

Hertz
Mile after mile
enjoy the freedom of Hertz
Rent a Car that really FLIES
Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01) 268 748, Aden (02) 245625

YEMEN TIMES

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS
Every Second Counts
Sana'a: (01) 268551, 249878
Aden: (02) 21223; Taiz: (04) 225383
Hodeida: (03) 217490; Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyun: (05) 404288; Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 3rd April, 2000 - VOL. X • Issue No. 14 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

C.E.W
Dell
No.1 Cooperate in the world
YEMEN-P.O. BOX : 19243
Tel: (9671) 414180/413330 fax: 414179
E-Mail Address: cew-yemen@y.net.ye

Konica
COLOR CENTRIA FILM
CAMERAS, MINILABS
Taha M. A. Anam Trading Est.
P.O. Box 100 Sana'a, Yemen Tel: 240070 Fax: 240770
Konica Photo Equipment, Sana'a, Hadramah St. Tel: 240070 Fax: 240770

MIDEAST
Shipping, clearing and forwarding agents
Middle East Shipping Company Ltd
P.O. Box: 12373 - Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel: (967) 11 202881, 202914 Fax: (967) 11 202883
E-mail: mesc@mid-eastshipping.com
Web site: www.mid-eastshipping.com

ALSAEED TRADING CO.
LEADER OF YEMEN EXPORTS
Tel: 09967-4-32727
Fax: 09967-4-223851
P.O. Box: 5381
Taiz - Republic of Yemen
E-mail: alsaheed@y.net.ye

ALAMERY
العالمي
Fax: 03 234860
Showroom phone: 03 246526
Office phone: 03 253311
Home: 245234
Plant Protection Products
MAIN DISTRIBUTOR
In Yemen

JOTUN
Jotun Paints
Jotun Paints in Yemen
Aden: (02) 240500 - Sana'a: (01) 209915
Taiz: (04) 214352 - Hadramout: 7951278

CANADA DRY
Hodiedah

SysSoft
حلول متكاملة
"متعددة الوسائط المحاسبية"
للأنظمة المحاسبية
Tel: 413873

شركة الطلاء والامش (عبر) المحدودة
ADEN EMULSION & PAINT CO.
الجودة شعارنا Quality is our sign
Aden - Tel: 02 - 243293/240991 Fax: 02 - 240991
We distribute all over the country

Continental Airlines
Let Continental Airlines take you where you want to go. Please contact:
UNITED TRAVEL, TOURISM & CARGO
Sana'a - Zababiy Street - Tel: 283982, 278668, 272718
Fax: 278669, 272719 Taiz - Tel: 221520
P.O. BOX: 8038
E-mail: alundar-group@y.net.ye

Lufthansa
Summer Schedule effective from 26 March 2000 - 30 June 2000

	Sana'a-Frankfurt	Frankfurt-Sana'a
	DEP. ARR.	DEP. ARR.
Monday	02.10 09.45	Sunday 14.15 23.35
Thursday	02.10 09.45	Wednesday 14.15 23.35
Friday	02.10 09.45	Thursday 14.15 23.35

From Sana'a to Frankfurt and from Frankfurt to the world
We are just one-phone-call-away
Telephone number: 219483

الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والاستشارات (المحدودة)
YEMEN TRADING & CONSTRUCTION CO. (LTD.)
PHOTOCOPIERS
Tel: 204005-6-7
Fax: 240624
P.O. Box: 1092, Sana'a
E-mail: yfcc@y.net.ye

TOSHIBA
Yemenia
Happy to Serve You!
نساعد بخدمتكم!
للحجز 250800 مبيعات 250800
Reservation: 250800, Sales: 250800

President Saleh's Abroad Tour Continues

In the second leg of his tour of North America which he began with a 5-day visit to Canada, president Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen began Sunday his official meetings and talks in Washington as part of a 3-day visit to the United States. President Saleh and his delegation attended the grand reception ceremony held by U.S. President Bill Clinton in the White House in his honor and the accompanying delegation.

While in Washington President Saleh started his official talks with Defense Secretary William Cohen and senior officials in the Congress and the House of Senate. Saleh-Clinton summit talks will take place Tuesday 4, April 2000.

The President had held in New York on Saturday a press conference in which he emphasized that the call for investment in Yemen was among the major goals of his European-American tour and he would continue his call upon American and Italian businessmen and investors to invest in Yemen in economic fields especially in the field of gas, oil and minerals and to increase the volume of European and American investments in his country. President Ali Abdullah Saleh visit to the U.S. comes in response to an invitation

extended by President Bill Clinton and in expression of the depth of friendly relations with the two countries and the advanced stage they had reached in various areas. President Saleh had on Friday left Canada wrapping up a successful several-day visit resulted in signing a number of agreements with the Canadian government including various aspects of cooperation between the two countries, in



addition to holding many fruitful meetings and rounds of talks with senior Canadian officials and economists and businessmen.

More on page 2

A Spanish Mother Wins Custody of Her Son Over His Muslim Father

Last Saturday, 1st of April, the eight-year-old kid Eniko Bomagart was handed over to his non-Muslim Spanish mother, Marriam Ameerana, in the house of Sheik Abdullah Bin Hussien Al-Ahmar, Speaker of the Parliament in the presence of the General Attorney Abdullah Al-Olufi. The father of the kid is German Muslim who named himself Sharaf Al-Deen after embracing Islam. He also changed his son's name to become Moneer Sharaf Al-Deen. The kid was originally taken by the father from Spain on December 1998 and then brought to Sana'a through Switzerland. The father has been studying in Al-Imaan University since then. The kid was sent to his mother according to a sentence from Sana'a South-East Court. The process took place in the presence of Spain's non-resident ambassador to Sana'a who interfered in favor of the Spaniard mother. He has talked to the Ministry of Interior for this very

purpose. The mother, on her part, had promised not to try to affect the kid's religious beliefs that his father taught him after becoming Muslim. She had got two court orders that permit her to take her son: the first from Spain and the second from Yemen after two months of trial. Many legal and political sources in Yemen claim that the sentence was more politically-oriented than judicial. The reason behind this view is that the Ministry of Interior has sent the kid back to his mother before the sentence was passed, meaning that they had a previous knowledge that the sentence would be on the mother's side though it is known, that by our law, the custody goes always to the Muslim parent.



Mrs. Marjorie Niehouse on a visit to Yemen

Next Saturday, Mrs. Marjorie Niehouse, in charge of Regional Analysis Office of the American Department of State will pay a 3-day visit to Yemen on Saturday April 8th. She will hold several meetings with Yemeni officials and opposition parties' leaders to study the situation in Yemen and share opinions about it.

A \$ 1.4-billion Huge Oil Refinery in Yemen

Prospects are high that a project of huge oil refinery is planned to be built in Yemen at Ras Issa site on the Red Sea, along with building a townsite, schools, health clinic and power station and requires a workforce of 1,400. First production of processed crude is not expected before 2005. The Egyptian-born Ottawa citizen engineer Monem Khair has recently said that he has managed to get commitments for \$ 500 million for a \$ 1.4 billion oil refinery project in Yemen and that he expects not have much difficulty in getting the remainder financing from U.S. and

European interests. Engineer Khair is also quoted as mentioning that the main challenge he is being faced with now is to find Canadian companies specialized in engineering, construction and management so that he could have this project working. An immediate comment on the news came from Yemen's ambassador to Canada Mustapha Noman who had expected that formal announcement of the deal was scheduled to be during Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh's visit to Ottawa. He added that could the project be built it would be an "enormous boost for Yemen and will

ease the poverty of my country. It will also be very good for Canadian companies and Canadian workers." Mr Khair was also quoted as saying that as part of the deal regarding the refinery project was that the government of Yemen would supply 50% of the crude and buy 50% of its production. There are good reasons for choosing Ras Issa as a site for construction of the refinery project. First of all it is located on the Red Sea and secondly it is close to pipelines that carry millions of barrels of crude oil out of Yemen and also that potential customers in Djibouti and a U.S. naval base are close by.

Yemeni Jews Visits to Yemen to be Furthered

A group of Jews of Yemeni origin had last week paid a first of its kind visit to Yemen, as being their original homeland and place of birth. Members of the visiting group were provided with travel transit permits by the Yemeni government instead of using their passports. The visit aroused much controversy in the political arena. Many people commented on the visit, considering it as a prelude to other ensuing steps on the road to relations' normalization with Israel. Political observers and analysts interpret the Yemeni acceptance to grant the visiting group entry visas to Yemen as a signal of the government's non-rejection of any future normalization of relations with Israel despite its attempt to suggest that permission of the visit was no more than a humanitarian question. A Yemeni diplomat described the visit as normal and has nothing to do with politics but the humanitarian aspect which is that we can not forbid Yemeni Jews to visit their home country. "A seventy-year-old man of the Jewish visiting group expressed his great ecstasy that God has realized his wish to visit his homeland and place of birth after more than fifty years of yearning and longing" the diplomat added. On the other hand, the



the Israeli invasion of Palestine and want to come back and live in Yemen as Yemeni citizens." The Committee Against Normalization also issued a statement in which it criticized the visit ruthlessly holding the government responsible for such developments and warned against any further steps. But it seems the visits will go on. The Jerusalem Post indicated in its issue of last Friday that another group of the Israeli passport-holders will visit Yemen this coming Thursday. "Participants in the 14-day tour would include those who in the future accompany tours to Yemen, as well as others in the tourism field and leaders of the Yemenite community in Israel" the paper said. In an exclusive interview to the Yemen Times, a number of the Jewish visiting group told the newspaper that the visit was arranged through contacts with Yemeni officials. Nevertheless the two Israeli newspapers, Jerusalem Post and Maariv mentioned that the Jewish delegation could not meet the Prime Minister Dr Al-Eryani due to his health condition and could not meet Parliament Speaker Sheikh Al-Ahmer because their visit was not arranged beforehand though the group had called at the latter's house but he refused according to the Jerusalem Post, to meet them.

More on Page 5

ECHO
Easy to get it.
Easy to get out.
And it's easy to drive.
The ECHO's unique instrument panel design makes driving enjoyable.

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

VETIVER
GUERLAIN PARIS

MAM Showroom
Tel 275-145
Saif Bin Ze Yzen St.

Majesty
Tel: 212-875
Sana'a Tade Center

For Those Who Like Superiority
The Most Magnificent Offices
In Sana'a

- 6 or 8 work spaces (1 en-suite)
- 3 bathrooms-German sanitary ware
- One kitchen
- Immediate telephone line
- Satellite Service
- Secure underground parking
- 24 hours communal cleaning & security

Sana'a Trade Center - Algeria St

SUZUKI
Boats Engine

Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamaroof Group)
Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden Tr 6000, Fax: 34 49



Yemeni Press Scanner

AL-AYYAM
Independent

Negotiation to Allow the French to Work

Negotiations continue between some military leaders in Shabwa Governorate and the people of Jordan Province to reach an agreement to allow the French company C.G.G. to work in the province. Negotiations came after the people objected to the activities of the said company in the province unless the local authorities meet their demands. They demand the conclusion of the public road and electricity projects in addition to furnishing the local hospital, employment at the company for the men and their vehicles by the company.

Last Wednesday, the people of Jordan had handed a note to the commanders of the 21st military brigade addressed to the Governor of Shabwa, containing their demands. They gave a week for their demands to be met otherwise they shall continue to object to the activities of the French company.

Attariq
Independent

Dubai Erect a FZ in Djibouti to Compete with Aden

Press reports say that an official agreement shall be reached within few weeks between Djibouti and the United Arab Emirates on establishing a Free Zone in Djibouti port to compete with Aden Free Zone.

Attariq is told that the new FZ shall be administered by the U.A.E. Jabal Ali Free Zone Authority for 20 years. Observers believe this agreement to make an end to the role Aden as a free zone is expected to play. Aden is one of the world's deepest natural harbors, and its infrastructure is being modernized. Observers fear this agreement shall adversely affect the Yemeni hopes in the Aden Free Zone, because Djibouti is very near to the international shipping lines.

Sa'ada Islah Chairman
Assassinated

Sheikh Mohammed Hasan Manna', Chairman of the Islah Party Sa'ada Governorate Organization, and one of Islah Party most prominent leaders was assassinated last Saturday. Attariq was informed that the man who assassinated Mr. Manna' was accompanying him in his car and belongs to the same tribe of him. When the car arrived at the home the culprit dismounted and -from behind- shot him several times. He was later detained by Sa'ada police. It is reported that the same man had previously killed his own wife.

AL-TAGAMOA'
Yemeni Congregation of Unionists

Prime Minister in Self Isolation

It is reported at some limitedly frequented Qat Divans that Prime Minister Dr. Al-Eryani is very angry for the blockade imposed around him by some very influential officials of the Presidential Office to deny him the most necessary data he should be, as a Prime Minister, be aware of. It is reported that he sees in that a clear indication that official contact with him might be cut shortly.

It is said that Dr. Eryani is convinced that he is the victim of a purely internal plot that shall be finalized officially when the expected hiking of prices is announced. Dr. Eryani refuses to be blamed alone, and insists that all parties of the regime should equally burden, despite the fact that he is the most eager for them

Disagreement over Normalization

Repeated, continuous denials of the "events" of normalizing the relations with Israel drew the attention of all those who are interested in knowing what is really going on. There reports that strong disagreements exist between different groups within the regime on how to manage this affair.

One group is eager to flock and do anything to please the U.S.A., claiming that everybody in the Arab countries is normalizing; while another group that it is not yet the suitable time to do so. The later group says it is better to await the results of negotiations on the Syria and Lebanese courses. On the fringes of both groups, people, signaled to proceed, are actively taking quick moves for normalizing the relation, claiming that it is good for investments [in Yemen] and to attract hard currency for government. Anti-normalization groups are only occasional and limited in their activities. They feel that they can not influence the affair if the government takes the decision and surrenders to the demands of the United States who has 99% of the cards!

Exclusion!

More than 200 officers of the Political Security Organization personnel who originated from the Eastern and Southern governorates were excluded in the early 1999 promotions.

These officers had three times filled the necessary qualifications forms, which seem to lose their way at the cabinets of Sana'ani officials.

In their complaint, they say that their case was discussed during the annual and six-monthly meetings of the General Directors of governorates. Despite the fact that Brigadier Al-Qamesh has ordered that their cases be settled, his orders were never implemented.

AL-RA'Y AL-A'AM
Independent

Aden, a Political Capital Instead of Sana'a

Aden was able to take in 300,000 visitor [from other governorates during Eid holidays]; and it can take in more than 500,000.

Aden is beautiful and clean. Its streets are wide and well arranged so that people do not feel any gridlock. The beautiful air of Aden and its active officials and kindhearted population made Aden a city all Yemenis can be proud of. This situation caused many Yemenis to demand that Aden should be the political capital for Yemen by 2005 or earlier, instead of Sana'a, which is threatened to lose by 2010 its groundwater sources and Oxygen...

Many people believe that Aden well qualified to be the capital of Yemen, and that Sana'a should be one of the great historical cities of Yemen; visited by tourists, historians, researchers and [Minister of Interior] Brigadier Hussein Arab.

Urgent: To Prime Minister Al-Eryani

I would like you to answer this question rightly and frankly: When is your government going to leave? Has your cabinet anything more to inflict on Yemen and its population other than the awaited hike of prices?

The people are asking God to take you and your Government. When He wishes, God is the most capable. God is greater than the United States of America.

AL-BALAGH
Independent

Violent Quakes at Gabal Habashi: Population Flee

Gabal Habashi area witnessed strong quakes during current and last week, which left many casualties. There were many material losses in houses and plantations. Many people started leaving their villages towards the capital of the governorate.

In interviews with the newspaper, many people from the area said that these quakes are the first of their kind to hit the area.

Yemen Denies Visit Israeli Delegation

An official source in Sana'a denied that one Sana'a Airport passport officer has uncovered a visit to Yemen by an Israeli tourist delegation. He said

the report is a pure fabrication and has nothing to do with the truth. He added that it is part of a series of irresponsible allegations.

Dhala' Military Personnel Back to Barracks

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Husein Arab said that the ministerial committee that had a fact-finding mission at Dhala' Governorate had decided that all military personnel from Dhala' should be recalled to the armed forces. He said that the move was upon instructions by President Saleh. Mr. Arab, who was interviewed by Asharq Al-Awsat of London said that the situation at Dhala' is normal and what was said otherwise was mere exaggeration. However, he added that the Governorate lacks some basic services and infrastructure.

RA'Y
Sons of Yemen League

A Charter of Honor for the Tribes of Yemen

A 'Charter of Honor for the Tribes of Yemen', which was suggested by Sheikh Sinan Abu Luhum, the Grand Sheikh of Bakil, which aims making limits to wars waged between these tribes is being signed by the their Sheikhs.

Informed sources report that Sheikhs belonging to Khawlan signed the Charter last at Sheikh Sinan's home. The Charter basically aims to stop any enlarging of a dispute that might erupt between any two tribes so that it doesn't include any third parties that are linked to any of the disputing tribes by tribal pact or lineage similar to recent incident in which a son of Sheikh Sinan was kidnapped with others because of a dispute between Al-Haymah and Al-Gida'an tribes.

Yemeni Political Asylum Seekers in UK Increase

An informed source reports that a decision was taken by Yemenia to prohibit the participation of former staff of Alyemda Airlines [Captains, assistants and hostesses] in any flights destined towards London. The moves came after the number of political asylum seeker among the later increased. Several Captains and Assistants demanded the privilege while their airplanes were stopping at London to avail themselves of the easy terms enforced by the British authorities in such cases.

League and the Aggregation of Unionists Coordinate

The Sons of Yemen League party and the Aggregation of Yemeni Unionists party stressed that local election and taking part in them is very important in order to enforce the right of citizens to participate and the bases of the democratic process itself.

The two parties agreed during a bipartisan consultative meeting to coordinate between their activities with regard to the other parties of the opposition, as both parties are outside the Coordination Council of the Opposition Parties.

AL-WAHDAWI
People's Nasserite Unionist Organization

Yemeni Tourist Agents Visited "Israel"

Diplomatic and media sources believe that near future shall witness the acceleration of normalizing the economical and touristic relations between Yemen and the Zionist enemy, in the aftermath of a recent visit to Yemen by the Arab Gulf Desk official at the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The envoy was cordially by the Government and held talks with high Yemeni officials including Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al-Eryani.

These talks covered several political issues, of which the most important is protecting the Israeli interests in the Red Sea in exchange for indirect Zionist investments. The indirect nature of investment is to avoid putting the Government in an embarrass-

ing position with the nationalistic forces and the [Yemeni] masses who reject the normalization of relations with the enemy.

Our sources indicated that such investments shall include joint strategic petrochemical and energy, as the Israeli side was eager to buy Yemeni oil and gas which are much cheaper than those of Qatar.

Our sources confirmed that the Government side was very keen of pleasing the Israeli envoy in order to please the United States which promised Yemen with more aid if any level of relations with the Zionist entity.

It is recalled that intense arrangements are being made to receive Israeli tourist groups, in implementation of an agreement reached before with Musa Shara'abi, an American Jew of Yemeni origin.

group as the journalist calls for some clarification by the pertinent Yemeni officials. Declarations and announcements made by Yemeni official shouldn't contradict with the realities taking place, because the trust between the people and its officials shall be lost.

AL-THAWRI
Yemeni Socialist Party

German Minister Stresses Importance of Presence in Political Life

The German Minister of State stressed during a meeting with Politburo members Garallah Omer and Ali Munassar

Mohammed, and other party leaders, the importance of being present in the political life for any party. The Minister who visited Yemen just before the Eid holidays said clearly that the world deals now with those parties that are represented in Parliaments, and expressed that they are ready to develop the relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Socialist German Party.

The meeting which was attended also by the German Ambassador in Yemen and several YSP leaders, covered several other Yemeni political issues including the next Parliamentary elections.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Hereby, I would like to thank with all my heart those who offered their condolences and shared the tragic loss of the life of Mr. J. D. Bol.

*F. D. Bol - von Stein
Spouse of the late Mr. J. D. Bol*

STARRY STARRY NIGHTS....

**Shimmering Waters,
Real Cool Ambience,
Sumptuous Salads,
Chargrilled Steaks on
Crackling Sizzlers and
Delectable Desserts....**

**MONDAY EVENINGS
BY THE POOLSIDE...
ALL WITH WELL
ACCOMPANIED
MUSIC & BEVERAGE.**

TAJ **SHEBA HOTEL**
SANA'A . YEMEN

For Reservations
Contact :
Tel.: 272372 Ext. 131/132
Fax : 274129

الدليل الاعلاني ليمن تايمز

Free space for your AD. Call: 205099		

**لاستراك اتصل
برفاه للدعاية والاعلان ت : ٢٠٥٠٩٩**



Adair International Oil and Gas, INC (AIGI) and Occidental and Saba Yemen Oil Sign Production Sharing Agreement on Highly Sought After Exploration Block in Yemen.

Adair Yemen Exploration Limited and partners Occidental Yemen Sabatain, INC, and SABA Yemen Oil Company Limited have signed a production sharing agreement with the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources to explore for oil Block 20 in the Republic of Yemen. Adair signed the original memorandum of understanding for this block in October of 1999.

Working interests held in the project are Adair 30%, Occidental 50%, and SABA 20%. The working interests as a group are subject to a 5% carried interest held by the Yemen Company for Investments in Oil and Minerals (YICOM) in the concession area.

Block 20 is located in the heart of the prolific production (currently 180,000 barrels of oil per day) operated by Yemen Hunt Oil Company. Cumulative production from this area is projected to approach 1.0 Billion barrels by the end of 2005. The pipelines and export facilities already in place afford the opportunity to bring any newly discovered oil in Block 20 to market within short time frames and at minimal cost. Adair believes that the block could contain up to 340 million barrels of recoverable reserves.

Adair has been named the operator during the exploration phase because of their comprehensive knowledge and experiences in the block. Occidental, with their worldwide expertise in production and development, will assume the role of operator after discovery of commercial reserves. Mr. Richard G. Boyce, President of Adair Exploration INC, has extensive experience in Yemen and was formally Exploration Manager for Yemen Hunt Oil Company.

Adair intends to implement an aggressive commitment by the group to utilize "state of the art" oil and gas exploration technology. Work planned includes acquisition of 3D seismic

focused on the six prospects currently mapped with existing 2D seismic data, followed by the drilling of two (2) exploratory wells in the first exploration period and an additional four (4) exploration wells in the optional second exploration period. This represents a minimum financial commitment of \$ 16.3 million dollars during the six (6) year exploration period, if the group elects to complete the second exploration period.

"The seismic work will begin immediately upon the ratification of the Agreement by the Yemen government with initial drilling anticipated to begin shortly thereafter", stated Mr. Richard G. Boyce, President of Adair Exploration, INC.

"The signing of this PSA represents the culmination of over three years of extensive geological evaluation and business development efforts in Yemen by Adair to secure this unique exploration opportunity. Adair also has other investment projects under development in Yemen at this time", stated Mr. Jalal Alghani, Vice-Chairman of Adair International Oil and Gas, INC (AIGI). Adair International Oil and Gas, INC. (AIGI) whose home office is in Houston, Texas also has interests in the United States in natural gas fired power generation system as well as oil and gas interests in Colombia.

Occidental Yemen Sabatain is a wholly owned subsidiary of Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation which is headquartered in Los Angeles, California, USA. Saba Oil and Gas Limited, a private Yemeni company with principal ownership held by Sheikh Mohammed B.Y. Al-Rowaisan. The Al-Rowaisan Group of companies represent major commercial and trading interests in Yemen.

today. The area has undergone exploration drilling by the TOTAL/HUNT group. Some structural targets have already been drilled and are now developed as fields, other prospects are now recognized as a result of development drilling during recent years. The stratigraphic elements of reservoir development have not been thoroughly explored by the previous operators. Exploration success on this block will be determined in large part by utilizing the techniques to recognize reservoirs directly from the seismic data and implementing new drilling technology.

An aggressive exploration work program, operated by ADAIR INTERNATIONAL including acquisition of 300 square kilometers of 3D seismic and drilling of six (6) exploratory wells can be completed within the first two years of the program at a cost of less than \$40 million USD.

Exploration History

The modern oil industry in the Republic of Yemen began with the discovery of oil by Yemen Hunt Oil Company in 1984. The Alif #1 well, which flowed at a combined rate of 7831 BOPD, sparked off intense industry interest in this previously ignored part of the Arabian Peninsula. Located in what was then North Yemen and now designated as Block 18-Marib, the Alif discovery eventually was developed as a field with oil reserves of 800 million barrels of high quality, light crude. Since the discovery of Alif Field, Hunt and other operators have made fourteen additional commercial discoveries in this same basin in the Alif petroleum system. In 1987, a 440-kilometer pipeline with a designed capacity of 240,000 barrels of oil per day, was completed from the Alif Central Processing Unit (CPU) to a floating terminal located on Ras' Isa in the Red Sea. Since that time, production from this area has ranged as high as 180,000 BOPD and is currently flowing at 160,000 BOPD.

Oil production is from thick Jurassic aged sandstone reservoirs that are overlain by salt, forming an excellent top seal to trap hydrocarbons. Typical reservoir thickness in the Alif formation is over 100 meters (300 feet) in net pay thickness of 50 meters (150 feet) with porosities reaching 30% and permeability of 1.0 darcies. Oil from the Alif reservoir typically flows as sustained rates of 2,000-3,000 BOPD. Seismic data (2D) has been very effective in mapping the large faulted anticlinal folds, which form the traps for most major accumulations. 3D seismic surveys are now being implemented and have proved very successful in the exploration for oil in the Alif formation.

Block 20 Potential:

Within the scope of international exploration projects, the hydrocarbon potential for Block 20 must be characterized as delivering high reward for taking low to moderate risk. Located adjacent to oil production operated by Yemen Hunt, block 20 represents a truly unique exploration opportunity. All elements of the prolific Alif Petroleum System are well understood and the risks associated with drilling these prospects can be readily documented and addressed. The financial rewards of exploration in this area are substantial. A relatively new production infrastructure is available for the immediate export of any hydrocarbons discovered. When combined with the improved production sharing terms being offered by the Yemen government, the return on investment and short time to positive cash flow ranks this project better than most international exploration projects available

French Cultural & Food Festival

On 19th - 20th - 21st April 2000
"NOUR AL NEGOUM", supper Club at Sheraton
Charges : 45\$ per person inclusive food, French beverages & show

The Embassy of France & Sheraton Sana'a invite you, to a gastronomic voyage through French provinces, with Jean Pierre NEU

RESERVATIONS 237 500 / 8 EXT : 8135

Sheraton Sana'a Hotel

Raffle Prize Win : 3 nights for 2 persons in a luxury hotel : the Prince de Galles in Paris, and 2 return tickets by Yemenia

With "Rue Lepic" Come sing and dance on French popular music from the 30's to 50's

Flown on YEMENIA

عقبال الفرحة الكبرى

نتقدم بأجمل الأمانى وأعطر التهاني القلبية مكللة بالفل والياسمين، وبعيق الجنار والرياحين إلى الاستاذ

هيايف عبدالرحمن السقاف

بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف فتهانينا تهانينا، ألف مبروك. المهنون:

بسام أحمد السقاف، لطفي المستني، عدنان عبدالله السقاف، أيمن المستني وكافة موظفي صحيفة «يمن تايمز»

What the Jewish Group Members Said About Their Visit

On the occasion of the visiting Jewish group last week, Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi and Mohammed Bin Sallam of Yemen Times conducted the following interviews with some of the members of the group.



Moshe Hananel.

I am involved in tourism in different aspects; travel agencies, airlines, hotel business in the United States and Israel. I had the opportunity to be involved with travel to the Arab and Muslim world in the last twenty years since Al-Sadat came to Al-Quds we were involved with travel from Egypt to Israel. We brought 100,000 people from the United States, Morocco and Jordan. We opened the doors to Jordan and brought almost 200,000 Israelis.

Q: What is the nature of the visit? What are the nationalities of the visitors? Are they of Yemeni Origin?

A: This group is mainly Israeli Yemenite Jews. They were born in Israel. The nature of the visit is cultural, religious and tourist. However, the main thing is religious and cultural but, of course, it also has its tourist aspect.

It is basically coming back home, to the origin. You know Jews were living here, in Yemen, for 3,000 years and they kept the religion, the language, the tradition. Now they miss their origin. They want to establish again the contact with Yemen. They bear much nostalgia. I think this is the biggest Yemenite community that Yemen has got in any place in the world. In Israel there is about 140,000 Yemenite Jews. But it is not only Yemenite origin because you have to understand that people originally from Yemen have children who married people originally from Poland, United States, etc., and the grandchildren see themselves also Yemenite origin.

Q: Do you mean that there some members who are not originally from Yemen?

A: Yes. For example, this gentleman (pointing at one of the group) is 25% Yemenite because his father is from Germany but his grandmother is from one side is from Yemen and he wanted to come to Yemen because he wanted to see his roots. It is impossible now to say fully Yemenite origin or 25% Yemenite origin because it is a big mixture.

Q: So the Visit is not official.

A: The visit is not organized by the government nor it is a political one. This is a religious, cultural and tourist visit. Of course, it has political implications but we are not politicians. We

do not represent the government.

Q: Can we consider it a way for normalizing relations between Yemen and Israel in the tourism sector?

A: Sure. It will open the way for furthering our visits in the future.

Q: Was there any agreement between Yemen's government and you on coming to Yemen?

A: Sure. The main purpose and the best promoters were these 140,000, we estimated, Yemenite origin Jews that want to come back to the roots, in the footsteps of the parents.

Q: Did you discuss the problem of the Jews in Yemen and their properties?

A: No. I am aware of this subject but we are not discussing this subject. I think that people exaggerate this subject. We are here not to make problems. We are here to make peace, not to make problems. People should understand this. But people who trace the subject about the Jews' properties it is better to stop this process because this is not the purpose. The purpose is nostalgia. The people want to see where their parents were born, not to take the poor house that is there. You have to understand that the economic level in Israel is very high. The average salary in Israel is about \$ 3,000 a month. Many people will take salaries of \$ 9,000 a month or 10,000. House will cost \$ 3,000-4,000 a month. This is the monthly salary for most people.

Q: Did you meet Yemeni officials?

A: We met with different Yemeni officials in different levels. Today we will also meet different people. If you will call me in the afternoon, I prefer to talk about this in the afternoon, I also have permission from them.

Q: Does this mean that you will organize tourist visits for all Yemenite or Israelis to Yemen?

A: We will concentrate on the Yemenite Jews. But as I have explained to you with this gentleman (pointing at his friend, a photographer), he is quarterly Yemenite so it is not a clear-cut definition. The target is the Yemenite Jews in Israel but they married ladies from England or a lady from Yemen married a gentleman from Germany, so it is a big mixture in the entire generation. But this is the purpose, a cultural contact again between the Yemenite in Israel and the home country, Yemen.

Q: What are the places you visited?

A: Sanaa, the old Jewish quarter in Sanaa. The people in the neighborhood were very cooperative, the house of Isaac, the house Daood, the house of Tairy and so on. We visited Sanaa in a normal tourist visit. We tried to find the synagogue in Sanaa. We went to Raida to meet with the Jews there. We also tried to see their school and syna-

gogue. These visits were very short. One of the most important places that we visited was in Taiz, it was the Shebazi's grave and his daughter. Everyone wants to go to his own city. Basically, what we will do and that we will discuss with our colleagues here is to have the group coming and then split it into three different areas and everyone will go to his own area. Some people want to see the museums and the Yemenite culture. They miss the spices. They go to the market they look for spices, they can not get them in Israel. Others want to visit the Hajar Palace, Shibam, Kowkaban, etc. Moka is also very important to them. Shibam is also part of our religion. So people want to see these places. We are also planning to visit other places but we are moving according to the permits that we will get from the authorities in different sections of the country.

Q: How did you find the Jews in Raida?

A: We found them in a good situation living just as their Muslim neighbors. You can not compare it to New York or Tel Aviv. Raida is a small city. The living condition in Sanaa is better than those in Raida. But comparing Raida to its neighbors where I had the chance to move around, they are in good conditions. They have a school and a religious synagogue.

Q: Do you perceive a potential relationship between Israel and Yemen in the field of tourism and others?

A: The field of tourism can bring immediate benefit to Yemen because the infrastructure is here; there are hotels, busses, etc. These have immediate impact. Israelis want to come. The potential is very big for Yemen to double tourism capacity from what is it now. In other fields, the collaboration can be done in the cultural level. You know the Jews used to be here the jewelry makers and so on, and they went back to Israel. The systems are kept in Israel in the high schools so they teach Yemenite Jewelry and so on. So, this can be done to teach again more people this old tradition of Yemen that part of it was lost when Yemenite Jews left Yemen to Israel and they took the professional secrets of how to do. You can see even in the market you see old jewelry you can see the type of work that not always to find in new jewelry. Agricultural collaboration is something that can be done. You know there is desert in Israel and there is desert here. In Israel there is much experience to collaborate with other countries on the agricultural level and all levels. We will be glad if Yemen wants to collaborate with us. We did it with Egypt for example in quite big scale. There are of course many more fields. Now we are collaborating with Jordan, for example, in the hi-tech field. Israel is very strong in hi-tech. It is one of the strongest countries in hi-tech world-

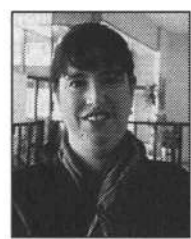
wide. This is another field that Yemen can benefit from this relation. We will not push ourselves. It is up to Yemen's authorities. We are here to make peace not push ourselves and to have, for us, economical benefit. But we can share our experience if Yemen wants.

Q: Are there plans to make other visits to Yemen in the future?

A: Yes, We are planning to do other visits. We want to do them step by step.

Q: Any last word?

A: We are very happy to be here, We feel at home. Even if I am not Yemenite origin I feel Yemenite. We feel welcome from the people and we feel very comfortable.



Iris Mentzer from Israel.

I am working with Moshe Hananel for many years winging Israelis to the Arab countries and joining him bringing Muslims to Israel. This was a big dream to come to Yemen and here we are.

Q: How do you assess your visit to Yemen?

A: I think that many Israelis will be very glad to come. And more than that I think that there are other sides and aspects of this visit because Moshe is working on another projects like agricultural projects, religious projects and some other things that can help the economy of Yemen to go up. You know, in Israel we are very good at agriculture; we have tomatoes in the desert and we have many things that we grow and we can help Yemen. I think cooperation will be good for both sides.

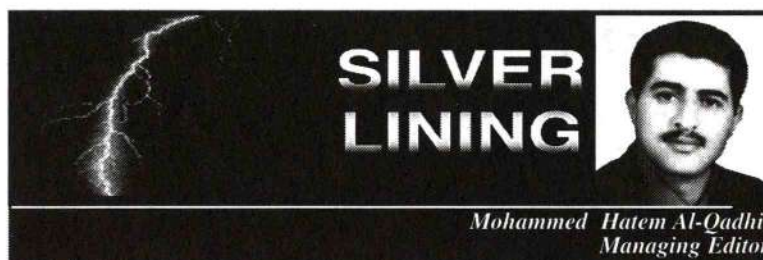
Q: Do you think that visits will improve and increase?

A: I am sure. Since it has started, it is like the snow ball that grows while snowing. I have found the Yemenis very friendly and very willing to accept, so we are here and I am sure it is going to grow. I have no doubt about it.



Salem Saleh, born in Ka'a Al-Yahoud in Sana'a 64 years ago.

When I traveled to Palestine they changed my name to Shalom Sadouk. We left Sana'a for Aden in 1957 where they took us in lorries to Palestine. We came back to Yemen to see the place where we were born and where all our ancestors had lived for 2000 years. We visited all our relatives and friends who had greatly welcomed us. They treated us nicely although we are Jews. When we left Yemen we left it willingly in search for means of living because we were poor at the time when we decided to depart this country. Now, we have come to see our home and family who have shown us hospitality. Back in Yemen I have been received with much welcome and I would like to thank the Yemeni government for treating us well although we are Jews. In other countries they treat us really bad. When we arrived here people were happy to meet us and asked us many questions. I once went to Souk Al-Milh and many people recognized me. They talked to me happily and asked me about many people who have traveled to Palestine. They have also recognized my grandfather who used to work for the Imam. The Imam would give certain amount of silver and he was responsible for changing it into coins. He was very trusted and he had many Jewish and Arab workers. My wife's grandfather Moor Yahya Al-



Sense of Responsibility

I believe everybody agrees with me that people's being aware of sense of responsibility is one of the most important ingredients of any success and prosperity any society has made. In fact, sense of responsibility is a set of ethical norms and principles a person should have and be aware of. It is a kind of self-observation of one's sense of purpose in life and willingness to contribute in the success of the institution he is working for and the prosperity of his people at large. To make it clear, by sense of responsibility I do not mean one's being responsible to his work only but also his nation's welfare. For me responsible people are those driving with a sense of purpose in life. They believe that they have a goal to achieve and a role in the overall drive of the world welfare. They think whatever good work they do will chip in the prosperity and peace of the world. They also recognize their mistakes and hence, try to correct them because they know that it is a shame to confess the mistakes. Rather, it is a shame to know your mistakes and neglect them. People with this sense are always worried and feel conscious of the surrounding happenings. In fact, they are aware of the business they are running and in charge of. This is actually the true sense of responsibility since the more one becomes worried, the more he/she feels this sense of responsibility.

Unfortunately, in Yemen not many have this sense and are aware of its vitality. It is this sense that is needed in everybody from the high ranking officials at the top to the gatekeeper. I don't like the way people accept the present situation. In other words, some people "argue" why should we be honest, hard-working and responsible while the rest are going the other way. If you ask one, for example, why he has thrown the rubbish to the street instead of the rubbish box, he will simply give the same answer. But this is wrong and shows total indifference and irresponsibility. If everybody felt it was his duty to make his city clean, the present situation of our cities would change. If the policemen and soldiers at the borders of Yemen were conscious of their noble duties towards their nation and its economy, the number of smugglers would minimize to a considerable degree. If doctors did really honor their profession and worked according to its code of ethics, health conditions would improve. The list can go on.

Therefore, I conclude that our plight is that of a moral corruption, particularly in this situation where the enactment of law is more or less non-existent which has helped escalate the current situation. Therefore, voices for changing this situation have to be very loud, voices calling for the respect of law and holding corrupt officials accountable should be maximized. This, as a matter of fact, needs brave people who never feel afraid; people with a sense of responsibility and a sense of purpose in life, doesn't it?

Abyath was also the ruler of the Jewish community in Yemen after Moor Yahya Isaac. They also have pointed to me the houses of many people they know and who had traveled to Palestine.



Samah Al-Kadi

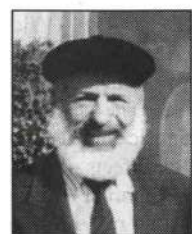
Jewish people have problems in traveling to many countries like some in western Africa. The president Ali Abdullah Saleh visited New York in 1989 and accepted giving travel permission to Jews who do not bear Israeli passports. My family goes back to Yahya Isaac who was the ruler of all the Jewish community in Yemen he was my uncle. My father was a judge in Yemen which we call Dayan meaning judge. On Fridays, we used to have big meetings. All elite jurists of Sana'a would come over to our place and they would talk about Tawrat and Qur'an. There are not so many differences between both religions except in marriage and slaughter. There was no religious discrimination. At that time people respected our ruler. Some people said that the conditions during the rule of the Imam were safe. However, they also said that it was not al-Imam Yahya but rather Yahya Isaac. Normally, people would come to him every morning after having their breakfast and tell him that they did so and so asking him his opinion on what they did. They would do that everyday except on Saturdays. He was a rabbi during the Turkish rule and his duties were to tell people what was right and was wrong. He was a member of the Generals Society, thus, he had a general's degree. He was responsible for keeping the people under his rule.



Siyan Hassan Bin Yahoud Hassan.

I was born in Adoubyra, Shara'ab. I traveled to Palestine when I was 4 and a half years old. I have always wanted

to visit Yemen to see where I was born. I have not visited Shara'ab because I did not have any time to do so. I still remember some places though and that my father was a big trader. The number of Yemeni Jews in Palestine are approximately 450 000 because Yemenis like to have many children even 12 sometimes.



Ibrahim Habib from Arhab.

I left Yemen in 1950 when I was 16 years old. I still remember lots of things. I have always wanted to see my homeland Yemen and my village Arhab. Unfortunately, I could not visit it because I did not have enough time. We are traveling back to Palestine tomorrow morning.



Yahya Al-Hayfi Representative of Al-Ma'amoun Traveling Agency.

This group wants to stay for 12 days. There was a group of three people headed by Mousa Al-Yaremi who came here first to arrange for the arrival of this group. When he came back the Israeli government asked for certain conditions. They said that they had to establish relations with the Yemeni government but this latter refused. So, Al-Kadi traveled to the United States for one night and got them traveling papers from the embassy there. As a company we did not know that they are Jews until Sunday. We thought that they were Americans coming through Jordanian travel and Tours company that we had business with. We talked about details of prices over the phone. Then we received the names list on Sunday and noticed they were Yemeni Jews. So, we started asking about details. They did not have problems because they did not have Israeli passports. They had temporary passports when they went to Jordan and then they got traveling papers from the embassy there.

معرض ومؤتمر عدن للبناء

Aden EXhibition & Conference For Construction

10-15 of April, 2000

Construction Equipment & Materials / Paints / Consulting Services / Engineering designs / Swimming Pools/ Decor & Islamic Decorations / Air Conditioning System & Units / Prefab Houses / Hangers / Electrical Appliances.

Telefax: 967-2-204401, Mobile: 967-2-7920269

تنظيم: مؤسسة الغانم للتجارة والاستثمار

Yemen's Heading towards Market Economy, Marred By Lack of Organized Monetary Market

By: Mahyoob Al-Kamali

The first five-year plan of the Republic of Yemen '1996-2000' is almost over without achieving its objective of creating policies and measures aimed at establishing a stock-exchange market organizing the movement of monetary circulation and encouraging local and foreign capitals to increase investments in a free money market. Such measures would help the government develop market economy and put forth a thorough plan to reform conditions of companies and institutions facing difficulties.

Bourse experts view that financial and monetary policies being implemented as part of the economic reform program do need the existence of this money market which will help ensure quick economic development. Besides, it will make use of savings and invest the financial gains in the productive sectors. It will also provide investors with easy loans opportunities.

Reforms Have not Created the Money Market:

Since 1995, policies of the Central Bank were focused on reforming conditions of the banking system, liberal-

izing interest rates, cancelling easy interests on loans, fixing rates of interests on deposits at 20% - 22%, subsequently raised to 25% - 27%, issuing month-long treasury bonds and introducing a payability periods for 91, 182, 364 days. To activate the role of banks in economic recovery, the Central Bank decreased interest rates on deposits from 27% to 10% and monetary reserves from 25% to 10%. Since July 1997, the bank has started implementing a graded matrix of financial reforms and received from IAD an \$ 80 million worth loan. This policy has led to an increase in money supply at a rate of 11% and rise in foreign assets to cover the costs of imports for five months. It has also increased foreign banks deposits to YR 150 billion. On the other hand, the private sector deposits increased by 54% while foreign loans decreased from 184 % in 1995 to 69 % in 1997. Eventually, two-thirds of Yemen's foreign debts have been rescheduled and two thirds of those debts were written off following donors meetings at Paris Club in 1996.

Despite all these monetary policies and procedures, steps to establish a stock-exchange market in our country have been faltering so far.

Treasury Bonds:

Banking policies were focused on

issuing the treasury bonds, usually considered as temporary solution for realizing monetary and economic-stability. However, the positive results of this measure were only confined in covering necessary expenditure of the government budget and funding a small number of important development projects out of local loan resources. This has made the Central Bank incapable of taking the initiative to establish the stock market.

It is rather fair to say that issuance of treasury bonds amounting to YR 41,5 billion at the beginning, has absorbed a big amount of monetary inflation in the market leading to relative constancy in exchange price of the riyal in against other currencies. However, financial transactions in equivalent market did not stop mainly because of the random action of private banks. Experts assert that treasury bonds have added new passive impact on outputs of Yemen's economic system, such as inflation rate increase in the state budget owing to interests charged on treasury bonds, as the bank did not invest them to achieve the profit to be paid to clients while the percentage of interests was raised to 27%.

The central Bank measures to decrease the ratio of savings and deposits have a good effect to relieve, though narrowly, the burdens of inflation.

Banks' Slackness and Stock Companies Bankruptcy:

Reasons hindering establishing stock-exchange market in Yemen are attributed non-development of the market of general debt. This would activate and deepen the circulation of money in the free market. Another reason is the absence of a market regulating the relationship among banks, that is termed as "Inter Bank Market". These conditions were associated with banking and investment slackness. Therefore, about 40 national factories declared bankruptcy and a number of investment companies were closed. All this has created new challenges before financial reforms.

The other blocking an early establishment of a stock market is the continuous problems of banks' bad debts, though the Central Bank has issued clear instructions to classify these loans and allocations and to redeem them from debtors. Hence, policies of financial and bank reforms have failed to specify the companies and banks to establish the monetary market. It is so because of difficulties faced in choosing the speculators and merchants who are able to buy shares with put off cheques and for their turbulent conditions in the market.

Despite all that, the Arab Monetary Fund and World Monetary Fund have participated with a preliminary study

pertaining to the requirements of establishing a financial market. An expedition from the Arab Monetary Fund has also conducted a comprehensive survey of the Yemeni market and prepared a capacious report for the very purpose. However, results of these studies did not see light mainly because of the deteriorated, worn out legislation and laws, those in authority have to re-consider to establish the stock market.

I assert that the government's control over its expenses in the framework of active financial reforms will be of limited consequences unless an exchange, monetary circulation market is established this year. That is true because the success of structural reforms and tackling the consequences of unemployment require many financial resources to finance the development of the primary basis and achieve permanent development.

Savings and their Role in Establishing the Monetary Market:

It is quite clear that the direct and most effective means of increasing the volume of savings requires, at present, the increase the revenues of commercial and specialized banks. It also requires reforming conditions of stock companies and re-incorporate their allocations according to lawful bases that will help establish money market.

The question that pops up in businessmen's minds is "What are the outcomes of the Central Bank's policy as it stipulated that each bank has YR 1 billion as minimum to start its activities. This is believed to give the bank a financial strength so that it is able to compete financial transactions in the stock market.

Therefore, it seems urgent to issue accounting standards that organize the banks and stock companies' action to improve conditions of banking-system. It will also activate banks' role to carry out investment activities in productive sectors, besides their commercial activity.

A matter of fact, our country appears to be lagging behind many other countries in the region as it lacks a financial stock market. It is so because strong relations between local and foreign investors are enhanced by the existence of this market. Besides developing local production, preventing financial hazards and preserving the monetary stability of local currency in respect to other foreign currencies are all positively affected by the mechanism of organizing the financial market.

Thus, the government success in attracting big investment capitals for the Free Zone in Aden and developing Yemen's exports will never be possible unless a money market, based upon scientific and practical grounds, is established as soon as possible. This is what we hope will happen before the end of this year, the last of the first five-year plan of the Republic of Yemen.

Training Workshop on International Heritage

A workshop specialized in training associated schools' teachers on teaching world heritage started in Sana'a on Monday 27 March 2000. This workshop, which was organized by the National Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences in collaboration with regional office for the UNESCO in Amman and French Ron Enterprise, continued for three days with the participation of 30 teachers.

Several speeches were addressed in the inauguration party by several officials and foreign personalities like Dr. Yahya Al-Shoa'aybi, Minister of Education, Eman Karae'e, Amman's Regional UNESCO Office Representative and Mr. Ali Mohsin Al-Ameer, Secretary General of the National committee. The speeches pinpointed the scientific and technological flaws and their effects on natural, cultural and humanitarian heritage and praised UNESCO's role in renovating and protecting this heritage and disseminating awareness among youth. They have also alluded to the Associated Schools Project that aims

at teaching and explaining the idea of international heritage in schools' classes and activities. This project seeks for consolidating human, moral, cultural and international aspects of education. Moreover, questionnaires had been distributed among the participants to expand and establish firmly the importance of protecting international heritage.

During the 3-day course of the workshop, working papers concentrated on many critical cases, some of which were:

-Natural, Cultural and international Heritage Protection Treaty that was presented by Fathiyah Al-Sowari. This treaty was ratified in the 17th General Conference in Paris in 1972. These are included in Articles 4-7.

-Establishing the Governmental International Committee for the Protection of Natural, Cultural and International Heritage is included in Articles 8-14.

-Establishing a natural, Cultural and international Heritage Protection fund is stipulated in Articles 15-18.

-International aid conditions and procedures: Articles 19-26.

-Education curriculums: Articles 27-28.
-Emphasizing the reports: Article 29.
-Concluding conventions: Articles 30-38.

Mr. Yahya Al-Hababi, Secretary General of the Local Heritage Museum presented a working paper. In his paper, Mr. Yahya concentrated on the role of the Local Heritage Museum in preserving the Yemeni Heritage. He talked about the dangers threatening of the loss and extinction of local artifacts. The Yemeni citizen has manufactured many decorative works made of gold and silver besides knitting textiles. This heritage gave the Yemeni citizen the glory and luxury. He has also mentioned the role of the museum in showing the Antegratic heritage which requires a lot of work in order to gather and show.

Mr. Saleem Al-Areeki, Manager of the Science Administration in the National Committee of the UNESCO participated with a working paper titled "Environmental Tourism". In

this paper, he explained the concept of environmental tourism. It includes having walks in natural areas for entertainment, rest and enjoying beautiful sceneries as well as practicing several sports that do not harm nature like watching animals and climbing mountains. In addition, Mr. Saleem discussed the revenues that the national economy would gain from tourism emphasizing the necessity of preserving nature from destruction. Therefore, he suggested some steps to be taken when drawing plans for tourism: gathering necessary information on all unique phenomena, then, dividing those according to their priority and importance so they can be used fully. Furthermore, he noted the need for estimating the tourist area and planning for it in order to create a balance between environment and tourism. Besides, he encouraged the setting of special standards to control the tourist flow and activities, specify the tourist areas and watching the area through continuous environmental research. Finally, his paper stated the positive and negative impact of environmental tourism.

Yemen Times and Commercial Advertisements: Goals and Reasons

Yasser M. Ahmed
Yemen Times

Adoption of democratic system in this country and declaration of the freedom of press in 1990 did usher a turning-point in history of press in Yemen. Large number of newspapers and publications were issued following that political change. Some of these newspapers continued while others could not. The main cause of discontinuation of some publications is the lack of financial resources. We have seen many remarkable newspapers that used to adopt a policy of reflecting sufferings of the people and defend their causes and interests but soon they came to an end. Many of those newspapers would attribute their closure to political situations whereas political harassments represented merely 5% of causes. Party organs and independent newspapers continue and stand firmly, keeping pace with various events. Parties allot budgets to their own papers to help them continue. As for national and independent newspapers, they lack support in general for aside from the 4-5 thousand Rials they receive every month they get no other form of support.

After this preface we would like to review the march of an important leading newspaper, i.e. The Yemen Times. It has been a pioneering publication in many aspects: independence of opinion, distinguished production and interaction with reality. These are not easy tasks because they require a lot of efforts, money and modern equipment. Therefore, when the late Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqaf first thought of establishing the Yemen Times he dreamed of a big corporation that provides divers advertisement services. He realized that because of the various communication media the world has become like a small village. Then, the late Dr. Abdul-Aziz made it his responsibility to support the newspaper financially. Despite all the hindrances the Yemen Times

encountered and the attempts by political parties to buy its loyalty, it had remained independent because of the tenacity of its leader. This had made the Yemen Times the entire world.

At this stage, we started thinking of a way to support the Yemen Times without having to affiliate of any



party and the idea of commercial advertisements seemed most convenient. The reason was not to make profit as other closed newspaper described it. Yes, the Yemen Times started to publish advertisements to continue and because of it 1000 tourists visited Yemen. It has also worked in building and supporting tourism and investment in Yemen to become the only tourist guide in Yemen.

To make things clearer, let's ask who makes a real benefit of advertisements the Yemen Times or the Advertisers? Many companies stood out in the market swiftly and became very strong in the very competitive market making much profit. The cause of this rapid success is their excellent advertisement and marketing department. They realized that advertising for their products was not less important than manufacturing them. Therefore, they started looking for modern widespread means, less costly and more positive. They found out that the most outstanding of all these media are newspapers.



بسكويت
زينة
أبو ولاء

أطيب منه؟ مستحيل!

Suffering Breeds Challenges

Abdullah Ba Wazeer is one of the most prominent figures in Yemen's literature and art history. He was born in Gayl Ba Wazeer city, Hadramout governorate. This city which is well-known for education and literature was a leader in arts, literature in 40s, 50s and until the end of the 60s. This fact had helped build up the love of education and literature in Abdullah's soul. He studied in Al-Wosta, a city that was sought for by many people from all neighboring districts. In this city, in one of its education houses that included historians, journalists, artists and poets, our writer has pursued his education. All these circumstances have led to birth of the illustrious novelists (Abdullah Ba Wazeer). Ridhwan Al-Saqqaq of Yemen Times met Mr. Abdullah Ba Wazeer and had this interview with him.

Q: There is a say (Suffering brings birth to creativeness), however, this creativeness is always limited to the amount talent, experience and knowledge a writer has. What would you say in this regard?

A: It goes without saying that any experience for any person, whether a writer or an artist, does not materialize from the nowhere. It is a result of continuous work that starts in one's childhood for the writer is never born a writer even if he was talented. He still has to read to whet his skills. Therefore, the release of my first novel was not born from vacuum it was a product of all my reading during my childhood. The house where I lived was like a library that is full of all sorts of books and literature magazines including children's books like the series of "Kamil Al-Kaylani" and "Al-Abrahsi". This was the library of my uncle, the historian and writer (Sa'eed Awad Ba Wazeer). In the beginning, I used to take books that I could understand well. Then, gradually I developed my skills that I could comprehend literature books like "One thousand nights and a night", history novels for Gorgy Zaydan in addition to translated foreign novels. Unfortunately, I had quit all this reading after I finished my 9th grade. My father got sick and I had to find a work in order to be able to bear my family's responsibilities. I traveled to Aden in

1954. However, despite all the hurdles I face in my life I did not completely stop my studies and I continued reading. In Aden, I came to know the municipality library (lake), which is known now as Miswat. Through this library I learned about Arab literature and the treasures of the world literature. I read books for American writers like Earnest Hemingway, Balzac, Mobsan and Russian writers like Tolstoy, Chickove, Gorky. All these readings aided me in writing my first story in 1961 that I released in Al-Tale'ah newspaper.

Q: What is the position of short story compared to poem in Yemen?

A: It is very common in Yemen that all people say poems whether slang or formal. When I was young I wrote poems and I did publish some of them in 1957. However, I then started concentrating on writing short stories. If we were to look at the position of the short story in comparison with poem we would find that the first outweighs the latter. Modern poem does not express the problems of citizens anymore and has become more personal.

Q: Why did you prefer the pen to the paintbrush and colors with which, as we know, you started your artist career?

A: In the beginning of the 60s, I have made several art shows when I was in Aden and they were successful. However, I was more influenced by the cultural, social and political activities that were emerging at the time. Aden was preparing for a new phase of national struggle. Parties started demanding the independence of Aden and publics were greatly reacting to the speeches and prints of these parties. At this point, I found that the paintbrush was could not portray my feelings and that colors can express my burning emotions. Therefore, I had this belief that the pen could express through writing what paintbrush and colors cannot. In 1965, I released my first group "Al-Rimal Al-Dahabiyah" followed by "Thawrat Al-Burkan" in 1968.

Q: Usually the writer comes across many difficulties and hurdles like everyone, how does this affect his literary product (positively or negatively)?

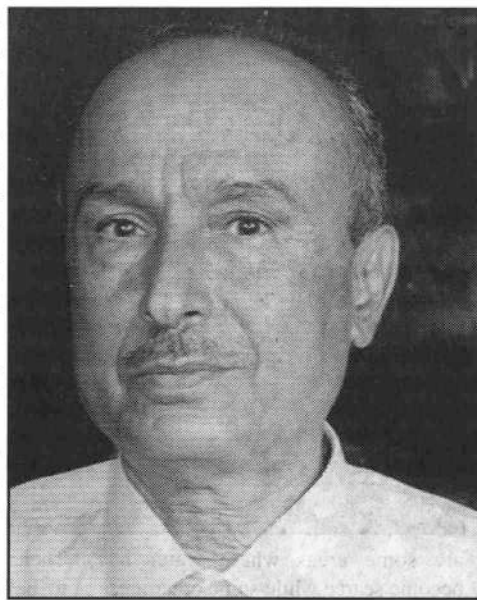
A: There is a say that states (Suffering brings birth to creativeness) and it's completely true. I have had many crises in my life that made me frustrated. I had to leave my studies and go to work when I was still 16. During this stage, I was so attracted to literature and art. I practiced plastic art and played lute which I made myself. When I was 24, I published a handwritten newspaper called "Al-Ayam". Unfortunately, I still had to find a job since I did not have a certificate that qualifies me for any governmental position. So, I had to work in trading from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. As a result of this, I had to stay up part of the night in order to satisfy my thirst for literature and art. I used read in some of the nights and paint in others. All this hindrances created a power of challenge and tenacity in my soul. It has also given me inspiration which I would not have gotten if I worked in an office. Mingling with different classes of the society has provided me with raw materials.

Q: Do you belong to any party or a school?

A: I am not the kind who committees to a certain trend or literature school. When I write I make my own school which some say it is (Reality). I am one of a generation which did not read so many Arabic and Western novels. However, after reading new books, one can definitely choose whatever trend that suite him best. Personally, I have chosen the ironic style in story writing encouraged by Al-Mazini and Chickove but still I have my own style.

Q: What do you think of criticism in Yemen?

A: Literature criticism is not found in Yemen. The story started appearing in Yemen in the 50s and 60s. Still, there was no criticism of literary works and that is the reason the story writing is still retarded. Objective criticism is the sieve which extracts bad works from good ones. There were some voices who started criticizing literary works but they soon quit. Therefore, some story writers started writing



about their impressions on other writers. Many Arab writers had written about Yemeni stories like Dr. Abdul Hameed Ibrahim in his book "Contemporary Yemeni Story" and Salam About who wrote the "Birth and Development of the Yemeni Story". There are also several articles written by several writers in which they talked about some stories like Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Makalih, Abdul-Wadoud Sayf, Dr. Ahmed Al-Hamadani, Mr. Abdullah Elwan and Mr. Hussain Salem Ba Siddeeq. Still, these writings cannot cover all the storybooks.

Q: What are the titles of the books that you have published and those that you are preparing to publish soon?

A: My published stories are "Al-Rimal Al-Dahabiyah" first edition in 1965 and second edition in 1982, "Thawrat Al-Burkan" first edition in 1968 and second edition 1983, "Al-Hitha'a" in 1987, "Sokout Tae'er Al-Kashab" 1991, "Mohawalt Igtyal Hilm" 1999. As for novels I have published "Safinat Nouh" short novel in 1981, "Ya Tale'e Al-Fada'a" in 1995 and "Ayam Fi Bomabai" Travelers novel in 1998. Finally, regarding my stories that are still being published, I have a novel "Safinat Nouh" second edition. In addition, I have several stories titled "Hikayat Al-Ams Wa Al-Yawm", group of stories for children "Hikayat Al-Osfour Al-Sakeer" and a small play titled "Hafalah Ala Dawo'e Al-Kamr".

Al-Mehdhar Commemoration Party

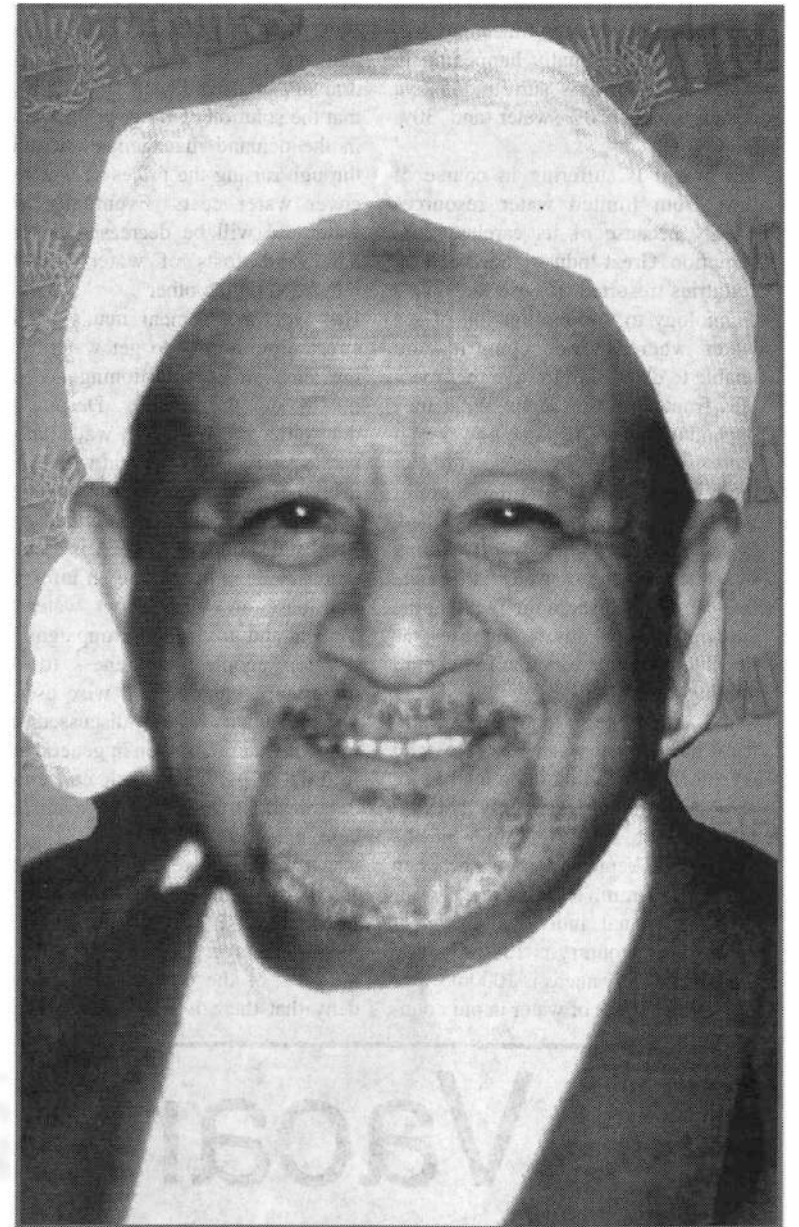
Hussain Abo Bakr Al-Mehdhar is one of the outstanding literary figures, not only in his country, Yemen, but in the Arab world as well. He represented Yemen in many regional, as well as international festivals. His sweet and passionate words have become songs that never abandon lovers' tongues.

To pay tribute to this talented figure, a commemoration ceremony marking the fortieth day of his death was held in Al-Mehdhar's birthplace, Hadramout, on March 20. The event that was attended by Vice President Abd Rabu Mansour, included various activities, among which was opening an displaying all the certificates and medals the poet was awarded during his lifetime. Mr. Abd Rabu inaugurated the exhibition of the poet and his family's photos, his written, recorded and printed works and his personal belongings.

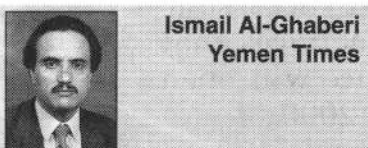
Attendants of the party also visited his house where they met with his son, Mehddhar Hussain, who talked about his memories with his father.

Sheikh Ali Mohammed Saeed, chairman of Al-Saeed Group of Companies' board announced that he would build a museum on his own account for Al-Mehddhar works.

The event was attended by a number of ministers and MPs.



Media and the Society



Ismail Al-Ghaberi
Yemen Times

The history of the Press shows that it was born to educate the people about the happenings which affected or were likely to affect them and to agitate on their behalf to resolve their grievances and to protect their interests. The Press also assumed a certain code of private and public conduct which those in authority were expected to follow any deviation from the assumed norms came in for a severe rebuke from the Press. That not only helped to keep the persons in power in check and to the right path, but did something more: By discussing the standards of private and public morals, it also held before the people at large a set of ethical guidelines, and influenced indirectly their pattern of private and public behavior. The Press became the mirror of society for all purposes, focusing on individuals and events making news.

The Press can bring to the knowledge of all concerned the achievements in agriculture, industry, education, health, medicine, science and technology and carry to every home the fruits of research in these and other fields in as simply and plain a language as possible, and help the people in self-advancement. The Press can also bring to the notice of the people the achievements of individuals and organizations, including non-government organizations in various fields.

The print media as a mass communicator can achieve what a nation builder can, by educating motivating, exhorting and rewarding people. The media can foster and promote the good, and expose and condemn the evil. Media can hold before the people an ideal, and castigate the deviant. they can promote tolerance, brotherhood and unity, and root out intolerance, divisiveness, enmity and hatred. They can prevent conflicts and violence, and build up peaceful relations, and respect for rule of law. Media can curb confrontation and help solve problems amiably. The Press can also more nation to progress, and to user in prosperity and happiness for all. To this end, it can focus the attention of the people and of the authorities that be on the areas and the people which are in need of development and betterment. It can discuss and suggest the needed measures and also the best ways and means of implementing it. It can highlight the measures, schemes and projects planned by the authorities at different levels, and depict their gains and failures. It can point out their non-implementation and operation. The Press can also invite the attention of the policy-makers to the need for the schemes of social welfare for the weaker and vulnerable sections of society. The need to democratize the Press by inducting in it the representatives of the have nots and by making it articulative of their grievances, and aspirations, cannot be over-emphasized. To qualify to be a watchdog of the society, the Press must represent the society as a whole and monitor the interests of all the sections. The social audit of the Press can-

not ignore this vital aspect of its structure and functioning. The communication has no longer remained an incidental service. It has become a major primary service, and as such an essential institution of the modern society. In a truly democratic society, communication constitutes its foundation. Mass media have therefore rightly come to be regarded as the fourth organ of the State. The Press as a unique means of written mass communication was the sole constituent of the fourth organ till the advent of the radio and television. Though the sway is now held by the electronic media the press has not lost its hold over the people and continues to play its powerful role as an informer and educator, as the purveyor of news and the mold-er of views. today, it has become a more powerful institution than the other three organs of the State, for, it can comment on and criticize the functioning of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. It can make and mark individuals and institutions. It can mobilize public opinion and overthrow governments. It can destabilize and destroy nation as well as build it. Its reign and power are unlimited. Vast sections of the people, both as individuals and members of certain groups, are the victims of exploitation, discrimination, and of the unjust and inequitable social and economic order. They have grievances which are unarticulated, and go unheeded even if articulated. They are in urgent need of relief. Can not the Press act as a tribune, a kind of day-to-day Parliament of the people, and present their grievances to the authorities and pursue

them till they are redressed? Not that the grievances of those who can articulate are not published. But even those grievances are not picked up as a cause toe pursued. Corruption, nepotism and many other malpractices in the functioning of all those vested with the public power as well as the non-implementation and faulty implementation of the various schemes and projects can be legitimately exposed through the columns of the Press. Investigative journalism has not to be only an occasional phenomenon, nor has it to concentrate only on big scams and scandals, nor is it to be undertaken by a big newspapers alone. Even the small newspapers have to act as the watchdog of the society. The big newspapers can and should give their assistance to the small ones in this behalf and secure their services for the purpose. The big newspapers can also extend their protective umbrella to the small ones by insuring security for them on such occasions by highlighting their precarious condition and pressures exerted on them. The Press can equally effectively function as a catalyst of change by studying and proposing developmental measures, schemes and projects of welfare of the people by identifying the neglected areas and the needy sections of the society. This is apart from the exposure of non-implementation and faulty implementation of the measures already planned or under implementation or already completed. The Press can also empower the people to be self-reliant, and to undertake self-development by educating them

in the latest, cheapest and expeditious technology, small-scale and cottage industries, self employment avenues, building of houses in the rural areas with locally available material and so on.

The Press has the potential to do all this and many other things. But has the Press the will to do it and will it do it? Let it not be forgotten that the Press is accountable to the people, as the fourth organ of the State, as a wielder of power over the people, as an exerciser of freedom of expression for and on behalf of the society and as a recipient of the patronage of the people. What it does and omits to do is of concern to the people. Misinformation, disinformation and suppression of ??? and views are not only derelictions of duty that it owes to the people, they are also anti-democratic and betray the trust the people place in it. These obvious malpractices stand compounded when there is a monopoly and oligopoly of the Press or when there is either a conspiracy of silence or of subversion of information. When issues involved relate to violation of human rights, the Press, by resorting to such practices commits the worst offense against humanity. On such occasions, one wonders whether the instrument which came to be forged over the years as a precious democratic right of the people, has not itself become a destroyer of that right.

As a catalyst of change, the Press has a considerable role to play because it is an input in development itself and in social change, which when takes place is accelerated by process of development. The society is in the process of moderation, of transition, from a traditional to a modern one, and this produces tremendous pressures and a great deal of strain on the people which we are witnessing today.

One of the problems about reporting development and change is that this is not an event. It is a process and therefore this is something that does not necessarily catch the eye and it is relegated because not being an event, it is not time-bound and therefore, it can be done tomorrow, and tomorrow becomes the day after, and so it goes on. But many of the events that later take place do so because of unnoticed and unanticipated social change, because things come to a boil and then there is an explosion and that event then makes news, but the preceding chain of events that builds up that sort of pressure goes unnoticed and this is something that the newspapers need to look at more carefully.

Editorial and journalists have to make development news and the news about social change newsworthy. Such stories have to compete with sports news, with political news, with scams, with sensation, with the high society news or whatever else. We should relate these development to people's minds and see how these processes of change and development impact on people's life, if these happen. And when these do happen, it is the whole web that opens up, but it is equally important if they do not happen. Very often there is a big story in relating to what happens than if something does not happen.

The Press is accountable to the people, as the fourth estate, as a wilder of power over the people, as an exerciser of freedom of expression for and on behalf of the society and as a recipient of the patronage of the people. The practice of misinformation, disinformation and suppression of news and views can go on unchecked at a very large scale as most of the people do not exercise their fundamental right to get or receive correct information from the Press.

Water Shortages Endanger Next Generations' Life



By: Imad Al-Saqqaf
Taiz Bureau Chief
Yemen Times

The existence of all creatures on earth depend mainly on water without which no life can be found on this planet.

The world has witnessed recently a clear downfall in the availability of water. Therefore, it has become an obsession agitating the minds of governments, nations, organizations, and research centers. All are discussing this issue and state that this issue has become a pressing issue in the new century and that it will be the center of conflicts and wars among countries in the present time and in times to come. This is what's actually happening in this world which is surrounded five oceans; about 70% water and 30% land.

The world is suffering in course of time from limited water resources mainly because of its careless consumption. Great Industrialized and oil countries resorted to use advanced technology to the desalination of sea water whereas poor countries are unable to do a thing to save their peoples from a certain death. What they depend upon are the rains, however, if there is a scarcity in the downfall of the rains for some years, the future of the third world, our country included, is in jeopardy. Thoughtfully going over the situation of water in Yemen, one can easily discern the fact that the situation is a real misery and threatens horrible consequences that may befall coming generations.

Our country, like so many other countries, has limited water resources and is categorized among the barren or semi-arid countries mainly because the ratio of annual rainfall on the majority of Yemen's lands is between 50 to 250 mm. Reports make clear that the annual individual share of water in our country is 135 m³ while what he actually needs is 1000m³. The limited resources of water in our coun-

try is associated with an increase demand for water which is the direct result of the huge increase of population and the arbitrary use of water.

Reports show that 85%-90% of water is being used in agriculture and that 60% of this water is being wasted due to the inefficiency of irrigation system in the country. On the other hand, there is an aggressive seeping away of the ground water which has made many wells run out of water. The case of Al-Haymah district in Taiz is an illustration in point. It has become almost a desert after the drying up of water.

Interested persons from NWRA in issues of water state that "Until sustainable solutions are found, there has to be a wise use of water. The World Bank offers more loans to dig more and more wells which means the drainage of ground water. It also views that the solution of water problem lies in the demand management, that is, through raising the prices of water to cover water costs. Eventually, the water use will be decreased on one hand and costs of water will be redeemed on the other.

However, the Yemeni man's of the street obsession is to get water with the least prices, questioning not the quality but the quantity. Despite all that citizens are using water more carelessly realizing not that with every drop they waste, they jeopardize their as well as their children's future.

The establishing of NWRA is a commendable step to prepare an information base and data about water in Yemen and to launch campaigns to develop people's awareness to the importance of good and wise use of water. Yemen Times discussed the issue of water in Yemen in general and in Taiz in particular with concerned organizations and came up with this comprehensive survey.

Regarding the current water crisis, Mr. Jamal Mohammed Abdoh, chairman of NWRA said "We can not generalize the idea that there is a crisis of water in all parts of the country nor can we deny that there is not a crisis. There



are some areas where water has become scarce while some other areas are witnessing signs of a crisis. Therefore, what we actually do is that we talk about this issue in a general way and I believe that measures to remedy the situation are still within hands if all join hands and are serious and sincere enough to this goal.

Reasons behind the scarcity of water can be owed to natural reasons, that pertaining to economic and social activities and that of environmental deterioration. It is clear that Yemen is characterized by a dry climate except some parts including the Western slopes on which there is a little downfall of rains which are seasonal rains. Thus, most of the valleys remain dry through the rest of the year. Besides, there is a visible ground water stress mainly because of the limited quantities of ground water, ever-increasing number of population, civil development and deplorable economic conditions leading to prices hikes up. This ground water stress obviously spoils the water balance in most of ground water basins in the Republic. This is actually associated with more ground water pollution hazards. The erratic digging up of wells in many areas, weakness of the lawful control and pre-mature public awareness, all have led to place water in Yemen on the decline.

Therefore, the economic life is bound to be affected negatively either as a result of high water prices and their effects on the economic productivity or the demographic imbalance which is the result of migration from areas which suffer from the scarcity of water.

I believe that the alternatives that can be applied to get rid of this current crisis is to raise people's awareness to make a wise use of water in all sectors in general and in irrigation in particular. Besides, it seems urgent to pass the law of water resources and activate its application on reality. Control and supervision in addition to putting an end to erratic digging up of wells should also be enforced. Above all, the formal, public efforts and NGOs should be joined together and channeled to one aim to tackle the present crisis, anticipate its future prospects and trying to plan out a national agenda of action in the framework of NWRA which will be the central circle in sustainable national development plans.

The current situation of water resources in our country is at the ebb tide. The ground and shallow water is within the 2,5 billion m³ while the requirements are estimated at about 3,2-3,4 billion m³. In other words, the deficiency is between 0,7-0,9 billion m³. Therefore the needs are more than

the available quantities of water."

In this deplorable condition threatening future disasters, there are some measures if taken the situation will be within control. Measures such as constructing dams, improving irrigating tools, putting an end to the using up of water to the irrigation of Qat farms and stopping the arbitrary digging up of wells.

Mr. Jamal Mohammed Abdoh also said "I would like to note that there are so many technical, administrative and

financial difficulties that need to be tackled." For example, on the administrative side, we have to reconsider the possibility of offering some local solutions such as assigning specific quantities of irrigation water, for household use, and drinking through using modern irrigating technology and treatment process of sewage water to relieve the pressure on fresh water resources. Besides, raising the efficiency of pumping water from wells and decreasing the possibility of wasting it has to be maintained.

Job Opportunity

Nurses Training Project at the Ministry of Health announces the need for an Administrative Assistant to work at the head office of the Project, located at the Ministry of Health.

Eligibility Candidates should have:

- He/she must be a Yemeni nationality.
- Candidates should have B.A Degree in Commerce, Management Department.
- Has an experience at minimum two-years in management.
- He/she must be able to use computer (Word, Excel are required).
- He/he must speak English fluently.
- The candidate should not have any other occupation.

Those who find themselves fit for this job, should hand their applications with photo copies of their qualifications, enclosed with Curriculum Vitae to the headquarters of the Project at the Ministry of Health. No applications will be accepted after two weeks from issuance date.



ببارك معهد الفاروق للغات
والكمبيوتر للطلاب:
وليد يحيى سهيل وأحمد
عبدالله سهيل
لسفرهما إلى بريطانيا للدراسة
في كليات سانت جيلز.
إدارة المعهد
وجميع أعضاء هيئة التدريس والطلاب

Vacancies Announcement

The Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority based in Sanaa wishes to recruit two **Executive Secretaries**.

The ideal candidates should pass the following essential qualifications and experience:

1. University degree or equivalent qualification and experience, preferably with specialization in business administration.
2. Extensive experience in secretarial field.
3. A thorough knowledge of spoken and written English and Arabic Languages.
4. Ability to use personal computers and contemporary software.
5. Short and typing capabilities.

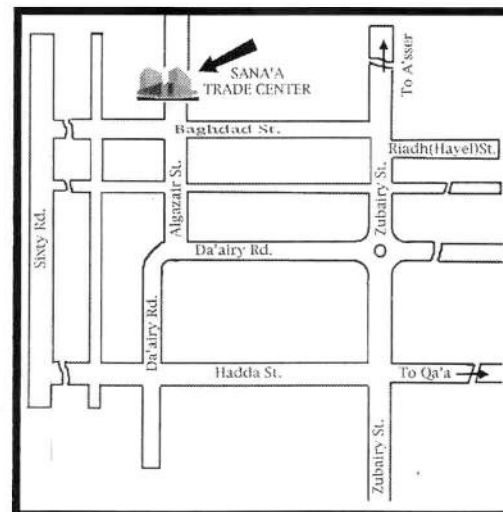
The vacancies are open to both Yemeni male and female candidates Applications, giving details of personal and career history together with relevant testimonials and recent photographs, may be sent to:

Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority
P. O. Box 1042, Sanaa.

Moving to better serve our customers

The British Council is glad to announce that we will be moving to a newer, more functional and accessible location. We aim to improve and expand the services that we offer to the public in Yemen. Our new office will open its doors to our customers on the 22nd of April 2000.

Due to the logistics involved in our move, our office will be closed from the 13th to the 21st of April inclusive. Normal office hours will resume on the 22nd of April 2000.



Our new office location is:
3rd Floor, Administrative
Tower, Sana'a Trade Centre
Algiers St., P.O. Box 2157
Sana'a, Yemen
Tel.: 215000/6, 215816, 215033
Fax: 215009

For information regarding our move or to receive a newsletter, please call Michelle Zurek at 244 121 / 122 / 153 / 155 or email at Michelle.Zurek@BritishCouncil.Org.Ye

**The
British
Council**

Creating opportunity for people worldwide

Michael Smith of UNDP to Yemen Times

‘We Foresee Building up Capacity of Non-Governmental Organizations’

Mr. Michael Smith, chief of the country operations division in the regional bureau of the Arab states, UNDP, New York, left Yemen on March 28 after a short visit to attend the country review. Yemen was the first Arab country he visited since his appointment to that post in January. He joined the office in Sana'a to participate in the country review and to see how the UNDP's program are being implemented in Yemen and to take some decisions for the future. Hisham Al-Qubati of Yemen Times met with him and filed the following:

Q: What are the topics you discussed Yemeni officials?

A: I had the distinct pleasure and privilege to meet the Yemeni Minister of Planning who not only welcomed us very warmly, but warmly invited us to his home late at night. He was leaving next day to join the President in an official visit to Canada. So, we had the chance to talk about the program a little and about our plans for the future. It was very encouraging that he made the time available at the last minute. I met some other officials: chairman of the Environment Protection Council and other officials in the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance who joined the course of our review yesterday.

Q: How do you assess the UNDP's programs in Yemen?

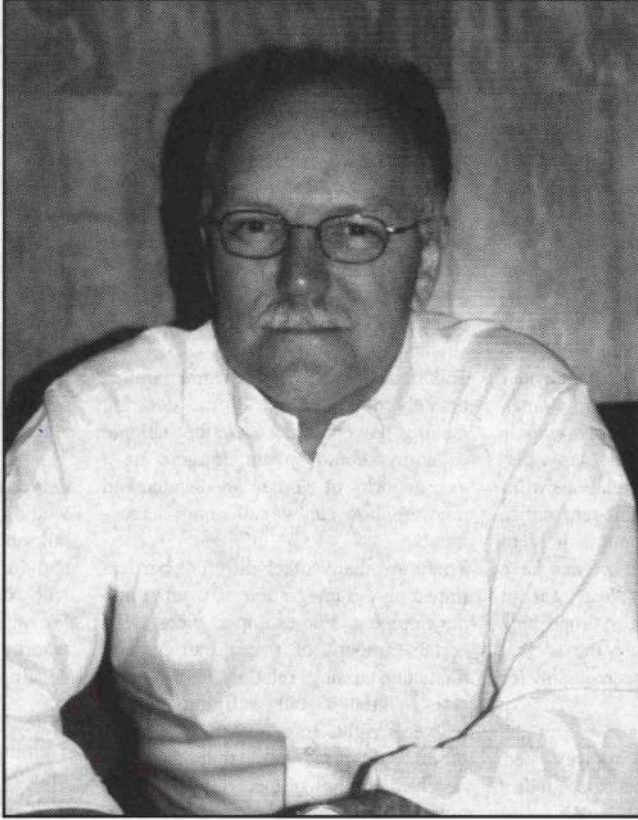
A: There are some interesting aspects to UNDP programs in Yemen. One, I think, is to say it was set up or established within the context of your own five-year plan and it was decided between the government of Yemen and UNDP to pick some areas from the plan for which UNDP assistance would be requested. These issues are related to the reform program, national resources, poverty, disaster management. These are some of the key areas that have been identified in the program and on which we have made some significant progress. These are the areas we looked at yesterday within the review. I think there are other elements in the program that are interesting not only for Yemen but for the UNDP as a whole. One is the "program approach" and this is meant to take subjects, issues in a broader perspective. The other element that was picked up and set as a goal was that all the programs will be executed by national authorities in more traditional UNDP government relationships. Quite often the international agencies at the UN family taken to be contractors in a sense. In this case for capaci-

ty building reasons in the country, we decided, as a matter of principle, that national authorities would be given the responsibility to implement the programs. The UNDP assistance would be used to help them develop their capacity. That was rather an important decision on which much of our review centered because there have been some problems of understanding the concept, getting everybody on board in the mechanics of doing that.

Q: Does the UNDP face difficulties in implementing its projects globally in general and in Yemen in particular?

A: In general, we face resource constraints. Over the last few years, UNDP has not received the level of funding that was anticipated when the board meeting took place. This means that not only have we had to reduce certain levels of funding available to countries like Yemen, but we had also to think of new ways of doing our business to convince those who do provide us with the funds that, what we do, is worthwhile. So, frankly the whole change process going on now in the UNDP is obviously being done in conjunction with various countries we work with. So the way has become many more practical, result-oriented rather than input-oriented.

In Yemen, I think the issues that we face today are ones that were anticipated to some extent from the decision on the program. We are also looking at the manner in which we re-execute the program through national authorities. We anticipated that these are new concepts and sometimes it would be necessary to bring everybody on board to understand the concepts and get it down in a way that it matches the needs of Yemen. There have been some difficulties, some delays in our start of the projects that struck me yesterday in our review. The Ministry of Planning together with the other ministries involved were very well aware of the difficulties that they face. There were some clear decisions taken yesterday to look at the problems we face and to come up in a very short time with some very concrete solutions. I do not think they are very difficult issues because they are ones that are already on the table and for which people have solutions. I think it is going to be more a process of sifting through the various options and then just taking some decisions to ensure common understanding, consistency



of approach, etc. That is a management issue. On the substantive side, we are going to be running a series of evaluations during the course of this year in various programs, specially in the environment program and water resources. We are going to go methodically one by one. So we look at the substantive side, whether we are really on the track or we should be doing something on a slightly different way given the present circumstances.

Q: What about the UNDP's future plans in Yemen? What will these plans be focusing on?

A: The program was fitted very well. It took its principles and its major programs from within the five-year plan. It is evident that the five year plan is still a document, that it has some validity for the country and, more particularly, those programs that we are to assist seem to be of continuing pertinence. So the review was in the sense of validation, that we are on track, that the programs and the various sectors were still valid and making sense of delays in starting the programs. We have still much work to accomplish under those programs. Nevertheless, what we will be doing is a sort of evaluating them to make sure that is really the case. Second, we are moving with national authorities and civil society and various outside agencies that are helping Yemen to start the process of the formulation of the next program. Like the last one, it would fit within the national planning frameworks for Yemen's next five-year plan. It would be the basis for determining what assistance we provide. But already we will be working within the context of the government plans to look at poverty reduction which is a very key theme for UNDP. We have recommitted ourselves in a global meeting of all our representatives to assist countries in reducing poverty levels to half of what they are today by the year 2015. That is a global goal. There is a nice marriage of interest between a global mandate, the countries' needs and desires and the existing programs we have, which will continue and probably be strengthened.

Q: Talking about poverty reduction, one of the UNDP's programs in Yemen is "Poverty Alleviation Program." What has this program accomplished so far?

A: There have been two important elements in the Poverty Alleviation Program. One is doing community development work, addressing issues of local communities and hoping that the lessons learned from those can be replicated elsewhere which can be integrated into policy changes and programs, that not only the government but those agencies that help government can adopt. The other part is the monitoring aspect where we have assisted in putting together a program indicator monitoring system. This is to commit any party within Yemen to judge whether or not success has been

achieved under Poverty Alleviation Programs because without those tools, monitoring indicators, nobody knows to what extent achievements have been reached.

Q: Do you include the civil society associations in your programs as partners in the development process?

A: In principle, indeed, a few years ago the traditional relationship that we enjoyed with Yemen or any other country was a sort of tri-party relationship. It was usually government, the UN agencies and ourselves. So, you have those three parties that

came together and implemented programs. For some time now, UNDP officially broadened its scope. Governments themselves said they are not the only parties operating within the national context. So, it is the whole concept of bringing on board civil society and giving us the room to work with the civil society. So very much indeed whether it is Poverty Alleviation Programs or some other program the design of the programs anticipates direct dealings with the civil society, NGOs. In fact, in some countries, I am not sure whether this is the case in Yemen, are capacity building programs. We foresee building up capacity of non-governmental organizations because there are decisions taken at the national level. The NGOs have a particular role to play, government has another role to play, we have a particular role to play, other agencies

have different and complementary roles. So the short answer is 'yes.' We very much expect to work with the civil society, with NGOs. Again, the issue in many countries, I am not sure if this is the case in Yemen, is that the NGO community varies greatly from country to country. Some countries do not have the history of involving the civil society to the extent that others do. So UNDP globally, in some countries are very advanced in working with NGOs. In other countries it is just beginning, but the opportunity is there. I know from my understanding in discussions of the country review that this is something that the government welcomes and so even in our programs we anticipate and attempt to look at that aspect and involve not just NGOs, but a broad range of partners. One of the UNDP's re-commitments to international assistance is to work not just with a government or just a national partner but also with the international partners; World Bank, IMF together with countries like the Netherlands, the UK, etc. There is a very broad ranging opportunity here to work with everybody who is involved. The program approach we adopted is designed to permit a number of parties to work within a broad framework.

Q: Any last word?

A: I should have said right from the beginning that this is the first time in 22 years that I visited Yemen. I have not had the opportunity this time to do much traveling as I did last time. I went down to Taiz and looked at the program down there going on at the time. This time I had the opportunity when I came to go to Amran governorate and see some of the land resources. Work has been there where there are villages that are reconstructing their traditional reservoirs to carry the water from rainy seasons through the dry season to the next rainy season. It is not perhaps the right time in the year to come in the sense of mak-

ing comparisons because I think I came last time after the rainy seasons. So the place looked much greener than it does at the moment. One point of comparison I can make is certainly Sana'a that has grown enormously. I can see the sort of challenges that are presenting themselves to the Yemeni authorities and the international community. I think I have made Yemen my first country to visit in all the Arab states for various reasons. One is because you were running a country review early in this year. Secondly, because of some of the innovations that your government is moving and also because poverty being one of the reasons on that review, UNDP and with your emphasis on poverty alleviation, I thought it was better to come to a country that's dedicated itself to that, to see how the relation is working out and what sort of results we are achieving. I have been very pleased to see that people seemed to be pleased with themselves which is a good sign of progress. I hope that I will be able to return to Yemen, but I can not say when, for there are a number of countries I have to visit.

I also want to focus on the UNDP's resources. The UNDP has limited resources. We are attempting through our result-based approach now to encourage donor countries in particular to provide more resources to UNDP. We are also encouraging partnerships to provide resources within the frameworks of these programs that we are working on. So, it is a sort of making a plea to all parties who are interested in Yemen to look at the programs that we are running and to see whether those frameworks are needed to join forces. I think it just makes sense that we can achieve more together than separately and perhaps that will be the basis for even more positive responses in terms of resource mobilization to the country that obviously requires more money than we have presently available.

SOON!

بطاقة تيليمين مدفوعة الأجر
Teleyemen Prepaid Card

تيليمين
Teleyemen

OVERVIEW

Teleyemen Prepaid Card provides the means for making international telephone calls to various countries of the world without the need for signing Teleyemen's International Telephone Access Agreement. There will be no monthly bills as the service is prepaid. Anyone can buy a Teleyemen Prepaid Card from various locations around Yemen, and make international calls from home, mobile, public phones or any touch tone telephone set.

الف الف مبروك

تर्फ أجمل التفاني والتبريكات لأخت /
إيمان يحيى المتوكله

بمناسبة زفافها إلى الشاب /
أيمن اللوثة

تمنين لهما حياة زوجية ملؤها السعادة والهناء
وبالرفاه والبنين..

المهنئات:

طالبات المدرسة اليمنية الحديثة
الصف الثالث الثانوي ١٩٩٩/٩٨م

Integrating Women into National Development

Jalal Al-Shara'abi
Tawfeek M. Saeed
Yemen Times

Under the motto of "Integrating women into development and planning", Post-Beijing Follow-up operations, Phase II organized a special training course for gender focal points and those concerned with women's issues in ministries and different governmental institutions. The workshop was organized during 27-29 March 2000 in Haddah Hotel and was attended by a good number of women participants from different ministries and governmental institutions so as to prepare them to be active and dynamic where they work. This workshop is the third one organized by the project sponsors since it started its activities in April 1999. Yemen Times met with the national manager, Unifem, and some of the participants to know their ambitions and concerns and they had the following to say:

Samira Ali Bin Daair, National Manager, Post-Beijing Operations II, UNIFEM, said "The main objectives behind this training workshop is to increase awareness and to discuss all the issues surrounding women and development in

terms of the concept of gender. It is so because there is a lot of misunderstanding about gender and what it really means. We are going to train these participants to practically understand the process of gender mainstreaming so that they can later on train others.

The PB II country office works both with the National Women's Committee and NGOs to develop awareness amongst the public. To be specific, they will have to create an awareness in the ministries and to create an impact on policies and decision makers.



Mrs. Daair raised the difficulties that they face as follows: gender is an alien sort of concept. It is not a part of the Islamic culture or the Arabic language and there lies the problem. So first of all we have to make the people understand by simplifying and demystifying this concept. In other words, if we have a strategy for integrating women into the labor market, what it boils down to is to give them access to economic means to livelihood. This will, in a sense, improve the family's income and help alleviate the poverty we are suffering from. When we talk about gender mainstreaming into education, we mean greater awareness

and higher rate of literacy. Women literacy rates are shamefully low in this country although, women are the very basis of the family. When you educate a woman, you educate a family, consequently educate the society. So women have to be integrated into the development plans. However, the question that pops up is "How can they be integrated into development without being educated?!" Therefore, education is very important. We are talking about giving women access to the basic facilities of health, for example. A case in point is the high maternal mortality rates at childbirth in Sabeen Hospital alone within the capital, let alone the rural areas. Gender is not a mysterious concept and woman is not a strange human being who is hanging there in the air. She has relations within the family, with her employers and so forth. We are talking about a host of complex relationships that women have within the community. We want to improve upon this because improving upon women is improving the society and ensuring the basic prerequisite for national development.

Thus, first of all, we have to put the whole concept of gender, in proper perspective. Secondly we want these ladies who work as focal points in different ministries to properly understand the processes of gender mainstreaming; How can they mainstream these issues and lead to formulate the mandates within the different ministries for women's departments. The other aspect is to thrash out difficult issues pertaining to women in Yemen. Therefore, it is going to be a general brain-storming on the different issues so that we all can come out with more clarity on what we need to do and how we need to address the different complex issues on women.

To integrate women in development means to give them chances to be decision makers. If we have a woman who has a decision making role, even within her own family, this could be quite good. If she has an extra income, for example, it's most likely that she will spend it on the family, on children, which sometimes men may not do. So if women are allowed to take important decisions, I

think they will create a better world. They are more sensitive to social problems, they can create a more congenial environment for children to be better educated and brought up. As an educated middle class Yemeni woman I sometimes feel that I do not have the decision making power regarding how my children should be educated. That is very wrong. If we have a focal point within the Ministry of Education, we can have a say in the kind of curriculum we want for our kids, we can have a say in how many girls should be educated and how many girls' schools we must have in this country.

Talking about economics, women unfortunately do not have all the decision making powers about how the national economy should be run. If there are a vast majority of women uneducated and unaware, how can we talk about democracy!!

There are many other different barriers impeding the integration of women into development. For example, there are a certain amount of social barriers and misunderstanding relating to women's roles. Though our religion asserts women's rights in education as well as other rights, we find that they are deprived of many of their rights. There is nothing to tell me that a woman or a girl should not be educated for education is incumbent upon the male and female in the Holy Qura'an. We have to differentiate between the true teachings of Islam and tradition. The second point is regarding the lack of the provision of facilities for girls. I think we have to be sensitive to the local culture when talking about integrating women in development. I do not think that when talking about gender, we should talk about how it is done in the west, mainly because each country has its own value system which has to be respected. If I want to increase girls enrollment in schools, I should have a school near girls' houses. I can not expect my daughter to walk twenty miles from the village to reach school. I should have the necessary facilities. And we should have separate girls' schools as co-education is not accepted culturally. So we should understand this within our cultural context.

The participants are dynamic and enthu-

siastic. If they are given opportunities by their ministries they will do great work. The basic problem I really face as a Yemeni Muslim woman is that of being in-between the two forces, the western ideas and development on account of my association with international organizations and second, my Yemeni country men and country fellow women. Sometimes I feel that the role that people like us can play is that of bridging the gap between the two because sometimes the western world can not quite understand us. There are different problems in Yemen emerging from the value system which should be respected. The positive thing we can do is to define the real needs of Yemeni women and try to address them within the context of Yemen although there may be certain universal issues pertaining to women. I would not like to sit on my chair and talk about all these issues theoretically and forget the grass root level people who form the majority in this country. We must not forget this "silent majority" whose needs should be expressed in development plans.

Noor Husain Al-Bakri, chairperson of Training in the Civil Service Ministry said "The workshop was held to integrate women in development and planning. It is of prime importance because it will train women from different administrative departments in many ministries to be more aware of and assertive about their rights. Though there is a law that stipulates the establishment of general directorates for women in all the ministries, the law has not been applied in all the ministries, especially in the Ministry of Civil Service. The point of integrating women in development is an active issue in so far as women are more in number than men. On the other hand, the number of those working in the governmental posts is very small say about 37%. So it is essential that we establish the women's department in the Ministry of Civil Service so that it takes care of women's issues and looks after their employment, and their qualifications. At the same time it can make efforts to make their incomes equal to those of men and give them the opportunity to attend training courses abroad just like

men. So I believe that this workshop will lay the foundation for training the focal points in ministries so that there will be an organized structure in each ministry according to its scope.



Mrs. Swa'ad Anwar Khan, general director for women development in the Ministry of Fisheries and a national expert for WID Fisheries Sector, said "The main point of our workshop is that it deals with all the problems facing Yemeni women. We have recently prepared the new strategies for work for the Yemeni women. Now we are discussing the idea how to promote women in development and planning. As a matter of fact, the international strategies are planned in a way to cover the decade from 2000 to 2010, and are made in a way to focus on two main objectives: first, involving women in social development; second, environment and sustainable use of resources. According to the statistics in Yemen, women are numerically more than men. When they work they work more. However, their work is not recognized. By integrating women into development we intend to recognize their contribution to development, and thus, respond to their special needs. So they should be given chances for decision making. I believe that the Yemeni society has started accepting new concepts and I believe that women are moving slowly along the process of integration. However, there are a lot of problems that are impeding women from enjoying their rights. Though our religion has actually accorded them a high place and assured them of their rights, they are deprived of many of them. Women have been mentioned so many times in the Holy Qura'an and their importance is best suggested by having a special Soorah "Al-Nisaa" meaning women in the Holy Qura'an which talks about them. Now what we are doing is that we are trying to find ourselves a foothold in the current international scenario so as to assert some of women's rights. I am sure we will succeed.



®

ابيات

شوكولاته

روكسي

شوكولاته فاخرة محشوة
بالويزر والكراميل وورز مطبوخ

ماتلا للإعلان

for a total solution on automobiles come to United Engineering & Automobile Co.

UEACO Ltd. are the authorised distributors for Mercedes-Benz, Ssangyong Motors, Continental Tyres and Gulf Star Batteries.

UEACO can offer you various types of Fire Fighting Vehicles, Seaport and Airport equipment. Forklifts, Spare Parts for various equipment and specialised requirements.

The service facilities are the best in Yemen built under German technology. High tech diagnosis equipment with trained manpower would provide excellent service for your cars and trucks. Panel Beating and Painting facilities can take care of any vehicle accidents and re built to perfection.

come and experience
the difference

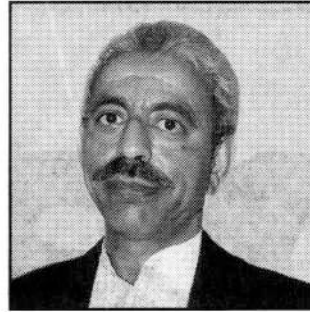
For further information call
967 1 330 080
Fax 967 1 320 030



COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

3 April 2000: On Baboons



“Look at that city and how much it has grown” remarked Khalid as he looked down upon Sana’a from a strategic observation point near the Chinese Grave on Mount Asir, at the eastern end of the city. His elder brother was not impressed: I don’t know why you brought us here. I cannot see how the beauty of concrete and stone looks better from the top or down there amidst the concrete jungle and web of broken down asphalt roads”

Hey Ahmed, don’t knock it, this is progress. It really shows that we have made progress. Isn’t this why they kicked out the Imam, who had kept Yemen so far behind the rest of the world.”

“Just what makes you think we have caught up with anyone, yet? Look I am a Republican to the marrow and I have seen my fair share of battles under the Republican flag, all in the hope that Yemen will be turned into a modern Arabia Felix. But brother, believe me this is not what my fellow early patriots and I, who sacrificed so much for Yemen, had in mind as being progress. In retrospect, looking at Sana’a from here at the time of the Imam appeared to be the entrance way to paradise when compared to the ugly mess you have down there. Just after the rainy season, there would be greenery from the tip of your toes all the way down, going eastward to where the site of the Omani Embassy, with Sana’a sitting more towards the East like a jade amidst all the green-

ery. I wonder what the people who inhabited Sana’a then had in mind when they decided that a revolution was better than all that bountiful greenery. For myself, it certainly was not to lift the gentle waves of green farmlands that stretched like a Persian carpet before your eyes.”

But Ahmed, isn’t that reflecting gleam of the sun on that glass building there also a beautiful view from here. In fact it gives another perspective of natural beauty, mixed in with modern architectural art – a modern natural spectacle you might say..

Khalid’s wife had finished her slow walk around Khalid’s brand new Landcruiser station wagon, gust given to him by the Government for her husband’s “unflinching support to unity and the upholding of Yemen’s great national ideals”. She always wanted to know why such kind of talk always made wealth for people when those who really work hard and kill themselves night and day can’t seem to feed their people. She joined the conversation after having finished her tour of the car and after checking to see if her two kids have not strayed too far away: The spectacle you are talking about does not feed hungry mouths! What Ahmed was saying was that down, there was beauty that was beholding to the eye and food. Down there, was productive beauty. Down there, there was common grounds between nature and man.”

Ahmed was impressed that his brother’s affection to her rural origins was not erased by the façade of modern urbanization and her husband’s sudden wealth.” On top of that

from this site one had a splendid view of a diversity of animal life in different forms. Just below us there, one would see a clan of baboons checking out the newly laid asphalt carpet feeling somewhat uncomfortable at the dangers that await the ecological balance so necessary for animal survival and sustained their presence in the area. I could still imagine the leader of the baboons looking down and following the curves of the road down the mountain, until his eyes hit that straight stretch of the road, with farmland on both sides, before that ugly geometry took over both sides of the road, far into the interior. The clan chief suddenly stopped his eyes at Khuzaima Cemetery, which was then also on both sides of the road and without that ugly bridge, which nobody has yet to give a clear explanation as to why it was put there. It seemed as though the baboon was saying to himself: ‘Even the dead are not left at peace with this modernization business replaces the serenity of nature’. He guided his baboon friends westward, shaking his head at the loss of a once accommodating environment. Little did the poor ape know that nature was going to be unwelcome, not just here but throughout the country”.

Farida, Khalid’s wife again looked at the car: Khalid is probably glad that the baboons had left the area. Otherwise, his new metal elephant there would go home without a windshield. Baboons do not care if you served unification or worked for the phony regime that probably baboons would have better luck with running than what these guys are doing. All

they want is their right of free passage and to roam the countryside unhindered by the traffic or 18 wheel tractor trailers with their hydraulic breaks screeching to break the silence of the land and by the noise of rock crushers that seemed to make these gently sloping mountains and hills like badly cut wheels of imported cheese. Even in the countryside baboons have disappeared, because wild lunatics are enjoying target practice at the animals waiting out the time until another war erupts at the national or tribal level. It seems like men these days have found more pleasure in killing themselves or what ever is left of animal life in the country, rather than getting back to their farms to produce the food they need to live. I kind of wish that whoever invented the rifle should be allowed to live to see what his invention has done to the psyche of men, especially in our country.”

Oh Farida, you are always so captious, trying to show only the negative side of things and never looking at all the positive aspects of the great things the government is doing for Yemen and its people. But to make baboons look better than us, isn’t that stretching it a bit too far. Can’t you see, you have everything anyone could want out of life and then some. Yet, you insist that it is all wrong somehow. You even wanted a farm, so I got you a stretch of farmland out in Tihama. Don’t you see the fruits of the Revolution right at your footsteps and everywhere I take you.”

Farida almost interrupted her husband: “What good is a farm out there in Tihama and I am here listening you speak all that monotonous rhetoric about the great deeds of an impotent regime that can’t even keep nature in peace. Besides, I was brought up to believe if you do not really earn what

you have you go to hell. I did not know that this means that you go to hell now and take everyone with you. Apparently those who keep silent about the misdeeds of their fellow citizens, even if they do not do anything wrong, end up being the first to be punished for their apathy.”

“Come on, Farida. Are you insinuating that I have illegitimate wealth, my dear!” Khalid did not really mind his wife chastising him for his ready made affluence. In fact, the whole regime seems to be made up of people who did not care if you cursed them night and day, as long as you are not out there advocating any stronger forms of protest.

Ahmed wanted to get back to the environment: “I also remember when looking from this area that you could literally see hundreds of birds of all kinds flying here and there, or wallowing it up on some dead meat or nibbling away between the hairs of some of the bigger animals eating away at their lice. Now all you see are just flying plastic bags shaken out of the piles of garbage that spread throughout the city by people who are less fortunate in reaping the fruits of the revolution.”

This was not the kind of chastisement that Khalid really enjoyed hearing: “Ahmed did not you guys pave the way for the revolution to set in?”

Ahmed was not about

to let his brother get him to share the blame: “Look Khalid, we had something else in mind when we went gung-ho for the revolution. What you guys have turned the country into is a cemetery of living people, who are really not going anywhere or doing anything while you guys just eat off the cream of the resources of the land. You guys are so ruthless as you scavenge the assets of the country leaving nothing behind except that ugly scene down there. Why even the birds do not have a chance with you guys running the show as you have not left anything for them to nibble on. But then, you guys are not deprived of any natural scenery, since you have annual vacations that take to all the beautiful places that real advanced countries at least left for their people to enjoy.”

“But then, how is your brother to be able to bring us here in this fancy car, if he did not follow along with the bandwagon?” said Farida, as she started to look for her two kids, in preparation for the trek home.

يتطلب مؤمنة بتضاء الله وتدره
تلتحقنا بآ وفاة الأخ العزيز
ظاهر محمد حسن الزريقي وامرته الكريمة
ويهدا المصاب الجليل نتقدم بأحر التمازي
وعميق المواساة
للوالدة عبده حسن الزريقي
والأخ خالد مقبل الزريقي.
سأل الله لهم المغفرة والرحمة وأن يدخلهم
سبع جناته، ويلهمكم الصبر والسلوان،
وإن الله وإنا إليه راجعون
الأسيف: وسيم ظاهر السقايف

حمداً لله على السلامة
اجمل التهاني واطيب التبريكات نرّفها
للمعيد / عبدالله محمد قائد الكهالي
مدير المؤسسة الاقتصادية اليمنية - منطقة الجديدة
بمتاسبة وصوله بسلامة الله من أداء مناسك الحج .
(حجاً مبروراً وسعياً مشكوراً وذنباً مغفوراً وتجارةً لن تبور).
المهنؤون ،
خالد احمد محمد الزريقي
منصور مغير

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,
I am very happy about the commence of your article from 20.03.2000, - Increasing complaints about Internet connectivity-
I just want to complete your article with the experience of Tele Yemen and its services to customer. Can you believe it, that Tele Yemen got use disconnected from the Telephone line for more than 4 weeks, whereby we had to keep International connection every day. For Tele Yemen it was simple, the disconnection was done by an excavation work from a contractor. Instant to serve the customer demand of permanent and sufficiently lines straight, Tele Yemen started to play a game where nobody could follow the game. Each manager were blamed the others up to the Top Manager in Sana’a. We could serve the trouble easily by paying the repair work out of our private or budget money and we would have our lines back immediately. All this was happened in Feb/ March 2000 in Dar Saad Aden.
to be back on Internet lines I personally support the idea of decentralizing the position of Tel Yemen. The cost and time spending to get one a-mail down from the sever is immense. Just, yesterday to load down a e-mail of 1200 KB took me 40 minutes, because I was several times disconnected by Tele Yemen. How costumers can have international business and communication ongoing if you have such interruption and disturbance. The only work what is implemented properly with Tele Yemen is the billing of costumers, if your self will not settle the bill exactly on the 4th of every month on the 5th you are already disconnected and you have to pay 500.- YR to be reconnected again. Really, we the people and user of Tele Yemen should organize to have a change done with those practice of services to the country.
Tele Yemen has to serve its costumers and not the costumers have to serve Tele Yemen by a corrupt practice and serves.
Please keep one with your publishing

over this topic.
To get this e-mail to you it has taken me one and a half hour.
With the best regards
Heinz Ropertz, NITI-GTZ Project Aden
A Visit to the Blind School
A few weeks ago I went with two friends to the blind school in Sana’a to deliver some extra food, a donation. As I know the director from before we talked a bit about the problems of the school. We looked at the toilets and the bathrooms, the situation was below everything.
we went into the kitchen and discovered a so called stove. It is a miracle the school still exists. We decided to replace immediately the stove in the kitchen from security reasons. (1,700 YR for the stove, another 3,000 YR for some kitchen utensils)
On the meeting of the IWA the next week we decided to find some money to repair the toilets and the bathrooms. Canadian Oxy agreed to pay the repairs (215,000 YR in total). In addition the IWA sent since 4 weeks supplementary food for the blind children. (milk, beans, sugar, fruits and vegetables)
A member of the Pakistani Women’s Association went with me to the school and promised Mr. Mohammed that their next fund-raising would be for his school and his children. Boxes of soap and other material will be delivered after EID. Another 2,500 US dollars raised by the Pakistani community will be spent to equip the kitchen and in agreement with the school some other material.
The IWA spent indeed a few year ago a lot of money in the blind school. At this occasion we also repaired all the bathrooms, we equipped all the bedrooms, the kitchen repainted and repaired the whole building, we bought a washing machine and other equipment for the school. Part of the outside building has been cleaned and paved (a total amount of 9,000 US dollar)

This money came from the IWA together with a fund-raising in the Sheraton. At this time the idea was to support the school more and built a dormitory for the girls. Shortly after the girls were moved to a new schools, on the road to Amran. So in contrary of what is mentioned in the article, we never thought of building supplementary classrooms. And as the girls had a new place, we didn’t do another fund-raising for this purpose - in contrary to the article no money has been given to the ministry of social affairs, not by me and not by the IWA.
By this occasion I would like to say that indeed the state of the school is a shame. And although the IWA together with generous people in Sana’a will spend again 5 or more thousand dollar, it doesn’t make any sense if there is no regular unification and serious help from the government.
I also would like to thank all the people who up to now donated money to give to these children a little more than what they get.
Claire Goethals
Dear Editor,
Regarding your Article increasing Complaints about Internet Connectivity I had really enjoyed this article and I am really very thankful to the Yemen Times for publishing it in its magnificent paper, because Internet is the future of the world and I am one of the users of the Internet, when I was in India i used to use the Internet in the holidays for minimum 12 hrs a day and on the other days minimum 3 hrs a day it was very fast and cheap and here in Yemen it is very slow and costly and here in Yemen when I am trying to get into my usa.net mail most of the times it doesn’t work.
When I wanted to say was just to support your opinion about the internet in Yemen because internet is very useful for every one like business men, students etc...
Adil Ahmed Awadh
adilawadh@usa.net
adilawadh@go.com

Hadda Hotel
طريق حده - صنعاء
HADDA ROAD . SANA'A

Hadda Hotel News

1) Weekend package
Wednesday & Thursday or Thursday & Friday (Min. Stay Two nights)

Single room	YR 6000	Per night
Double room	YR 8000	Per night

Package includes:-

- Tax
- Breakfast
- Set menu Lunch or Dinner
- 2 Kids bellow 8 years old, can share parents room free
- B.B.Q Lunch on Friday with life entertainment + Children show.

* Advance reservation is recommended 48 Hrs prior to arrival (Rooms are Subject to Availability)

2) B.B.Q.

Every Friday B.B.Q lunch with life entertainment + Children Show
“Walt Disney personalities”. YR 1500 per person 50% discount for Kids bellow 12 years.

3) Hadda Hotel Pastry

A full range of assorted pastries & Ice creams made by our new pastry Chef.

For more details & reservation
Please Call:-Tel # 415215 Fax # 412543
E.Mail : Haddahotel@Y.Net.Ye

ص.ب. ٩٩٩ - صنعاء تلفون: ٤ / ٥ / ٤١٥٢١٤ - ٤١٦٠٠٢ - ٤١٦٢١٣ - فاكس: ٤١٦٢١٣ - حدة - اليمن
P. O. BOX : 999 - SANA'A - TEL. : 412213 - 416002 - 415212 / 4 / 5 TELEX : 2227 - Fax No. : 412543 HADDA YE

Panasonic®

Meet Panasonic's New Stars

Panasonic now offers home audio components boasting more sophisticated designs, boosted performance and a more powerful sound. In addition to a wide range of mini systems, the new lineup features Video CV compatible models.

With these home theatre mini systems, Multi-channel DSP and a full range of other valuable functions, you're ready for a new level of A/V enjoyment.

Panasonic's latest portable audio components are also designed to deliver more. they're smaller, lighter, tougher and provide longer play time than ever before. coming in a choice of colours, these fashionable models offer the best in skip-free audio entertainment wherever you are.

The new lineup from Panasonic—an A/V lover's dream come true.

التقي مع نجوم باناسونيك

تقدم الآن باناسونيك مكونات صوتية منزلية تفخر بتصاميم أكثر تطوراً، أداء معزز، وصوت أكثر قوة. إضافة إلى أصناف الأنظمة الصغيرة المتعددة، فإن القائمة الجديدة تتميز بموديلات اسطوانة الفيديو المدمجة المتوافقة. مع هذه الأنظمة للمسرح المنزلي الصغير، معالج الإشارة الرقمية DSP المتعدد القنوات، المدى الكامل من الوظائف الأخرى القيمة، فإنك تكون على استعداد لمستوى جديد من التسلية السمعية والبصرية.

مكونات باناسونيك الصوتية النقالة الحديثة هي الأخرى مصممة لأداء أكبر. أنها أصغر، أخف، أمتن وتزود بوقت استماع أطول من أي وقت مضى. أما فيما يخص اختيار الألوان، فإن هذه الموديلات الأنيقة تقدم أحسن تسلية صوتية بدون قيود أينما تكون.

القائمة الجديدة من باناسونيك - حلم المحبين للصوت والصورة يصبح حقيقة.



RX-FS50

- ١- قدرة خرج عالية: ٦٠ وات (PMPO)
- ٢- نظام ٤ مكبرات صوت باتجاهين
- ٣- تيار متردد داخلي/بطارية UM-1



RX-CT880

- ١- قدرة خرج عالية: ١٥٠ وات (PMPO)
- ٢- استماع بالعكس الألي
- ٣- موازن ب ٥ تضييقات معايرة مسبقاً مع مؤشر LED (XBS) فائق الجودة



RX-ED707

- ١- نظام تشغيل مضخم النغمات الخفيضة الفائق بواسطة ٣ مضخمات
- ٢- لوحة تحكم علوية مجهزة بمحرك
- ٣- صوت ذو ٣ أبعاد بواسطة مكبرات صوت ذات مدى أطول وأفضل



RX-M300

- ١- مكبر صوت باتجاهين مع مكبر النغمات
- ٢- تيار متردد داخلي/بطارية UM-1
- ٣- ٤ موجات FM/MW/SW1/SW2



RX-CT850

- ١- قدرة خرج عالية: ٩٠ وات (PMPO)
- ٢- موازن ب ٥ تضييقات معايرة مسبقاً مع مؤشر LED (XBS) فائق الجودة
- ٣- نظام ٤ مكبرات صوت باتجاهين مع منافذ عكس النغمات منخفضة التردد



RX-M50

- ١- ٤ موجات FM/MW/SW1/SW2
- ٢- تيار متردد داخلي/بطارية UM-1
- ٣- مكبر صوت



RX-CS730

- ١- قدرة خرج عالية: ٩٠ وات (PMPO)
- ٢- موازن ب ٥ تضييقات معايرة مسبقاً مع مؤشر LED (XBS) فائق الجودة
- ٣- نظام ٤ مكبرات صوت باتجاهين مع منافذ عكس النغمات منخفضة التردد

Exclusive Sole Agent of National Panasonic Technics in Yemen

ALFA Co. Ltd.

Dialectics of Local Government and Unity

By: Ali Saif Hassan
Assistant Secretary General, Nasserite Unionist Party

If we take cursory glance at the United Yemeni State, and its status on the 22nd of May, our attention cannot but be focussed on the free democratic local government. If this prominent national institution represents the common denominator between the members of the Opposition Coordination Council in general, the concern of unification at the local and national levels justifies our concern in the political arena at the People's Nasserite Party.

The central issue of the free local government as a guarantee of preserving the stability of unity, and stability has made us pay big price for this and has given it a high position in our political agenda. Our political program, drafted in 1990, provides that the free local government is the essence of people's democracy. The program also confirmed on the necessity of the direct election for the rulers and governors.

From this view point, my paper attempt to take its origin and seeks to clarify the coordination and harmonization between this national and human demands.

God's Sunna is manifested in three main phenomena, namely, merging, unification, and fission. In the field of physical sciences, the phenomenon of merging and fission lead to explosion, while unification of smallest ingredients is the sole aspects that preserves continuation.

Unification is effected through the following:
- Preserving the features and movement of those united parts. As a result of this scientific truth, we can say that the political entities even in spite of its absence organizing the relation between the parts that form merging and fission.

I am not necessarily confined to political phenomena but cover all the human relationships, whether at family or professional organizations. We have to take in to consideration the different forms of human relationship including that involving the political systems, which do not strictly adhere to the principles that govern this relation.

The democratic system of the local government does not represent only the constitutional right and national demand, but also coordination and harmonization with God's Sunna. As far as the human aspect is concerned including human rights, the right of citizens to choose their rulers represents the most important right and the key for other human rights.

So, the democratic local government should in fitness of things represent other human rights as well.

At the national level, the experiments of the Arab Unity between Egypt and Syria gives us a sample of the importance of the local government in order to preserve unity and give protection from any internal or external aggression. However, we can say that the internal and external violation was the main reason of conflict between Egypt and Syria, but the absence of democratic system for the local government denied existence of United Arab Republic. After this review in support of importance of the free local government at the national and humanitarian levels, in conjunction with God's Sunna, let me move to a discussion on the issue of Yemeni Unity at the national level. I also try to show the justifications for the local government to be a free system.

An objective reading of the history of political systems in Yemen illustrates the relation between the political system in Yemen and the different parts of that system. The components of that system are seen expanding despite centralization. Centralization is the common denominator for the weakness and laceration of all Yemeni political entities throughout the Yemeni history. If we view the contemporary history for more than 70-years of people's struggle, free local government has been the main demand of all the political and social forces. Our ancestors; Al-Noman and Zubairi confirm this matter. We can say that local government has occupied the focus of attention of the Yemeni society along the history. Resistance in its different forms and means has represented the struggle of the Yemeni people during the contemporary history.

The demand for democratic local government has been a hall mark of our national aspiration. The treaty of agreement represents the fulfillment that aspiration for the local government. That was the most appropriate solution for the government in Yemen, and the united political entity.

The essential implication for government, as it was written in the treaty of agreement, was one of the most important national legislation that was supported by people inside the country and abroad. These aspects represent the general environment for local government which can achieve Yemeni people's demands.

The commitment of parties and their leaders confirmed in as outlined in their electoral programs for the year 1993, the necessity of local government. It is the commitment of the president to the Yemeni people and to the further strengthen by world that there must be a democratic local government in which people can have the right to choose their rulers and punish them for any mistake. This commitment also confirmed giving the right to the local councils to achieve the aspiration of the Yemeni people through development and abolishing corruption and underdevelopment.

The importance of the local government does not only represent the constitutional right and the historical demand, for protection of the Yemeni unity, but it is a unique system which is able to achieve the political, social, and economic advantages to the Yemeni people.

After this review, we have to study the law of local authority. We have also to closely scrutinize law and causes of the lack of infrastructures of the free local government.

AS far as the democratic aspect of the law is concerned, and the right for people to choose their local rulers, this law is different from article no (143) concerning appointing rulers and governors. This article says that the local law must include the procedures of nominating a candi-

date, electing, and choosing chairmen of the administrative units. This article has formulated after a long debate between alliance the parties after the reordering of the constitution. It presents a compromise between the direct election for the administrative units chairmen and their appointment. The nomination of the candidates is provided to be on the basis of the winner in the first positions. This law prevented local councils from appointing executive chairmen to those administrative units. They are appointed as chairmen for the elected councils. However, this law deviated from the article (144), which provided that those local councils with its members must be elected by directly citizens. Hence, the recent local authority law violated the constitution. It is devoid of any democratic content. This creates doubt in the minds of citizens about the success of the democratic process as a means of

achieving the peaceful of authority. They are worried about the results of local and parliamentary elections, so these represent serious dangers to the democratic process.

Regarding ensuring permanent peace, this law was devoid of any mechanism to liberate the local authority institutions from their present predicament.

In addition to the absence of the minimum level of democratic norms in this law, the elections system of the local councils was designed to break the social relation in villages and towns and create tension between people there. This is triggered by the breaking of districts into small electoral units.

each authority claims that it is better than the previous set-up?
An objective analysis of the issue reveals the malaise of the people in power in Yemen during the past seventeen-years. This is inherited the weakness lack of self-confidence of this authority. Weakness is the main reason that has so far refused local government, except for one limited period in the South part of Yemen where we found stability and self-confidence that has enabled them to establish local self-government. If that is the attitude of the local authority in general, the present authority cannot be forced to accept these demands, although they hijack democratic values from the government.

* This article was presented as a paper to the workshop on Local Governance organized by the Al-Shoura newspaper



JOTUN

أصباغ جوتن



منتجات الديكور



الطلاء البحري



طلاء للحماية

جوتن في اليمن:

<p>فرع حضرموت: سيار: ٧٩٥١٢٧٨ بيجر: ٥٨٢٠٤٤٧</p>	<p>فرع تعز: تلفون: ٠٤-٢١٤٣٥٣ فاكس: ٠٤-٢١٤٣٥٤</p>	<p>فرع صنعاء: تلفون: ١٠-٢٠٩٩١٥ فاكس: ٠١-٤٣١١٠</p>	<p>عدن: تلفون: ٠٢-٢٤٠٥٠٠ فاكس: ٠٢-٤٣٠٦٠٠</p>
--	--	---	--

نوعية فائقة الجودة، حلول لاجلاد لها للعالم اجمع
ان اكثر من ٧٠ عاما من الخبرة العالمية والاستثمار المكثف قد
مكن شركة جوتن من انتاج مجال واسع من المنتجات المبتكرة
المتعددة الاستخدامات والتي ترضي الاحتياجات الصناعية
والاحتياجات المستهلك المادي.

SITRAM

MADE IN FRANCE

سيترام

صنع فرنسا

سيترام... تقدم اصناف جديدة من طناجر الطبخ البخارية سرعة فائقة
تسبي جميع احتياجاتكم في الطبخ

سيترام الضمان الحقيقي والأولى في عالم الطبخ:
يوجد هناك زر على خمسة أجزاء متفرقة للأمين وثلاث أزرار ضغط ومكبس تأمين بإحكام في الغطاء ووحد عن الإغلاق.
- **تأمين الإغلاق:** يسمح زر الإغلاق للضغط بداخل الطنجرة فقط إذا كان المفتاح معلق بإحكام.
تأمين الطبخ: عندما يبدأ الطبخ يظهر مؤشر اتوماتيكي وعند هذه الحالة يكون غير ممكن فتح الغطاء إلا عند انخفاض الضغط.

صمام الأمان: إذا استمر ضغط المنظم بالإرتفاع، يقوم صمام الأمان مباشرة بتنفيس البخار من الداخل، وعند ذلك ينخفض الضغط.

نافذة تنفيس الهواء: إذا حدث أي عطل مناخي تصمام الأمان فإن نافذة البخار الموجودة في الغطاء تبدأ اتوماتيكيا بتنشيط الهواء عبر الفتحتين الإضافيتين.

سيترام اداء فائق في الطبخ:
قدر يحتوي على طريقة لطيفة جدا في الطبخ. طبخة صحية تحفظ النكهة الغنية بالفيتمينات. حيث يوجد نظامين متعددين في عملية الطبخة. يستخدم نظام السرعة الأول للخضروات والسك والفاكهة والطبخ على نار هادئة. يستخدم نظام السرعة الثاني للطبخ على نار قوية لتبخ السريع وتذويب الملحقات.

سيترام الأولى في التصميم والمتانة:
مميزات خاصة، اعمدة مصنوعة من الاستيل الغير قابلة للصدى، بإمكانك فتح الغطاء وإغلاقه بسهولة.

سيترام تحتوي على أنظمة متعددة وطرق سهلة للإستخدام:
توجد سلة خاصة بالهواء، ودفتر مكتوب بعدة لغات يحتوي على تعليمات خاصة بالطبخة مع ١٠ وصفة لتناسب الذوق الرفيع في الطبخ.

أنا دائما صانبة لإختياري طناجر الضغط سيترام؛ لأنها وحدها متوفرة بأقصى درجات الأمان. ليس هذا فحسب بل أنها مميزة بالجودة والأمان وسهولة الإستخدام.

سيترام... طناجر الضغط الفرنسية الآن في اليمن



inox



inox



inox

CLASS INDUCTION

محلات الحقيقى التجارية
تعز شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر
تلفون ٢٢١٢٠٢

شركة أرتكس التجارية
صنعاء المركز الرئيسي
تلفون ٤٠٠٤٤٦

الضروع:
مركز الكيمياء التجاري شارع حدة تلفون ٢٠٠٩٩٥
مركز صنعاء التجاري شارع الجزائر تلفون ٢١٢٣١٠

الف مبروك للفائزين في مسابقة سيترام

MADE IN FRANCE

سيترام

صنع فرنسا

الفائز بالبارزة الذهبية:
مازن محمد عبدالرهاب
كودون رقم ٠٦٩٢
صنعاء

البارزة الفضية:
نذكة سفر ذهب واباب الي دبي
بالإضافة إلى إقامة ثلاثة ايام في احد فنادق دبي مع ٥٠٠ درهم

كرويس









رقم الكودون	المنطقة	الاسم	الموديل	اسم الجائزة	المرتبة
6056	البيضاء	عمر محمد البران	SLNT09	ثلاثة ايام في ايرلينج امريكى باين اقدم بخار	1
1972	تعز	عبدالجبار سرخان سعيد قاسم	N554GXFW	طبخة جليم غاز اربع شعل باثون ابيض ايطالي	2
2932	تعز	ياسر امين قائد الجرداني	LWN5025W	ساعة لوتولدي ٥ ديكور	3
1872	تعز	سمية عبدالجبار علي محمد شكري	787-72-10	مايكرويف ١٧ لتر اليكتروني كرويس	4
7880	تعز	بدر الدين طراز قائد علي	XD1600PS	كاشية ديوندي	5
95752	صنعاء	علي محمد الاموي	LW2525W	خسالة لوتولدي ٥٤ ديكور	6
1313	صنعاء	يحيى محمد عبداللله	953-42-10	مضخة هواء كرويس	7
97708/٤	صنعاء	شكري يحيى محمد عبداللله	GS401D	كاشية كرويس اليكتروني ايطالي	8
97708/٤	صنعاء	رحاب يحيى محمد عبداللله	F-770	قارورة تيس مع الوقت ديوندي	9
17176	صنعاء	احمد محمد حيدر	711-70-10	مضخة حمام مع مضخة فوكه	10
33366/٤	صنعاء	هيثم حبيب العيسى	257-70-69	خلاط باريس كرويس	11
1748	لا يوجد	ماهن محمد عبدالرهاب	W018V	جهاز تنظير ديوندي	12
2087	صنعاء	محمد مظهر يوسف	BO88	ثلاجة باريس ديوندي	13
9517	صنعاء	احمد عوده علي	711-70-10	مضخة حمام مع مضخة فوكه	14
3659	صنعاء	فهد ناصر التميمي	238-70-69	خلاط باريس كرويس	15
18043	صنعاء	مهران بدر محمد علي يوسف	W018V	جهاز تنظير ديوندي	16
687	لا يوجد	تحيون عادل سالم	757-70-10	خلاط بروميكس دو اليكترونيك كرويس	17
131	عدن	نبيل عبدالرحمن محمد	957-70-10	ساعة باين كيك كرويس	18
29780	صنعاء	سالم علي عبد الكريم	757-70-10	خلاط بروميكس دو اليكترونيك كرويس	19
16364	صنعاء	عبدالله غالب سدوم	687-70-10	مضخة شعر ترانيل كرويس	20
45046	تعز	واحد علي	662-70-18	خلاط باريس كرويس	21
309189	صنعاء	عليه صالح علي الحامي	757-70-10	خلاط بروميكس دو اليكترونيك كرويس	22
لا يوجد	لا يوجد	محمد عبداللله محمد العقوي	957-70-10	ساعة باين كيك كرويس	23
1103/٤	صنعاء	عبدالوهاب علي عبداللله الشريقي	662-70-18	خلاط باريس كرويس	24
719	صنعاء	عبدالعزيز سويد محمد العرفي	421-42-10	مضخة شعر كرويس كرويس	25
67527	صنعاء	منيل محمد ملاح عبداللله	662-70-18	خلاط باريس كرويس	26
19469	تعز	ابوبكر احمد صلاح	421-42-10	مضخة شعر كرويس كرويس	27
16644	صنعاء	رحاب احمد سعيد	757-70-10	خلاط بروميكس دو اليكترونيك كرويس	28
32786	تعز	محمد علي عاوي سعيد السقط	KF205C	خلاط باريس كرويس	29
1660229	تعز	فهد محمد عبداللله الفهمي	421-42-10	خلاط باريس كرويس	30
32384/٤	صنعاء	امير عبداللله سلطان سيد	KF205C	خلاط باريس كرويس	31
13-256324	صنعاء	ام محمد اسماعيل العماد	421-42-10	خلاط باريس كرويس	32
1899222	تعز	عليه سعيد مكر	KF205C	خلاط باريس كرويس	33
9510995	صنعاء	فايزة علي محمد علي يوسف	719-70-10	مضخة شعر كرويس كرويس	34
535567	صنعاء	ليوبه علي محمد علي يوسف	KF205C	خلاط باريس كرويس	35
1274	تعز	زياد سعيد عثمان الكميكي	DL3	فرن توست كرويس	36
5422	صنعاء	عبداللطيف سعيد حمود الجرداني	130-76-10	مضخة هواء كرويسك زوما كرويس	37
13225	صنعاء	محمد عبداللله محمد العقوي	824-82-10	ميران حمام كرويس	38
9595	صنعاء	محمد لطيف محمد العواضي	824-82-10	ميران حمام كرويس	39
لا يوجد	لا يوجد	زكريا يحيى الدين محمد عبداللله	824-82-10	ميران حمام كرويس	40
127882	الأحفاة	سعاد علي عبدالواحد الاخير	844-70-10	ميران حمام كرويس	41
لا يوجد	لا يوجد	علاء عبدالرحيم قائد	875-70-10	ميران مطبخ ايدويل كرويس	42
28754	تعز	انور علي احمد سلطان	875-70-10	ميران مطبخ ايدويل كرويس	43
7780	تعز	وايع محمد عبداللله	DL3	فرن توست كرويس	44
6225	صنعاء	سالي درهم سعيد	9N240B	طباخة جليم غاز ٣ شعل مضخة	45
108534	تعز	عبدالواهي عبدالواحد صالح الاسوي	203-70-10	مضخة باين كيك كرويس	46
4500	صنعاء	ديوب سعيد اليعربي	203-70-10	مضخة باين كيك كرويس	47
94809	تعز	سوسن احمد موهبي	203-70-10	مضخة باين كيك كرويس	48
2042223	تعز	عبدالوارث احمد سعيد	203-70-10	مضخة باين كيك كرويس	49
لا يوجد	لا يوجد	ملصور محمد علي الحلواني	421-42-10	مضخة شعر كرويس كرويس	50

Yemen Times Customer Service

دليلك الخدمي الأكثر انتشاراً لجميع القطاعات في اليمن An efficient business and service guide to Yemen

خدمات يمن تايمز الإعلانية

إعلانات تجارية مبنية Commercial Classified Ads

TRAVELS

• Bazara Travel & Tourism
Special offer for Domestic Tourism
-Sanaa Aden Sanaa 2 nights Crescent hotel \$160
-Sanaa Aden Sanaa 2 nights Movenpick hotel \$220
-Sanaa Riyan Sanaa 2 nights Hadramut hotel \$200
-Sanaa Seiyun Sanaa 2 nights Samah seiyun \$170
-Round trip ticket on Yemenia price per person in double room 2 nights including breakfast + dinner for more.
For more details call us at: 285865/925 - 279235
• For domestic & international air tickets with price busters- all airlines contact: Al-Nasim Travel & Tourism, Alkumaim trading center Hadda St. Tel: 219890, 270750.
• Al-Jazera for Cargo & Tourism. Al-Zubairi St. Sanaa. Telfax: 265273.
• Al-Mokarram Travel Agencies. Zubairi St. In front of Arab Bank. Telfax: 240026, Mobile: 7908565, Pager: 5828229

CARGO

• For packing, customs clearance, domestic & international forwarding air & sea. Contact: Al-Nasim cargo forwarders. 91 Al-Zubairi St Sanaa. Tel: 275903/207460

COFFEE

• YEMEN CENTER FOR MOCCA COFFEE contact: Hamod Al-Hamdani. Al-Zubairi St., Aser. Tel 218509 Fax: 218509. Mobile: 7901091. Pager 5801762.

PRINTING SYSTEMS

• For OCE, REX-ROTARY, MEDIUM Products available. Contact: Adnan Co. 234 zubairi St. PO box 3862 Sanaa. Tel: 209082. Fax: 207014. Mobile: 7912671.

INSTITUTE

• Spectrum for computer Languages & Computer Sales and Service. Hadda St. Near the Indian Embassy. tel:248382.

FLOWERS

• Azhar Alsafer Center for natural flowers. Hadda St. Next to Libyan Embassy. Tel: 269051

OPTICALS

Abdulnabee Ophthalmic Optician. Primary Eye Care. Alqasar St. No. 13. Behind Arab Bank, Alaoudi building. Telfax: 272976.

White Hand

Venue for silver A spectacular world of silver ornaments Al-Kumaim Trading Center (Ground floor) Hadda Street, Sanaa Tel: 201966

Al-Sunidar Travel & Tourism

Head Office: Zubairi St. Sanaa Tel: 265202/241667 Fax: 265202 Branch Al-Mukalla Tel: 05-352785 lbb 04-410076

إعلانات شخصية مجانية مبنية Your FREE Classified Ads

Situation Vacant

• Wanted Marketing Executive for a well reputed industry. Full time/part time. Contact: 203827 (2pm-4pm).
• Big industrial organization seeking for accountant with experience in auditing. Pager: 5813001, Mobile: 7915200
• Sales Manager wanted: Applicant should have Yemeni ID card and should have Master Degree in marketing, with n less than five year of experience. Tel: (04) 220883, Mobile: 7924884
• Secretary needed: Fluent in English language, writing and speaking. Should be able to use computer and have old experience in this field. Tel. (04) 220883, Mobile 7924884
• فندق أمريكا بحاجة لمعلم في الاستعلامات بكن سبيل اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر شارع تعز.
• جلابيات فون برغ في الحصول على منويات سبغات بفترة كافية في هذا المجال مع السيرة الذاتية ت ٢١٢٩٤٤. سبغات ٧٩.٨٧٦
• مؤرخين اطارات في كل من الحديدة، تعز، عدن. ت ٢٧١١٤
• مطلوب سائق ت ٦٦٤٤٢ - لاجي الصادق
• تفنق أمريكا بحاجة لمعلم في الاستعلامات بكن سبيل اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر شارع تعز.
• جلابيات فون برغ في الحصول على منويات سبغات بفترة كافية في هذا المجال مع السيرة الذاتية ت ٢١٢٩٤٤. سبغات ٧٩.٨٧٦
• مؤرخين اطارات في كل من الحديدة، تعز، عدن. ت ٢٧١١٤
• مطلوب سائق ت ٦٦٤٤٢ - لاجي الصادق

Job Seekers

• Mr. Mohammed M. Obeid, Qualification: Maths from UN. English courses & computer work experience. Used to work as sales agent. Sana'a P.O.Box: 3171 phone: 235263 home. • Alfiad Mohammed Alriyash. Bachelor of law (Sana'a university)+speaks English fluently (writing & speaking)+typing on computer Arabic & English +experience of count. Al Safia Tel: 244161. • Nabeel A. M. Al_kumaim: General secondary, English language diploma, secretarial diploma (dos, win, word, & excel) & good skills in typing with computer. Tel/248716 Sana'a. • Abdulnabee Ophthalmic Optician.Primary eye care. Alqasar ST.NO: 13.behind Arab Bank.Alaoudi BLDG.Telfax: 272976.
• Nurse. Qualified, 10 years experience, Govt. well recommended, Indian national, 35 year old, seeks immediate employment anywhere available in country. Ms. K. Sanraj, Box 1936, Sana'a. Fax: 415488. Email: zitic@y.net.ye
• Computer programmer-B. Sc. in computer science. Baghdad University, Iraq, 1999. Good in English language & Computer maintenance. Saeed Ahmed Hassan Tel: 01-203209 (after 3pm)
• 23 years old Yemeni. B. Sc. degree in Computer Science. Worked as computer teacher and programmer for one year, and secretary for seven months. Fluent in English. Motasem Al-Faqeh. Tel: 01-275363, Email: motasem2000@hotmail.com
• A twenty years experienced graduate self correspondent secretary knowing, computer and shorthand, seeks suitable placement. Tel: 278844 P. O. Box: 2629, Sana'a.

Home Equipment Needed

Washing Machine: any company washing machine required. Contact: 01-203827.
Fridge: any company small or big fridge required. Contact: 218465

Automotive for Sale

• Nissan pathfinder /release 97/2400cc.good condition/color red/km 48000/without tax/price 11000\$/contact 249778 after 8pm.
• Mercedes 230/model 87/color black/contact 260293 or 415258.
• Ford Taurus 91. Contact Maged M. Al Shamiri 2217353.
• Corolla, Good condition. Price: YR750,000. Contact: Al-Wajeh 300664
• سيارة هوندا موديل ٨٩، بياض، اللون بحالة جيدة ت: ٥٠٧٧٢، بيجر ٥٨٠٤٧٩، على الكس
• سيارة بيجر موديل ٨٢ رقم ٥٠٤ خصوصي زرقاء، اللون بحالة ممتازة وبمواصفات خليجية السعر ٥٠٠ الف قابل للتفاوض سبغات ٧٩٢٢٠٧٧
• فاس فاسر موديل ٨٦، اجرة بسفر ٣٠٠٠٠٠ قابل للتفاوض ت ٢٠٣٨٤١ بيجر ٥٨٧٢٥٢٢ - وليد والى العريفي
• سيارة كريسيدا بياض، اللون، موديل ٩٧ بحالة جيدة بسفر ٥٠٠٠٠٠ ريال قابل للتفاوض ت: ٢٦٩١١٩
• صفاق عبد الله الشرفاوي
• سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٨٤ خضراء، اللون بسفر مليون ريال قابل للتفاوض ت: ٢٧٨٩٩٠ - ٢٧٨٩٩٠
• تانق عبد الله البروي
• سيارة بايجر فون بياض، اللون موديل ٨٤ السعر ٣٠٠٠٠٠ ريال قابل للتفاوض ت ٤١٣٣٧٢
• سيارة بي ام دبليو موديل ٨٦، صفاضية اللون بسفر ٧٠٠٠٠٠ بيجر ٥٨٢٩٩٤
• سيارة كريسيدا اجرة موديل ٨٢ بياض، اللون بسفر ٣٠٠٠٠٠ ت: ٢٧٥٥٧٠ - عبد الله
• سيارة كريسيدا جراندي موديل ٨٢ بياض، اللون بحالة ممتازة ت: ٢٤١١١٩، بيجر ٥٨٢٧٧٠
• سيارة نيسان جراندي، اللون بياض، موديل ٩٢ دفع باربع عجلات. ت: ٧٧٨٧٨٠ - حجيل عمده الذبحاني
• سيارة حة موديل ٩٦ ت ٦٦٨١٦

Consultant

• Consultant for any kind of business promotion, marketing, requirements, workers recruitment, time management and so on. Free consultant will be given. Contact: 203827, 204670 (2pm-4pm).

Service

• Tuition Teacher available for maths, science, English. Contact: 204670, 203827.
• A smart undergraduated student is looking for a sponsor to help him study in the field of computer and IT. Toefl 580 and 90% in high school. A powerful mind. A. Qasem. Email: magedabdullah@hotmail.com

Home Equipment for Sale

• الوات هندسية، ثلاثيات، غسالات، اسطوانات اكسجين، وحدة مكثالة بسفر ١٠٠٠٠٠ ريال ت ٥٠١١١١ - فؤاد زيدان
• مكتب مع ادوات بسفر ١٠٠٠٠٠ ريال ت ٥٠١١١١ - فؤاد زيدان
• مكتب ايطالي ابيض ومكتب خشب سويدي ت: ٢٧٨٨٤٤
• مع جهاز فيديو سوني شريف كبير، عرض وتسجيل جميع الأنظمة ت: ٢٤٩٤٠ - عثمان الصوفي

Real Estate

• Alsalamy office for real estate & general services. Ali Alsalamy, Telfax: 417245, Mobile: 7917844, Pager: 5802008, damascus ST.Sana'a.
• House needed for rent between YR5000 to YR8000. Contact: Mr. Samuel, P. O. Box: 13335, Sana'a.
• House needed for rent in Hail St. or in Zubairi St between YR10,000 to YR15,000. Contact: Email: freelinks98@hotmail.com.

Home Equipment Needed

Washing Machine: any company washing machine required. Contact: 01-203827.
Fridge: any company small or big fridge required. Contact: 218465

Automotive to buy

• Mercedes 230/model 92 and above fully automatic/contact 260293 or 415258.
• سيارة داس اجرة دايهاتسو سنة ٧ ركاب حالة جيدة شوي منصور علي عمده ت العمل ٢٠٧٧٦٦ من ٨ صباحاً - ١ ظهراً ومن ٤ مساءً - ٧ مساءً
• سيارة فيولكس موديل ٨٨-٩٤ بياض، اللون بسفر ٨٠٠٠٠ الف ريال ت ٧٩٢٢٧٧
• سيارة موندراي او موندراي موديل ٨٢ - ٨٤ ت ٢٦٩٣٧٥ - فهد الشغدري
• سيارة عدد ٢ باباتي -كوري بنطوطاوفر قطع الغيار وموديل ٨٨ فأحدث ت: ٢٨٩٤٠
• سيارة كريسيدا موديل ٨٤ بياض، اللون ت: ٢٤٠٧٧٠ - محمد احمد الحمرة
• سيارة كريسيدا موديل ٨٤-٨٥ بحالة جيدة بسفر ٢٥٠٠٠٠ ريال ت ٦٠٠٥٠٢ - فيصل احمد
• شرا، سيارة كريسيدا موديل ٩٠ بقبعة مليون ريال ت ٤١٣٣٦٦ - احمد صالح الجبلي

Machinery for Sale

• فرن فرنسي في حالة جيدة جدا ينتج ٨ الف لفة في الساعة شيوة ت: ٢٠٢٢١١٠

EVENTS AT THE TAJ SHEBA

Last Two batches of "18-day better living Yoga Course" Will start from 8th April, 2000 under the guidance of training Yoga instructor Mr. Suresh Gantode. For enrollment and enquiries, please contact the Health Club Tel: 273272 Fax: 137/348

ببالغ الحزن والأسى تلقينا نبا وفاة والدة الأستاذ القدير علي عزان

مدير العلاقات العامة بوزارة الإسكان والتخطيط وبهذا المصاب الجلل نتقدم إليه بأحر التعازي القلبية الصادقة راجين الله أن يلهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان. وإن الله وإننا إليه راجعون. الأسيفون: محمد بن سلام، أحمد الخولاني، وكافة الأصدقاء

نهن ونبارك لأخت سيدة محمد عبده الططيلي بمناسبة عقد قرانها وقرب زفافها على الشاب الخلو علي سنان الفقيان

المهتؤون: عائلة محمد مهدي مبياد في حدة، عائلة الططيلي في حجة الصديقات نجوى، سماح، تهاني، منيرة، سعاد، أميرة، وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

الف مبروك يا أمين

في جو يملؤه البهجة والسرور واجتماع لقيم من الخلان والأحبة احتفل

الأستاذ/ أمين علي عبدالواحد المستني

بعقد قرانه فتهانينا الحارة والف مبروك. المهتؤون: بسام احمد السقايف

أيمع علي المستني

عبدان الله السقايف لطفي علي المستني وجميع موظفي صحيفة يمن تايمز

الف مبروك

اجمل التهاني واطيب الأمناني فزها للشباب الخلو الأستاذ / مجاهد احمد القدسي بمناسبة الخطوبة وعقد القران والف مبروك المهتؤون طارق مجاهد القدسي سلطان العتواني عبد الجبار حزام وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

Employment Opportunity

Reputed company in Yemen now accepting applications for people with the following qualifications:

- Yemeni citizen.
- Degree in Engineering and/or Business from credible western countries, preferably USA.
- Fluency in Arabic & English both written and spoken.
- Experience is a bonus, but not required.

Interested applicants should send their credentials to P. O. Box 15028, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

Please Check the appropriate box: For Sale Required Available For Lease For Hire/Rent

Please Check the appropriate box: Job Required Situation Vacant Car, Bike, Cycle, Van, Truck, etc. House, Land, Office Space, Factory, Shops, etc. Tutoring teacher, Consultant, Pen pals Plumber, Electrician, Mason, Carpenter, Painter, Driver, etc. Others Please indicate briefly (e.g. Lost passport, looking for a friend, etc.):

Details:

Contact Address: Ad. matter: (Max 200 characters/ 25 words/ 5 lines) Please cut this coupon and send it to YT. P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa. For further details, please contact Mr. Victor Ebenezar at: 268661/2/3

This coupon is valid up to 9/4/2000

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية المجانية المبنية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

الرجاء التعليم على المربع المناسب: للتربيع مطلوب متواجد للترك للايجار/استئجار

الرجاء التعليم على المربع المناسب: وظيفة مطلوبة وظيفة شاغرة سيارة/دراجة عادية/ناقلة... أثاث/طاولة/تلفاز/ثلاجة/غسالة/كمبيوتر/فيديو/ادوات الكترونية... منزل/شقة/أرضية/مصنع/عمارة/محل... مدرس خصوصي/استشاري (قانونية، عامة...)/صداقة بالمراسلة سباك/كهربائي/نجار/رسام/سائق/خادمة... غير ذلك.. الرجاء التوضيح المختصر

تفاصيل الاعلان (ليس أكثر من 200 حرف أو 25 كلمة أو 5 أسطر عمودية):

عنوان التواصل:

الرجاء هذا الكوبون وإرساله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز (ص.ب 2579 - صنعاء) - لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل بـ (2/3/268661) هذا الكوبون قابل للاستعمال حتى تاريخ 9 أبريل 2000.

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say At the shop

- You are not satisfied with an item you bought at the shop and want to return it.
- "I'm not satisfied with what you gave me. Kindly exchange it for a better one."
 - "It is not up to the standard. I would like to change it."
 - "It hasn't come up to my taste. I'd like to have something different."
 - "It's hardly a week and it has already started showing signs of disrepair. I doubt its durability."
 - "It gives a different shade under sunlight which I don't like."
 - "Can you give me another one, please?"
 - "I'm sorry to say that the color gives out. The color fades. I'd like it to be replaced."
 - "You were speaking highly of its quality. In reality, it is not so."
 - "It's not of standard size."
 - "I bought one kilo of apples yesterday. I did not notice that two of them were bad. Can you replace them?"
 - "This clock slows down. Can you exchange it for the one that works properly?"
 - "Can I have a bigger size, please? You had said you'd take it back if I was not satisfied with it."
 - "My family members are not satisfied with this. I would like a better piece, please."
 - "My friends say it is not long lasting. Better give me another."
 - "The quality was not as I expected. Please take it back."
 - "I don't want to retain it at any cost."
 - "It was a wrong choice on my part. Please have it replaced."

II. How to say it correctly Try to correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences

- 1) He made a speech in support of the workers.
- 2) Are you a member in the committee?
- 3) This book is more better than that.
- 4) Please pay for you fees.
- 5) Your friend is very proudly.

Answers to the previous week's questions:

- 1) Being a poor man, Mutaher can't buy expensive clothes.

- 2) Who did you say was digging the ground?
- 3) Mujahed's answers were more organized than those of Mohammed.
- 4) Ahmad has qualified as a doctor.
- 5) Some students take pride in keeping away from college.

III. How to express it in one word

- 1) A place for burial of dead bodies.
- 2) Counterfeiting of a document.
- 3) Of one's own free will.
- 4) Give tit for tat.
- 5) The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed.

Answers to pervious week's questions:

- 1) Subject to death: **mortal**
- 2) Resulting in death: **fatal**
- 3) Property inherited from one's father or ancestors: **patrimony**
- 4) A paper written by hand: **manuscript**
- 5) The result of a match in which neither party wins: **draw**

IV. Phrases and idioms

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own:
in Lieu of, keep abreast of, abstain from, in abundance, in absentia

Answers to previous week's questions:

at sixes and sevens: (in confusion). I didn't find time to get organized. Everything seems to be at sixes and sevens.

to step into one's shoes: (to come next after and take the place of). After the retirement of the principal, the senior most teacher of the school stepped into his shoes as the new principal.

hands down: (win very easily). Our team will win the match hands down.

a square peg in a round hole: (misfit). The new manager of the company is a square peg in a round hole. He knows nothing.

take after: (resemble a parent or relation in feature or character). Your daughter takes after you.

V. Quotable Quote "There is no darkness but ignorance." Shakespeare

Women and the English Language



Dr. Murari Parasad
Associate Professor &
Head Dept of English,
Faculty of Education,
Sa'adah

The blossoming of feminism in the 1960s and '70s made many assaults on the English language.

The radical fringe of American feminists considered it part of the road map to greater female empowerment. Chafing at the exclusionary semantics of the mainstream, which the feminists described as 'male-stream', English, they sought to free the language from gendered socio-cultural realities. While the works by women writers increasingly became part of the literary canon, challenging most accounts of the literary history of the United States, new word-formation with their gender-specific meanings were attempted for "Creative reconceptualization" of women's identity. These words are delightfully indecorous, but largely unread. However, we owe some sassy phrases and words to the strident phase of sexual-recovery movement.

The feminists consider gender to be socially produced and language a crucial means of controlling the sexual discrimination, for example, the generic use of the terms "man" and "he" to encompass all mankind, as in 'Man in Mortal'. They object to such terms in that the message is 'misogynistic and overly sexist'. They affirm that the connections among language, politics and sex have been minimized in a patriarchal dispensation: the English language grew under a masculine value system, marginalising women immeasurably. "The criticisms," says David Crystal, "have been mainly directed at the biases built into English vocabulary and grammar which reflect a traditionally male-oriented view of the world, and which have been interpreted as reinforcing the low status of women in society." Even as literary feminism was

pushing its sprouts into public consciousness as an alternative culture, godmothers of the movement coined a term "Manglish" to describe the English language as it is used by men "in perpetuation of male supremacy" and popularized it through a column on language in the feminist publication *Everywoman*. Varda One, the columnist, designated words such as 'reality-violators' and 'consciousness-raisers'. During the last two decades a large number of such consciousness-raising coinages have been compiled in feminist dictionaries like the one by Cheris Kramarae and another by Paula A Terichler. One of their publishing houses is *Virago* and *Shrew* is an articulate outfit to reclaim female power. India's *Kali for Women* is making splash in the same vein.

Although mainstream English dictionaries are yet to face these feminist factoids, the 10th edition of the *Merraim-Webster Collegiate Dictionary* has included the word 'Herstory' (the feminine substitute for history) coined by feminists to stress on women's history. These formations are not based on structural relations and are the best provisional paradigms. For instance, 'womanifesto' has been coined to suggest "strong political statement by women for women." Etymologically, 'manifesto' and 'history' are not combinations of 'man' plus 'festo' and 'his' plus 'story'. *Manifesto* is derived from the Latin *manifestus* which consists of *manus* meaning 'hand' and *festus* meaning 'struck'. Similarly, history is derived from the Greek through Latin *historia* meaning 'inquiry'. In Australian English, 'femocrat' is another such term minted by the members of the Australian women's movement to signify a feminist bureaucrat. Isn't the angle of perception far too sexually polarised, or rather, bizarre?

It is interesting to see the semantic skirmishes launched by them. A bachelor is no longer "an unmarried man" (as Longman

dictionary tell us) but "an unmarried man often relies on women (mother, waitress, cleaning woman etc) for help with his food preparation, houses cleaning and laundry". Wedding, as a feminist dictionary defines it, is "common ceremony at which the civil death of the woman is celebrated" and wife is not the woman to whom man is married but "muse, agent, promoter, domestic peacemaker and brow-mopper". And what is a husband? He is not the man to whom a woman is married but "a married man who has, by self-appointment, served as the ultimate determinant of feminine worth." Beauty contest is "an event in which exploited women compete against one another as women as men's beauty objects". Furthermore, a housewife is not "a mistress or a manager of a house" as mainstream dictionaries define the word, or a woman who works at home or family, or one who does not work outside home, but a "household worker who never reaches retirement age," or one with the man whom she has joined. Marriage is not only "material appropriation of women by men" but also "a cage entered with the eyes open for legal ...tion". No prizes for guessing the word.

These examples from feminist dictionaries illustrate new lines of critique on larger institutions and social arrangements. And the movement has won some battles, too, by taking up cudgels against language-promoted inequality. 'Male' words with a generic meaning are now being replaced by neutral items and the use of sexually neutral language in job description is a legal requirement. The gaining currency of words like 'chairperson', 'salesperson', 'postperson' etc instead of 'chairman', 'salesman', 'postman', show how women are breaking the glass ceiling.

Has the language been unjust or women toward feminist intertextual skirmishes launched by them. A bachelor is no longer "an unmarried man" (as Longman

derogatory to women is far more than the encomiums heaped on them, but these biases against women written into the language do not deliberately attempt to degrade them or deny them their due. Since language has a great deal to do with operative social transactions, it gathers layers of meaning and implications in line with prevailing norms and their accompaniments. Today when women are no longer on the margins of society, words are shedding unipolar sexist associations and the language is responding to new social realities.

Nevertheless, the attempt of feminist to forge a new idiom has its own validity in that it was a product of a vital polemical moment in the resurgence of women. They may seem to be wobbly perpetrations and ineptitudes, but they do comment a resistant perspective. As a noted proponent of the movement notes, it was part of these linguistic formulations identifying the systemic character of gender inequalities that gave motivate their feminist organizational activity. It was also this discourse that would later become braided into the very language of the law itself. To be sure, no one can dispute feminist demand for linguistic fairplay, but their intellectual agenda to mangle the language, for example, their search for bizarre of episcene (having but one form to indicate either sex) pronouns is downright separatist and disconcerting too. The sheer logic smashing the patriarchal matrix by railroading new coinages is apt to make the language more risqué than richer. Far from adding charm and variety to English, the feminist formations seem to have made its vocabulary forgettable and reductive with perceived notions of sexuality in the language. Since language is basically a spoken medium, such changes noticeable only in certain kinds of writing are unlikely to be accepted by a wider speech community unless instrumentalities between articulation and reception are forged.

YOUTH FORUM

An Agony Deep for Words

Despite a famished heart, struggle to stand. My anguish, Caused by deep bruises, drooping spirit and an embittered existence. I have neither a brother nor a friend, while death's shadows are hovering around me. From my two eyes, tears relentlessly flow as I look back to the days rolled by. Our leader exhorts us that we are soldiers whose minds should tougher than stone. He directs and we innocently follow his dictates. He reminds us that we are a caravan in desert of sand. The only job the caravan, has at hand, is to protect its guide, come what may. Ours is a way fraught with dangers and vicissitudes. Our mothers' eyes pour blood not tears, for they have lost all their support and are going to lose all that is felt. I am swooning ground seems to slip underneath. Before I fall down, I ask, "Where is our guide?" the echo reverberates the message: March on, knowing fully well that the destination of the caravan is despair and death!!
By: Ali Al- Kaheli

A Tearful Pledge

It might be the voice of anger and vengeance inside me that you hear. I remember all the troubles that I had in the

first years of my life.

I was about three or four years old, when a wild storm struck our life, after the death of my father, to destroy it. I painfully remember the golden prince-like figure took you away of my life forever in that magnificent car you entered with all your will. I ran after you crying, calling you, and I saw you smiling to me for the last time. It is the last smile you gave to me and forever. Then you turned your face against me, continuing your journey ahead. I went to our house, I spent my time alone with the memories of my happy past. I noticed a photo of our little, happy family and then it started to rain very hard. I felt very cold and very hungry, so I slept with my eyes full of tears. The next morning my hunger grew, then I went out walking in the streets glancing listlessly at people of all ages going past me. I saw a man selling bread to people and some men buying bread from him. Then hunger in me grew more than before. I came closer to that man and looked hungrily at him. I thought that he would give me a small piece of bread to eat, and with the innocence of the child, I took a piece of bread because of the hunger, but the man slapped me and took the piece of bread from my palms. I felt very sad and understood from the yelling of the man that I did something very bad, but inside myself I felt that I did

nothing bad. I passed the day with great pain in both my body and my very tender, sensitive soul.

At last the dark came, stars gleamed in the sky, and it rained again.

I breathlessly rushed to you with a hope lurking in my little heart. I was standing at the door of your house waiting for you to come to me and hold me in your arms, but a strange man who did not know, came and stood before me. He was shouting at me, and I looked at you desperately without moving my eyes from your face; but the man continued his shouts at me. He ignored my tears which were like rain rolling down my cheeks, and you kept quiet without any movement as he slapped me. Then I turned back to my house, and stayed at the door, for a while and again I noticed that figure, staring at me like a demon.

I still stood transfixed at the door looking empty at the hard rain which continued to pour. My clothes were very wet. Unable to bear my broken heart, and as a child I cried my heart out, without making any noise.

I got inside the house near the fireplace, I sat down feeling the warmth of the fire. I swore to myself that I would never feel sorry about you.

Sohiur Murad
Level Two,
Department of English,
Faculty of Languages,
Sana'a University.

Inter-College Literary Competitions

Inter College Literary Competitions in English in the following areas (among students of colleges and universities in Yemen) will be held under the aegis of College of Education, Mahweet. The competition will be organized in the following two groups:

Junior Group: graduate level students (level 1 and 2) of any discipline.

Senior group: graduates students (level 3 and 4) of any discipline.

Eligibility: Any bonafide student enrolled in any of the recognized colleges or university departments in the Republic of Yemen.

Areas of competition:

English essays.

English short story.

English poem.

Topics for English Essay Competition:

Senior group: "The Pursuit of Excellence".

Junior group: "Building a prosperous Yemen".

Essays for senior and Junior groups should be within 2000 (two thousands) and 1000 (one thousand) words respectively. Participants are free to choose any theme for short stories and poems.

There is no restriction on participation in more than one area of competition. Any one can participate in any or all of the areas.

Entries should be original creations and should not have been published or submitted for any other competition before. These should be neatly typed in double space on one side of the paper.

Name and other personal details of the participant should not be mentioned anywhere on the body of the entry. However, name, full postal address, name of the participant's college/institution, a certificate from the head of the department/institution about the bonafide status of the student on a separate sheet should be enclosed along with the entry.

The entries will be examined by a panel of judges to be constituted for the purpose. The names of winners will be announced in the newspapers. Winners will be suitable rewarded. All other participants will be awarded merit certificates for participation in the competition.

Last date of receipt of entries: May 7, 2000.

Entries should be sent to:

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu,
Care of The Dean
College of Education
P. O. Box: 36080- Mahweet, Yemen.

إنالله وإنإليه راجعون

بقلوب يملؤها الأسى لفقدان الشهيد الأخ/

ياسر حمود قطينه

نقدم إلى أسرة الفقيه بخالص العزاء والمواساة راجين الله تعالى ان يتغمد الفقيه بواسع رحمته ويلهم اهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان وإنالله وإنإليه

راجعون

الأسيفون:

إدارة وطلبة المدرسة اليمينية الحديثة

الحمد لله على السلامة

لهنء ونيارء من اصماق قلوبنا للأخ/

غانم عبدالله احمد غانم والسيدة

والدنة

بمناسبة العودة من بيت الله الحرام سألين غانمين سائلين المولى عز وجل ان يكتب لهم حجاً مبروراً وسعياً مشكوراً.

المهندون:

أ/ ناصر علي الطويلي
عبدالله، عبدالرحمن ويحيى المعمود
محمد حسين العنسي
احمد عبدالله احمد غانم
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

Sitram Drawing Competition

The drawing of Sitram Pressure Cookers competition took place at Sana'a Trade Center, on March 30, 2000. Congratulations to the winners of Sitram Competition. Names of winners will be published by Yemen Times and Athowrah newspapers during this week. Sitram Company Ltd. congratulates winners and wish them all success.



Nomads in Mareb

By: Hassan Al-Zaidi,
Yemen Times

It is difficult for the nomads to flourish and lead a prosperous life in the absence of the essential factors of living. Illiteracy, poor education, and harsh environment are the main factors that adversely affect their future denying them the benefit of development, guidance, and education.

The harsh conditions under which the nomads are living will not allow them to think how to develop because they are running after the basic requirements for their and their children's lives.

The young and the old people regardless of whether they are educated or not, are forced to indulge in struggle with their tribe if there is any tribal dispute. They are responsible to offer safety to their tribe if there is any external aggression. So how can they develop themselves?

It is better for these nomads to leave their weapons, and go to build their future and develop their lives.

This is the fact affecting nomads in Mareb. Nomads form 70% of the total population of Mareb. There are two groups of nomads in Mareb: those who are still living in their areas inside tents, and are depending on animals and agriculture. Agriculture is limited to saving grass for their animals during the drought season. These nomads live in different areas of the governorate, such as in mountains and valleys. They form 40%

of the total rate of nomads. The other group of nomads is wandering groups. They go to the places that are far from soil areas and full of grass and water in order to graze their animals. This group forms 30% of the total nomad population in Mareb.

Dwelling:
Nomads live in houses that are made from sticks, grass, and pottery. The ceilings of those houses are made of rain-cloth. They also live inside tents. They do not so much care about their dwellings, but about the room for guests. They put their houses near grass and water and close to transportation. During rainfall, nomads move with their animals and live in the mountains caves. When the season of rainfall ends, they come back with their animals to their main places. This group of nomad is called "al-Azeeb".

Duties:
Women folks take care of sheep and goats. Men rarely help women in their duties. In addition to this, women take care



of house and prepare food for their families and guests. Men go to the market to bring provisions and water. None of the nomads works for the state in any public or private company. We find that many people leave their houses in the towns and move to live among nomads habitations, especially when the flood ravages their lands. They lose their main resource and turn to take care of animals as a main resource to ensure their living.

Each family owns at least 25 sheep and goats, but some of them own more than a hundred. So, the average rate is between 25 to 150 sheep and goats. There are six main tribes in Mareb and each tribe has its own tribal boundaries, but nomads can graze their animals in the boundary of the other tribe. This is a good feature of nomads in Mareb because in some other areas there are some tribes who do not allow nomads to go and graze in their boundaries.

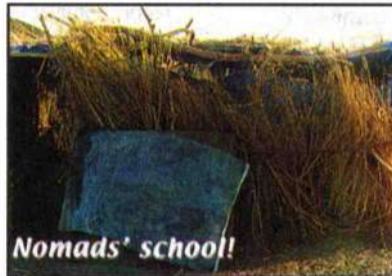
Food Habits of Nomads:
The most favorite food for nomads is roasted pastry. This pastry is put inside ashes till it becomes dry, then they take it and put it inside bowl and mix it together with milk and ghee. They eat this pastry with "Almasoob", mixed with oil and ghee for breakfast and dinner. If there is any guest from outside the tribe, they slaughter sheep or goat.

Education:
Nomads build tent classrooms in order to educate their children. As I reached that class, I found it consisting of 23 boys and girls. This class includes six different levels. Students were sitting on the ground. There was only one teacher for all subjects. When I went to those areas, the teacher was not there, but students were



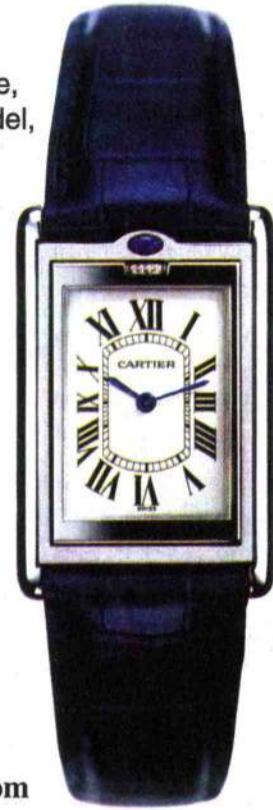
preparing to their examinations. Education is very bad because there are no teachers and no educational facilities. The board is made of wood, covered by black dining cloth. I have been told that teachers who came to that area, could not live with nomads at that environment.

Problems Faced by the Nomads:
Nomads suffer from lack of water. It costs them a lot because they bring it by cars from far off areas. They suffer from epidemic diseases as malaria, communicated by animals milk. In addition, nomads are suffering from different fields of life as economic, social, health fields. Hence, we appeal to the government to pay attention to these nomads and to implement development projects in order to improve their living and give them economic, health and educational awareness.



Cartier

Tank Basculante,
steel, large model,
mechanical
movement with
manual winding
mechanism.



MAM Showroom
Tel 275-145
Saif Bin Ze Yzen St.

Royal
Tel 212875, 212421
Sana'a Trade Center

ABS
اي بي اس
General Agent
P.O.Box : 2165 - Sana'a - Yemen
Al-Ameer St. (Al-Adel St.) North of Al-Kuwait Hospital
Tel : 284576
Telefax : 283293
Email : ymcent@y.net.ye or waleed.ma@hotmail.com

ZUBAYEN TRADING & INDUSTRY COMPANY
Pioneers in Hotels and Hospitals Equipments
Head Office: Sana'a - P. O. Box 2718, Sana'a, Yemen. Tel: 225107/2251057. Fax: 224090
Branch: Aden - P. O. Box 1142, Tel: 205060/1/2 Fax: 205063
E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

FAGOR
Good Design and Experienced Hands are our Motto
We are Specialized in Hospitals, Health Centers, Hotels, Companies, and Palaces Equipment.
High Quality of Kitchens and Laundry Systems.
Do not Worry About Kitchen Equipment, we Have All the Equipment of the central kitchens. We Can Design Your Kitchen Whether it is Big or Small.
We have professional and Qualified Engineers in House Equipment.

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL
CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

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

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

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

روثمان
خفيفة
نكهة المستقبل