other similar donor agencies social assessment procedures.
- Excellent working knowledge of English language.

IRRIGATION ENGINEER

Term of Reference:

- To assist the Team Leader with the coordination of project preparation activities with special responsibility for liaison with MAI and other

- organizations involved in irrigation and agriculture.
- To be responsible for supervising all participatory studies related to irrigation improvement, dams etc.
- To assist the procurement officer in the preparation of the TOR and the bid documents.

Qualifications:

- A civil Irrigation engineer or equivalent qualification and experience
- A minimum of ten years of experience, of which five years at least in preparation, implementation, operation and maintenance of irrigation development projects.
- Administrative and managerial experience to enable him to work independently within the PTT on all aspects related to irrigation improvement.
- Familiarity with the government's and IDA's (or similar donor's) requirements for projects preparation and/or feasibility studies.
- Excellent Working knowledge of English language.

PROCUREMENT / ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST.

Terms of Reference:

1- Procurement Tasks:

- Ensure that the Government's and IDA's procurement guidelines are followed.
- Work with relevant ministerial departments and specialists to prepare requests for proposal, TORs and any other tender documents required according to IDA standard tender documents.
- Develop and maintain well-defined management tool to manage and track procurement activities.

2- Accounting and financial management tasks

- Establish and manage the financial accounting system of the project in accordance with sound professional standards and IDA requirements.
- Prepare annual budget for approval by the Government, project management and IDA.
- Prepare regular financial management statements to inform project management about the progress of commitments, performance against budget availability of funds.
- Prepare withdrawal applications for the disbursement of PHRD and the Government funds and for the replenishment of the special account (SA).
- Ensure that the adequate counterpart funds, PHRD funds and other resources are available.
- Process payment orders to be made from the Special Account and from the Government.
- Ensure that project accounts conform to the IDA and COCA auditing standards and work closely with private auditors appointed by COCA or the unit to ensure that audits are carried out in a timely manner.

Qualifications:

- Master of commerce or equivalent professional qualification in accounting/finance.
- At least ten years accounting/financial management and procurement experience.
- Familiarity with the Government's and IDA's (or other similar donors) apply financial management tools (including computer applications).
- Knowledge and experience of both commercial accounting (specially budgeting and management accounting) and public accounting.
- Excellent Working knowledge of English language.

NOTE

We would like to notify that we have mistakenly published the word 'deportation' instead of 'voluntary repatriation' in the previous issue in an article titled "Problems of Refugees In Aden. The Search for a Solution Continues". We apologize.

VACANCY

Local NGO seeks to fill social counselor position. Applicants must speak Arabic and English, have good inter-personal communication skills, and education background / experience in counseling. A good attitude and the desire to assist disadvantaged persons are required. Send CV, copies of education certificates, and contact information to P. O. Box 18012, Sana'a, Yemen.

Application deadline:
1 March 2000.

Royal Jordanian Obtains the JAR-145 Approval

Royal Jordanian's Engineering and Maintenance Department has obtained the JAR-145 Repair Station Approval of the JAA group of Civil Aviation Authorities which represents twenty-three European countries. The certificate entitles the airline to conduct light and heavy maintenance on aircraft engines and components. The Royal Jordanian Engineering and Maintenance Department got the FAR 145 certificate from the USA/Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) in 1985 for aircraft, engines and components maintenance. It also had the CAR 145 certificate from the Jordan Civil Aviation, licensed in 1982.

ROYAL JORDANIAN

تعلن سهام محمد عن فقدان وثائق جنسية بريطانية قرب السفارة البريطانية في يوم ٢٠٠٠/٢/١٣. يرجى ممن عثر عليها الاتصال بالتلفون ٦٢٠٤٢١ أو ٤١٥٨٨٢ أو تسليمها للسفارة وله جائزة.

Miss Siham Mohammed has lost documents concerning her British nationality on 13/2/2000 near the British embassy. Finder is requested to phone 260421 or 415882 or hand it to the British Embassy and he/she will get a lucrative prize.

Jitcom Exhibition to be Inaugurated

Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Ansi, Minister of Transportation, will inaugurate Al-Jazeera Exhibition for Information and Communication Technology organized by Apollo for International Exhibitions on 20-25 in Expo Sana'a Hall.

Mr. Omar Al- Nehmi, Marketing Manager of Apollo said that the exhibition is held for the second time and it would be larger and more important than the first one. The exhibition will embrace famous international computer and communication companies such as: NIIT, Compaq, Nokia, Acer, Epson, Yemensoft, IBM, Motrolla, Dell, Siemens, HP and AT&T. During the Exhibition, a number of scientific symposiums and other parties will be held.



New Manager Wael Turk

Graduated from United States of America. Worked in U.S.A. and Dubai with well known five stars chains hotel. Mr. Turk mentioned lot of changes happening in the hotel encouraging services, standard, facilities, well experienced staff...etc. Also he mentioned, now they are offering a very special rates. Recently, they hired a New Oriental Chef (Ghias Sahda) from abroad to improve the quality and taste of the food. Mr. Turk mentioned their suites are luxury two bedrooms suites furnished with first class furniture. Each suite consists of two bedrooms, living room, dining room, full kitchen balcony and two bathrooms.



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Tel. 413507/8 or 418147/8 - Fax. 418149.

YOUTH FORUM

Farewell, My Friend

Nasser Al-Tawelly

Fair friend, why did you depart?
Leaving me all alone.
True that you are no more,
I'll meet you soon

Farewell my friend, Ayman.
Farewell a friend of childhood, and sweet memories
Whose last words have never died
Nor our joys and delights have taken flight.

Like a ship sailing and never coming back
You sailed and never looking back
You sought relief
And ever since I forget to thrive.

No more can I sing
Nor could I think
For death has taken my spring
Used to aspire me
Farewell part of mine
Farewell part of mine.

Winter and Compunction

To whom do we initially affiliate,
With whom do we really associate,
We're missing such a common aim,
We adhere to nothing. What a shame!

Completely scattered we're impelled to surrender,
Empower the low colonizing invader,
Yielding possessions that to us belong,
Acceding humiliation all time long.

Feeling rather hanged for losing face,
Consent all to scandal and disgrace,

Of no avail, boastful of our past brave,
Still cheering the one in the grave,
Who could ever become greater,
We marched with him our leader.

Shall we stand up afresh?
Wrestle those now poised to tarnish,
And confronting peril lain,
Eliminating negligence proved vain.

Will spring come to us again,
Will Arabness rid us of pain,
To protect dignity violated,
To restore land invaded.

Mohammed Al-Hakimi

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انشاء أحدث مصنع في الشرق الأوسط لصناعة التبغ

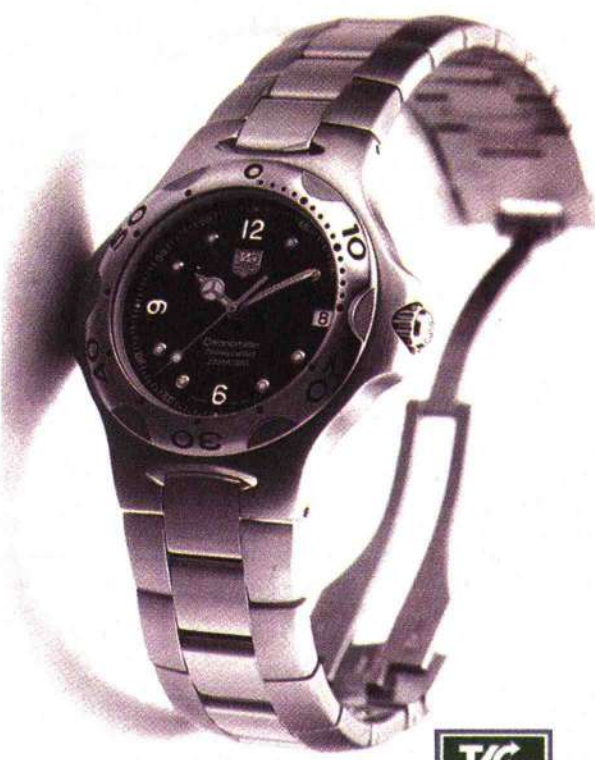
Establishing Most Modern Tobacco Plant in The Middle East

قام الشيخ صالح سالم باثواب رئيس مجلس الإدارة التنفيذي لشركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة (بإدخال أحدث التقنيات العالمية في مجال تصنيع التبغ من إنتاج شركة هاوني الألمانية والتي تعتبر الرائدة في هذا المجال. ستوفر شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة المادة المصنعة من تبغ السجائر للاستهلاك المحلي وكذلك للتصدير للأسواق العالمية. وبهذه التقنيات والتكنولوجيا الحديثة يعتبر هذا المصنع أحدث مصنع في الشرق الأوسط لصناعة التبغ. والجدير ذكره أنه يعتبر أول مصنع يبنى سيقام في المنطقة الحرة- عدن وبرأسمال وطني.

After signing the contract from the left: Sheikh Tariq Mohammed Abdullah (Consular of the company), Mr. Peter Paier, Mr. Wolfgang Perlis, Mr. Hasan Ahmad Al-Saqaf (Deputy General Manager) and among them Sheikh Saleh Salem Ba-Thawaab (Chairman and General Ecutive)


الموقعون على الاتفاقية من اليمين من اليسار: الشيخ طارق محمد عبدالله (محامي الشركة ومستشارها القانوني)، السيد/ بيتر باير، السيد/ فالف جانج برلينز، الأخ/ حسن أحمد السقايف (القائم بأعمال المدير العام) ويتوسط الجميع في الصورة الشيخ صالح سالم باثواب (رئيس مجلس الإدارة التنفيذي)





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