

**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) 221223; Taiz: (04) 225383  
Hodeida: (03) 217490; Mukalla: (05) 354844  
Seiyoun: (05) 404288; Ibb: (04) 407418

**C.E.W. Dell**  
No.1 Cooprate 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 1000 Sana'a, Yemen Tel: 249466, Fax: 249736  
E-mail: mens@mid-eastshipping.com

**MIDEAST**  
Shipping, clearing and  
forwarding agents  
Middle East Shipping Company Ltd  
P.O. Box: 12373 - Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel: (9671) 202881, 202914 Fax: (9671) 202883  
E-mail: mens@mid-eastshipping.com  
Web site: www.mideastshipping.com

**National Panasonic**  
Exclusive Sole Agent of National  
Panasonic Technics in Yemen  
**ALFA Co. Ltd.**  
Tel: 214334/5/6 Fax: 207224

**Techman**  
Technology & Management  
Consultant  
1- Quality Management System ISO 9002  
2- Small Business Development  
3- Socio-Economy Studies  
4- Management Developments  
5- Training  
www.techman.com.ye E-mail: techman@y.net.ye  
Tel: 410425 - Fax: 413674 - PO Box: 12077 - Sana'a, Yemen

**ALAMERY**  
العالمري  
Fax: 03 234860  
Showroom phone: 03 246526  
Office phone: 03 253311  
Home: 245234  
Plant Protection Products  
MAIN DISTRIBUTOR  
in Yemen

**CANADA DRY**  
Hodiedah  
**SysSoft**  
حلول متكاملة  
"Multimedia الوسائط المتعددة  
للأنظمة المحاسبية"  
Tel: 413873

**ALSAEED TRADING CO.**  
LEADER OF YEMEN EXPORTS  
Tel: 00967-4-232727  
Fax: 00967-4-233851  
P.O. Box: 5351  
Taiz-Republic of Yemen  
E-mail: alsaheed@y.net.ye

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

	Sana'a-Frankfurt	Frankfurt-Sana'a
Monday	02:10 09:45	14:15 23:35
Thursday	02:10 09:45	14:15 23:35
Friday	02:10 09:45	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

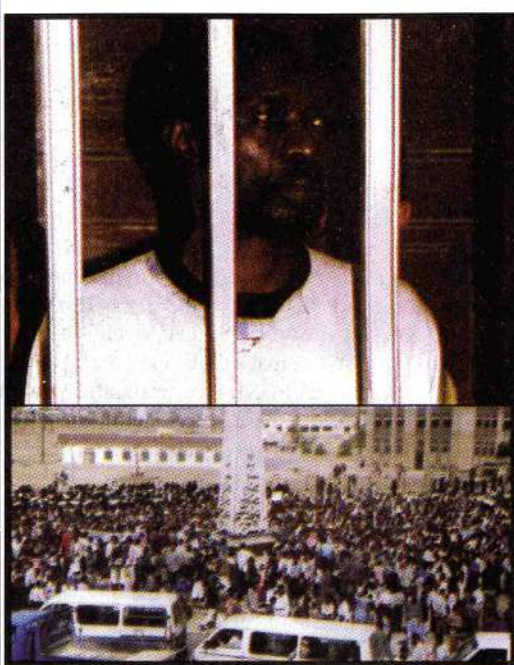
**Continental Airlines**  
Let Continental Airlines take you where  
you want to go. Please contact:  
UNITED TRAVEL, TOURS & CARGO  
Sana'a - Zubairi Street - Tel: 283082, 278668, 272718  
Fax: 278669, 272719 Taiz: Tel: 221520  
P.O. Box: 8038  
E-mail: aloundar-group@y.net.ye

**Yemenia**  
Yemenia  
Y Flight Schedule to destinations within Europe  
Happy to Serve You!  
Sales: 245650 - 204560  
Reservations: 206000  
Suggestion: 204560  
Fax: 204561

	FRANKFURT	PARIS	ROME
FRANKFURT	SAT 0001	TUE 0001	THU 0001
PARIS	SUN 1230	WED 1230	FRI 1100
ROME	SAT 0001	TUE 0001	THU 0001

Monday, 29th May, 2000 - VOL. X • Issue No. 22 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

## ADAM STANDS TRIAL



Mohammed Adam Omar, the prime suspect in the serial murder case was produced before magistrate, Yahia Mohammed Al-Salami on Saturday in the Secretariat Court of Appeal in the presence of advocate Dr. Mohammed Al-Khatib as the defendant's lawyer and advocate Ismael Al-Deilami as the victims families'. He confessed to having killed 16 students, out of whom 8 were university students.

The accused confessed to selling the victims' gold for YR 2 millions by Yasmin Al-Alawadhi who fell in love with him and whom he killed when she told him that she was pregnant. He said that he regretted killing her for he might have had a good relation with her.

More than 5000 students led by Zainab's mother staged a demonstration last Wednesday in front of the Ministry of Interior demanding action against the

University Rector, the dean of the College of Medicine, as well as all those who are involved in the gruesome tragedy.

Primary investigations have confirmed to have recovered 12 bodies out of the 16 victims. In addition they have revealed involvement of 4 accomplices in the crime, 3 of whom are foreigners and one is Yemeni.

Following the angry demonstration of students, Dr. Al-Iryani gave orders to suspend the dean, vice-dean, and all security guards of the college of medicine

Hamdan tribes, to which one of the victims belongs, threatened of taking revenge, demanding the authorities concerned that the accused, as well as his accomplices be punished by the same way the victims were killed.

All student sectors condemned the crime and appealed to President Saleh to interfere to set the University in the right path.

The second session in the Secretariat Court of Appeal is scheduled to be held today.

**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: 1-416323  
Fax: 1-415488  
E-mail: amtc@y.net.ye

### 22 MAY CELEBRATIONS So Far, So Good

The observance of the 10th anniversary of reunification celebration last monday was, in the true sense of the word, "excellent".

The celebration started minutes after the arrival of President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the parade ground. Prime Minister Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani then gave a welcome speech to the guests saying Yemen was "beginning the new era relying on democracy."

The parade began after a start signal was given by President Saleh, in an atmosphere full of curiosity and anxiety. An estimated 100,000 persons participated in the parade. This number includes uniformed boys carrying bright flags, girls at the age of unification (10 years old) carrying all sorts of colorful objects, and most important of all, members of the army. However, now that celebrations are over, life seems to have gone back to normal, and everyone should be ready to go back to work as usual.

### President Saleh to Al-Jazeera "I will Visit Saudi Arabia for Border Talks"

In a live interview on Saturday with Qatar-based Jazeera Satellite Channel, President Saleh answered several questions about various topics including reconciliation with dissidents abroad, Yemeni-Saudi border dispute, freedom of press, and other issues.

President Saleh started by congratulating the Lebanese government and people on the occasion of liberating their land from Israeli occupation. "It is a delight for me to congratulate you all, in my name and on behalf of the Yemeni people on this occasion" he said in the interview.



**LATE NEWS**  
**A FRESH PLIGHT FOR YEMEN!**  
News agencies have carried reports yesterday that Eritrean refugees began arriving at the western coasts of Yemen. Reports say hundreds of Eritreans, fleeing cauldron of the ongoing Eritrean-Ethiopian war, have sought refuge at the Yemeni western ports on the Red Sea. The exact number of the refugees, which is expected to rise, is not known yet.

In a surprise statement, President Saleh declared that he would be paying Saudi Arabia a visit soon to hold vital discussions about the long-running border dispute between the two countries, and that he was optimistic to arrive at a permanent and justified solution to the problem.

**LE TEMPS CHANEL**  
**MAM Showroom**  
Tel 275-144  
Saif Bin Ze Yzen St.

**Royal**  
Tel 212875, 212421  
Sana'a Trade Center

### The Republic of Yemen Greets Lebanese People on Liberation Day

In a telephone conversation with Lebanese President Amin Lahud, President Saleh personally congratulated the Lebanese President and people on the historic day of the liberation of the Lebanese South that had been occupied for more than twenty two years.

President Saleh specifically appreciated the efforts of Hizbullah, the Lebanese Islamist Resistance, which were the major factor behind the withdrawal of Israeli troops, as it caused Israel a lot of damage through organized Katyosha missile attacks. Hence, the Lebanese government has declared the 25 of May of every year a national holiday, as it has become the liberation day

of Lebanon from Israeli occupation. It is indeed a day on which one of the Arabs' most important goals has been achieved. As Yemen Times, we also would like to extend our heartfelt congratulations to the Lebanese people, through the Lebanese Embassy in Sanaa on this glorious and historic occasion.

### Commemoration of Dr. Saqqaf

This week, one year ago, on 2nd of June 1999, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Founder of Yemen Times died in a traffic accident in Hadda Street. On the occasion of his first death anniversary, Yemen Times is organizing a commemoration ceremony on Saturday, 3rd of June 2000, in remembrance of his role in founding Yemen

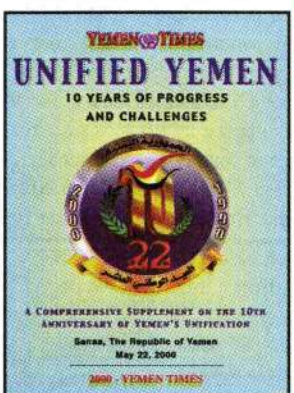
Times, in championing human rights, civil society, economy, and in many other fields. The commemoration is planned to take place in the Police Academy Club. During the ceremony, some friends and relatives of Dr. Saqqaf will be participating through speeches and poems as a tribute to his great past and achievements. The invitation is open to all who want to attend. YT will be dedicating next issue to Dr. Saqqaf's memory.



### TREMENDOUS AND ANTICIPATED SUCCESS OF YT UNITY SUPPLEMENT

"This shows that the private sector is very active in publication of extra high quality material" is what an important delegate said about YT Unity Supplement while reviewing it during the celebrations ceremonies.

Indeed, the YT Unity Supplement was a major and one of the most significant publications that was distributed to all delegates at their residents, at their hotel rooms, at their ceremony lounges, and even at the parade ground. It carried a lot of information about the background of unity, the achievements, and challenges of 10 years of united Yemen.



On the other hand, all the advertisers in the supplement expressed their great satisfaction and happiness with the quality, layout, and distribution of the supplement. We, as Yemen Times, concentrated on bringing a publication that could be read by all delegates, local and foreign, and making it as informative and of as high quality as possible, and we succeeded.

In addition to its distribution to the mentioned areas, the supplement was distributed today to all bookstores and newsstands to cover all sectors of the community. Since it was mainly distributed to the guests and subscribers last week, this week we distribute it as a pull-out with the newspaper at bookstores and newsstands.

**Start your weekend every Wednesday at Sana'a Trade Center !!**

- Valuable prizes draw
- Music bands
- Acrobat
- Children playground.

(Effected from 1/6/00)

**main sponsor**  
**yemenia**

**SUZUKI GENERATORS**

**SV4000P** **SVW140**

**Suzuki Yemen** (Member of Bamarouf Group)  
Head Quarter: Al-Minhah Road, Shelkh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

**This space is for your AD**  
For further details contact  
**HAMS**  
Advertising & Marketing  
Tel.: 240 455 / 245 034 Fax: 240 460 email: HAMS@Y.NET.YE P. Box: 19038, Sana'a, Yemen.



**Ali Nasser: Unity Safeguarded by All Political Forces**

Former president of Yemen Ali Nasser Mohammed considers the Yemeni unity as "An essential constant that must govern our vision and action for there is no alternative for the unity but dissension, fragmentation and regret."

In an interview to the London-based Al-Hayat daily he has criticized the "socialists" calls for secessionism along with criticizing the situation in Yemen as suffering from corruption, security failure and instigation of vengeance and conflicts. He has called for adopting an integrated strategic vision and comprehensive development program where all various forces would take part. He also calls for a strong state capable of restoring hope and putting an end to "the feelings of frustration overshadowing the citizens in all governorates." Mr Mohammed thinks all that as a product of the absence of full vision of reform and development and that the situation needs "a serious and courageous stand to rectify the failure and draw up a program shared by all for the sake of preserving Yemen through a dialogue including all political and social forces to reach common denominators and visions enhancing structure of the national unity and safeguarding it."

**General Anthony C. Zinni Visits Yemen**

A press release by the US embassy in Sana'a on May 27 confirmed that General Anthony C. Zinni, Commander in Chief, US Central Command, was paying an official visit to Yemen, May 28.

During his visit he would call on Yemen's senior officials to review areas of military cooperation. Yemen's progress towards democracy, its human rights initiatives, economic reform program and responsible international policies have led to increasing cooperation between Yemen and the United States. The developing ties between the U.S. and Yemeni military are part of the two countries overall efforts to strengthen bilateral relations.

General Zinni is retiring from the service and is making a final visit to bid farewell to Yemen, and express his appreciation for the high level of cooperation he has enjoyed.

**Health Ministry Drug Stores on Fire**

A fire erupted in the health ministry drug stores last week. Four civil defense workers had suffered from suffocation and were rushed to hospital for treatment.

The fire devoured large quantity of medicines, the loss of which is estimated at YR 3 million in addition to material damage.

Yemen Times learned from ministry sources that the fire started first in a hangar of wood used in construction of the fourth floor of an additional building next to the ministry. Putting out the fire took a long time because firemen were not able to get in and use the fire extinguishers because of fierceness of fire.

**"Al-Quds Al-Arabi" Correspondent Harassed**

Al-Quds Al-Arabi correspondent in Yemen, Khalid Al-Hamadi was detained last

Wednesday 24 May 2000 by the Secretariat Criminal Investigation officers for an hour when he was photographing the demonstration of Sana'a university students protesting Mohammed Adam's crimes, a Sudanese national used to work at Sana'a university as a morgue assistant who committed 16 crimes of killing, raping and mutilating their bodies.

In his statement, Al-Hamadi said that his camera worth \$ 800 was broken by criminal investigation's officers when they angrily and negligently grabbed it from his hand and tried to take the film out of it by force.

Al-Hamadi also said that he went to demonstration site assembled in front of the premier-ship in Sana'a. He tried to take some photos. However, he was attacked by security men who prevented him from doing so, trying to take his camera. A political security officer present at the site interfered and calmed things down, advising him not to take pictures until he got permission. After half an hour, he received an official permission from the Ministry of Information. When he started to take some pictures, he was again attacked by officers from the criminal investigation office who took his camera.

**Yemeni Psychotherapists Conclude Meeting**

The first consultative meetings of Yemeni psychotherapists are to be concluded today. The meeting has been sponsored by Health Education Centre in coordination with the World Bank and the National Insurance Company. Over three days the conferees have discussed a number of working papers presented by physicians and researchers specialized in psychotherapy. Discussions have been subdivided into many premises dealing with psychotherapy, qualification of relevant cadres, preventive health and health care, the role of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in this field. The meetings were attended by representatives of the public and private sectors, international organizations and a number of specialists.

**Free Market in Sana'a International Airport**

Under patronage of Minister of Transport and Minister of Supply and Trade, Al-Shoa'a Trade Corporation inaugurated the Free Market in Sana'a International Airport.

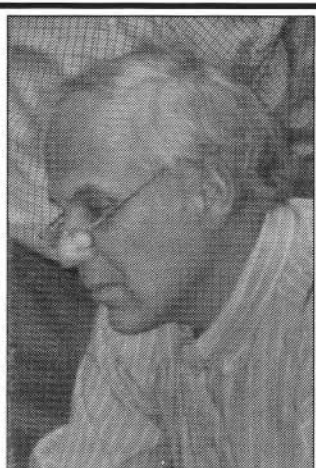


"This Free Market supplies all that travelers need," said Mr. Ali M. Ismail, General

Manager of Al-Shoa'a Trade Corporation, "The prices are tempting and compete with those of Dubai Free Market."

The inauguration ceremony, which coincided with May 22 celebrations, was attended by Mr. Ali Al-Sayaki, Deputy Minister of Supply and Trade, Mr. Abdul Hameed Al-Hadi, Ministry of Transport Undersecretary, Mr. Hussein Al-

neurosurgery. The team has conducted 37 operations in the field of malformation, congenital deformity and neurosurgery. In addition, it has performed medical examinations to more than 50 cases. On the second week of the program, the whole team transferred its work to Al-Sabeen hospital in Sana'a in which it has conducted a number of operations. It is to be noted that the medical team arrived the country on the first of April and left on the 15th. This is the sixth visit of the team led by professor Egmond to Yemen. During its stay in Yemen, the team has conducted 960 of deformity and malformation surgeries arising from burns.



Sayaki, Deputy Director of the Civil Aviation General Authority as well as Sana'a Airport Director and other dignitaries and officials. A full detailed reportage covering this subject will be published next week.

**Amodi Plaza 2000 Hotel Inaugurated**

Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim, governor of Aden and Mr. Ali Al-Imad, General Manager of tourism in Aden opened Amodi Plaza 2000 hotel on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Yemen's unity.

The main purpose of inaugurating this hotel is to develop tourism industry in Aden. It contains single-bed and double-bed rooms and royal suites, wedding halls, conference halls and a restaurant with different kinds of meals. In addition to this, the hotel has special sections for businessmen which enable them to do their businesses through Internet.

**Yemen invitation for the FFPLA**

Dr. Abdul Wahab Al-Rawhani, chairman of Culture, Information and Tourism in Yemen parliament, extends Yemen's invitation to the delegates to hold the Fourth Forum of World Tourism Organization in Sana'a, Yemen. He shed light on the deep rooted civilization of Yemen and the magnificent wonders of nature which will certainly impress all.

**Yemeni Citizens Deported From Saudi Arabia**

More than 343 Yemeni citizens were forcibly

deported from Saudi Arabia

on the eve of May 22-

the 10th anniversary of Yemen

Unity. Saudi authorities

requested Aden International

Airport to send Yemeni air-

planes to take the deportees.

When the Yemeni airplanes

arrived, Yemenis were harsh-

ly boarded. The first plane

carried 105 passengers; the

second 121, the third 117 and

the fourth carried an

unknown number of citizens

to Al-Rayyan, Hadramout.

"The citizens who arrived at

the airport were in terrible

conditions," said the

Security Official in Aden

Airport, "They were very

hungry because they had had

only one meal after their

arrest". He also added: "The

citizens told us that they

were arbitrarily arrested

from streets and mosques

then detained until they were

forcibly taken to the airport"

We really do feel sorry that

this takes place on the eve of

celebrating our Unity anniver-

sary. We feel surprised at the

news that another 1200

Yemenis are intended to be

deported from Saudi Arabia in

the near future.

**Oil Pipeline Pierced, Again**

The technical team could control the explosion that occurred in the oil pipe, on Monday 22nd of May at Sofal Moor, Khawlan area. It is 90 Km away from the east of Sana'a, extending from Safer field to Ras Essa in the Red Sea. It was done by some antisocial elements in the area. It is worth mentioning that this explosion is no. 16, which happened in this area till date. The explosions caused a huge depletion of oil creating a massive oil slick and affecting the environment and nearby farms.

The first explosion occurred in July 1993. It was caused by unidentified groups for unknown motives.

There were 37 explosions which occurred at the beginning of 1998, especially after the declaration of prices increase by the government. These started in Mareb and extended to Yamanya area in Khawlan, Sana'a governorate. Most of these explosions are concentrated on the pipe line that links Sana'a with Mareb, 150 Km.

According to reliable sources the total damage caused due to those explosions was around US\$ 9,200,000. Those groups responsible for these explosions are from the neighboring areas. They claim that they resort to all these subversive acts to exert pressure on the government to employ their sons in the oil companies operating in their areas. In addition, they have some demands to be met and projects to be carried out. They say that this is the only way through which they can fulfill

their demands.

Tribal sources pointed out that these explosions which have intensified since 1998 are politically motivated. But in fact it is an outlet of the tribes vengeance against the government. They feel that they are deprived of the projects which should legitimately be implemented in their areas. Furthermore, they believe that there is no justice in allocating projects. Others see that these explosions resulted by internal conflicts among tribes. The state, however, sees some internal and external forces at work behind these incidents.

Officials in the state call sheikhs of those groups to come for a negotiated settlement with the government, but we do not foresee any solutions for these problems. The military forces that have been sent to those areas could not safeguard oil pipes. The total financial damages involved in the loss and cost of damaged oil pipes amounts to millions of dollars. This damage is more than the amount that would be required for implementing the developmental projects in those areas. There must be insightful solutions to the problems in the national interest. The state must curb the acts of sabotage.

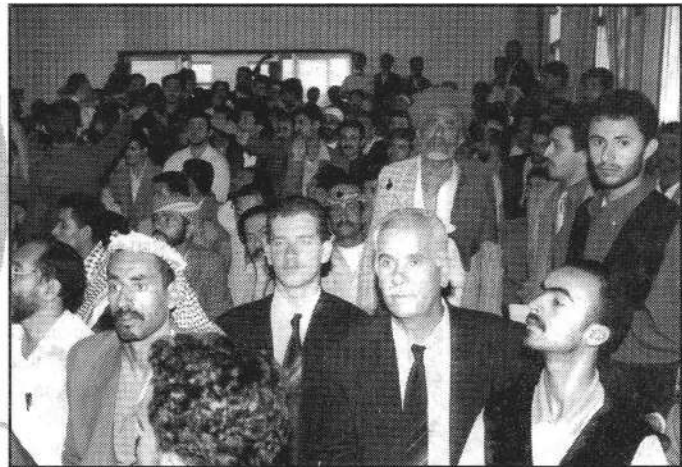
The only ones who gain from these acts are sheikhs who get the benefit of meeting the military leaders of the state and saboteurs of oil pipes. But the ultimate losers of all these things are the citizens.

**Continued from page 1****Adam Stands Trial**

On Sunday morning around 10,000 university students staged a silent demonstration headed for Presidency Office. The demonstrators demanded that Adam's accomplices be revealed and stand trial. The demonstration was accompanied by strict security measure in precaution of any incidents.

On the other hand, chairman of Labor Trade Union at Sana'a University, the chairman of General Union of Yemeni Laborers Association, held Mohammed Ahmad Al-Jonaid, Minister of Civil Service, partially responsible for the Medical Faculty crimes.

Mr. Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi said in a statement that the minister had refused earlier on 24.12.1991 instructions of the President to consider dispensing allowances and incentives for university technicians so as to give them the opportunity to replace their foreign counterparts. He added that the minister has personally refused to sign the decree of the ministry of civil



minister responded positively to these decrees and reports, there would not have been such crimes", he said.

Further details on Page 7

**Ambassador Robert Pelletreau Holds a Press Conference at the US Embassy****Hisham Al-Qubati**

Ambassador Robert H. Pelletreau, former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, 1994-1997

arrived in Sana'a on Monday May 22, as the official representative of the United States Government to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Yemen Unity.

During his official visit to Yemen, Mr. Pelletreau called on PM, Dr. Al-Iryani and a number of ministers and heard from them of the many achievements that have taken place recently in Yemen and of their plans for further development in so many fields. In addition, he held a press conference on Wednesday 24 at the American Embassy in which he expressed his happiness to be the representative of the US to the 10th anniversary of Yemen unity and to hand over a letter to President Ali Abdullah Saleh from President Clinton.

Mr. Pelletreau said that he was impressed by the number of international delegations which were present and the excellent organization which the government of Yemen demonstrated throughout the entire ceremony. He also expressed the United States' support to Yemen in various fields. "The United States supports the Unity of Yemen as the best way to ensure peace and security in the region. The United States supports the peaceful resolution of outstanding border disputes. The United States supports democracy in Yemen. The United States supports the efforts which the government of Yemen is making to confront the challenges of development and especially the economic reform program of the government, the close-working relationship with the World Bank, the preparations which are being made for negotiations to join the World Trade



Organization, and the new emphasis which is being placed on the private sector," he said.

In response to the YT's questions Mr. Pelletreau refuted reports of vested American military interests in Yemen. He said that the US occasionally had visits to Yemen and had a program of cooperation which was primarily in the field of demining, humanitarian donations in addition to having a training program for officers of the Yemeni Armed forces to receive training in the US.

On the subject of an American anti-terrorism training facility in Sana'a, he said that terrorism was one of the subjects discussed when President Saleh was in the US and it was agreed that there was the possibility of improving cooperation between the two countries in that domain. "We will continue to consider ways to improve our cooperation," he added.

About the border dispute between Yemen and Saudi Arabia he said that the US supported a peaceful resolution of border disputes. He further, said that he was impressed with the size and importance of the delegation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, hoping that it would signal a recognition on both sides that more progress needed to be made

faster to resolve the border dispute.

Regarding press freedom he said that the US supported the freedom of the press. At the same time he indicated that the press on its side must play its role responsibly and in a professional manner so that the press is a source of true information and genuine problem opinion expressed by its own editorial board.

When asked about the Yemeni government's refutation of 80% of the States Department human rights report, Mr. Pelletreau said that the US took great care in the preparation of the human rights reports. However, he said that no government in the world would agree 100% with the human rights report in their countries.

On the other hand, he said that the US supported reconciliation and that the US would support the participation of all political parties, those who do not espouse violence. "All such parties, it seems to me, should participate in national elections. Not just a right of the parties, but a duty," he said. About the parties outside Yemen he said that there should be ways that they could eventually return and participate. However, he said that it was a decision that the Yemeni people themselves must make, the Yemeni government must make.

**Continued from Page 1:****President Saleh to Al-Jazeera**

In response to a questions about court cases raised against newspapers, resulting in some cases to their closure or suspension, president Saleh said that even though the government tolerates most of the critical articles that target corruption, security, and other social and political issues, but it never tolerates articles that harm the national interest.

He stressed on the importance to stop any writer or article that are against national unity and issues of national uncompromising values. In such cases, he emphasized the necessity to react

swiftly and punish whoever violates these terms using the law of publication and press.

In regards to a question about whether the strong and huge military parade is a message to any local or regional identity, he explained that such parades happen everywhere, and there is no intention to threaten or send a message to anyone by doing so.

In one of the most important questions of the interview about Israeli visits to Yemen, President Saleh confirmed the cancellation of future Israeli visits to Yemen accusing Israel of trying to split the Arab world.

"After the clamor that happened and was developed by the Israelis themselves — who wanted to exploit (the situation) and split the Arab ranks and Yemen's national unity — I cancelled this facility," the president said to Al-Jazeera satellite. After the arrival of the 12 Israelis to

Yemen a few months ago, several strong responses locally and internationally were raised against the visits.

Officially, two groups of Israeli Jews had been confirmed to have visited Yemen with documents issued by Yemeni Embassies abroad. On the other hand, local tour agencies reported the arrival of five groups.

The cancellation of these visits is seen by some analysts as a victory of the opposition's demands of stopping these visits, which was then said to be "driven by US power. But the government for more than once, said it would not normalize ties with Israel before a full Middle East peace agreement.

"We will not accept Israeli tourism whatever the situation," Saleh told Al-Jazeera but stressed that the original intention was to allow these originally Yemeni Jews to visit their homeland, which they left after 1948. But he did ensure that Yemen would support any effort towards a lasting and comprehensive peace with Israel that grants the rights of Palestinians to have their own state.

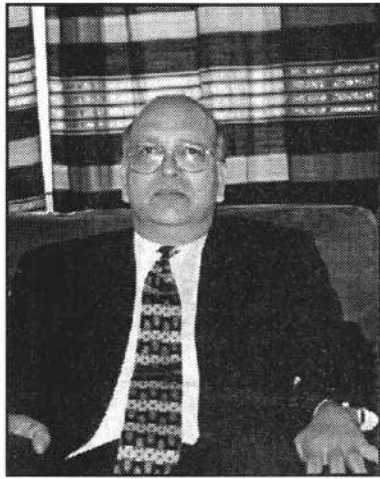
**Correction**

An error occurred in the title of Mr. Abdulrahman Mohamed Al-Kuhali in the Unified Yemen supplement published last week. Mr. Al-Kuhali is actually the Chairman and GM of the National Bank of Yemen and not as mentioned in the supplement (not the Vice Manager of the Board of Directors of the NBY). Our apologies...



**Mr. Prem Garg to Yemen Times:****“WB-Yemen Dialogue of the Past Few Years Has Been Very Constructive and Very Cooperative.”**

The World Bank is playing an essential role in monitoring the implementation of the economic reforms program in Yemen. It is very close to the Yemeni government and has been providing the support as well as the consultancy to help Yemen improve its economy. Mr. Prem Garg, Director of the Quality Assurance Group in the World Bank, came to Yemen on 12/5/2000 to review the projects financed by the World Bank, listen to the beneficiaries and agencies implementing those projects so as to find out how the bank can do its job better and how it can be of more help. Tawfeek Al-Shara'abi of the Yemen Times met with him and filed the following interview:



labeled as the best professional advice. Besides, these projects are designed in a way that they have the greatest impact in eliminating poverty and promoting the economic development of these countries.

**Q:** Would you please shed some light on the presentation conducted by the World Bank?

**A:** The presentation was indeed to show what can be presented and recommended by the WB in order to provide better quality services to our borrowers and to the beneficiaries of the project funded by Bank. We are very keen that the facilities we provide be

**Q:** How do you assess Yemen's drive in implementing these reforms?

**A:** I think that Yemen faces some very major challenges; but in the past three or four years the government has been dealing with them pretty well. Lots of progress has been made in stabilizing the economy and putting it in a more sustainable foothold.

The implementation of the portfolio of the bank financed project has actually improved tremendously. Yemen used to be one of the most risky countries portfolios. But it is now among the best ones. We are quite gratified with all the progress that has been made in speeding up the implementation base.

**Q:** What are the steps to be followed by the Yemeni government to overcome the economic crisis?

**A:** Yemen has already taken very important steps in terms of reforming its economy. Obviously, in the short-run, some of these steps may have an adverse impact on some segments of the society. However, in the long-run they will be helpful. If these steps were not taken, the situation would be even worse. But probably many of the reforms in the economic side have not been implemented. The biggest of such reforms pertains to reforming the public services in terms of staffing of the civil services, ministries and improving the governance by promoting incentives in these ministries so as to get more qualified and truly motivated staff.

**Q:** What are the future prospects of

these reforms in Yemen?

**A:** While there has been lots of improvement, this is not a reason to become complacent and stop working. That is so because the challenges that this country faces are a lot; high population, lots of unemployment, lots of illiteracy, need to achieve substantial improvement in health care, social services, water supply and sanitation, and so forth. There are lots of urgent needs to be addressed. But the resources are limited. Therefore, we are trying to work with the Yemeni government to be as much helpful as possible.

**Q:** Have the Yemeni government failed to meet any of the recommendations of the World Bank?

**A:** Well, it was an ongoing partnership. Of course between the two groups, there are some occasions when they discussed how the Yemeni government performed and whether it conducted itself properly or not. But I would say that our dialogues during the past few years have been very constructive and very cooperative.

**Q:** How do you assess the outcome of your visit?

**A:** During the past four days I've met

**Governor of Hadramout, Mr. Saleh Obad Al-Khawlani to YT:****“The industrial sector has been most promising in attracting investment.”**

Saleh Mohammed Al-Basha  
Yemen Times  
Hadramout

Hadramout is considered the largest governorate in the country. It occupies about 30% of the total area of Yemen. It consists of two main parts. The first part is located on the Arab Sea coast. The second part is extended to the Empty Quarter desert. Hadramout is full of natural scenery, oil, fish, tourism potential and agricultural resources. These resources are the main contributors to the economy in the governorate. Oil production in Hadramout is more than 250 barrels a day. There are a lot of national and foreign oil companies engaged in drilling. Furthermore, Hadramout has many beautiful and charming landmarks.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Reunification of Yemen, Yemen Times met Mr. Saleh Obad Al-Khawlani, governor of Hadramout to know more about the new achievements and projects in the Governorate during the first decade:

**Q:** As it is known, Hadramout forms 30% of the total land area of Yemen. There have been demands to divide the governorate into two governorates. Has this demand been withdrawn?

**A:** In fact the government has done a lot to put an end to such agitations. Hadramout valley has given all the minimum facilities to its people. The governorate offices and corporations also enjoy a lot of autonomy. Regarding division, I think that there is a committee in Sana'a which is looking into different aspects of this issue. The decision regarding division is in the hands of the political leadership.

**Q:** What are the projects initiated and completed in the governorate during the first decade of the Unity?

**A:** The governorate has mounted some major projects. Some of these projects are Mukala water project, Tareem water project, and Al-Rayan with a generation capacity of 40 MW of the power. The last project is being implemented through the cooperation of the Dutch government. 40% of the expenses of the project is borne by the Yemeni government and 60% by the Dutch government. In Hadramout valley a new project for generation of

electricity will be launched during the celebrations of the Unification day. There are a lot of generators proposed to be installed in the rural areas.

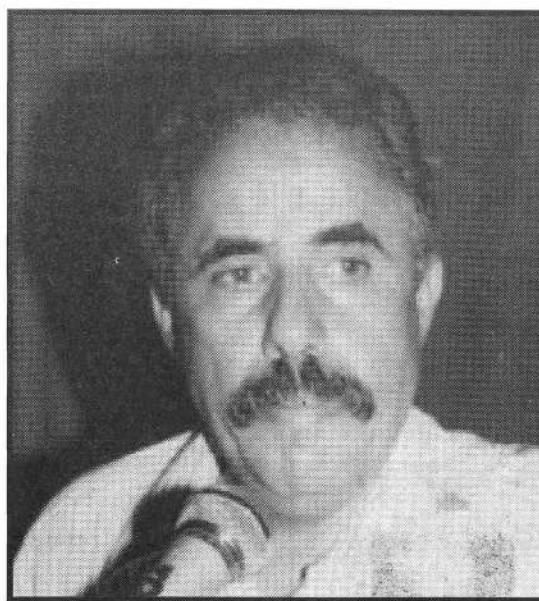
Regarding the Mukala Pure Water Project, it is being implemented at a cost of \$28 million. It is mounted by the collaboration of the World Bank, Arabic Fund and the government. In addition to this, there are projects (in the rural areas) which are being implemented like Assadadah project in Hajer district and Raidah in Ghail Bin Yameen. These projects involving \$20 million were donated by the Japanese government. The Tareem project was completed last year at a cost of \$16 million. It was a joint venture by the World Bank and the Yemen government.

In the field of telecommunication, Hadramout is supposed to be the most leading governorate. As far as education is concerned, tens of primary and high schools have been built in the city. An amount of YR 2 billion was spent in implementing the educational projects. These include buildings for the University of Hadramout. During the four years of its establishment, it has nine constituent colleges. An agreement has been signed with the Islamic Bank for a loan to build the Engineering Faculty. In the field of tourism, there are over 90 tourist establishments. One of them is Holiday Inn, which will be inaugurated in the near future. Regarding fisheries, many projects have been implemented for the welfare of fishermen. These projects cost about \$12 million. They were donated by the European Union. With the collaboration of the French government Kwaizi Tuna Factory will be modernized and expanded.

In the field of transportation, there are a number of projects including Mukala- Saewoon, Saewoon- Tareem, Saffer- Hadramout, Al-Mashhad-Daw'an highways. So, the governorate has witnessed remarkable development and improvement in all fields.

**Q:** In the field of oil production, what are the companies that have started exporting oil, and what is the volume of oil production recently. How many companies are working in the governorate in the field of oil and minerals drilling?

**A:** The companies that have started exporting oil are Canadian Oxy and Total. Canadian Oxy started exporting in 1993. It produces around 230 thou-



sand barrels a day. The Total company started exporting last year. It produces between 25- 28 thousand barrels a day. There are ten oil companies from America, Canada, Hungary, China, Indonesia and Norway engaged in drilling in the different areas of the governorate. In the field of minerals,

the achievement is not so significant. Two companies applied for the grant of license to drill minerals, but later on withdrew their plans.

**Q:** How do you evaluate the quantum of investment in the governorate. It seems that all investments are concentrated on lands. In your point of view, what are the most fruitful areas for investments?

**A:** In fact, the industrial sector has been most promising in attracting investment. Hael Saeed Companies, Al-Mihdar companies and other investors have floated a number of industrial projects. Those projects involve manufactures of lubricants, food and rubber industries. In addition, there are two factories for pro-

cessing tuna and sardine which will be inaugurated in next September. The total volume of investment is between \$9- 10 million.

I think that all the projects in this sector are fruitful. Every investor has to prepare feasibility study for his projects. But I hope that the general investment authority should prepare a comprehensive study for the prospective agencies investors like other world investment.

**Q:** What is the activity of the opposition parties?

**A:** Well, I think having the opposition is a normal phenomenon in the context of political pluralism in our country. So, this phenomenon is not peculiar to Hadramout alone, but is spread all over the Yemeni political arena. We have to accept opposition because it is the other face of the democracy. Without opposition, there is no meaning of political pluralism. We are not worried about the activities of the opposition in Hadramout. As a matter of fact we work to expand its activities as per the provision of the constitution. The Opposition has the constitutional right to criticize the government or the economic and administrative

policies of the authorities.

**Q:** Your decision concerning returning nationalized buildings to their owners and to give suitable compensation was appreciated by people in Hadramout. However, some of the baseless propaganda relating to this decision disturbed many people. Do you have any new way to solve these problems?

**A:** I think this decision did not affect any one adversely. According to the constitution, owners should be given their right. We decided to compensate the affected people to avoid more social problems and succeeded to a large extent. There were many people who got some compensation. I do not have any problems or complaints from the side of the beneficiaries, except only some minor problems. We try to give beneficiaries more time to allay complications.

**Q:** Any last word?

**A:** I present my congratulations to president Ali Abdullah Saleh on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the unity. I also thank Yemen Times for doing this interview. I wish all success for this newspaper.

**Vacancy Announcement****EDUCATION SECRETARY**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites all candidates to apply for the position of Secretary (Education) based in Sana'a to undertake the following tasks. Duties include working under the supervision of the International Project Officer (Education).

1. Provide secretarial support to the Project Officers (Education) insuring the smooth and efficient flow of information to and from the section.
2. Prepare all the reports, monitoring forms etc... for the Education section using word processor.
3. Screen all the telephone calls for the Education section and obtains connections to outside agencies and government departments.
4. File and retrieve letters/report/document for the International Project Officer and National Project Officer (Education) and, when required, reproduce documents using the office photocopier.
5. Prepare Supply/Cash requisition related to Education using PROMS system on the office computer.
6. Translate letters/documents from Arabic to English and vice-versa. Act as interpreter in meeting when required.
7. Maintain a calendar of appointments and meetings for the Project Officers. Arrange meetings and appointments.
8. Prepare faxes for transmission from the Education Section.
9. Undertake any other duties as requested.

**QUALIFICATIONS**

1. Completion of Secondary Education required.
2. Knowledge of the operation of CC: Mail and fax machine and interest in Educational matters would be an advantage.
3. The post requires the use of computer software packages-windows etc.
4. The incumbent will be expected to speak, type and write English and Arabic languages to a high standard.
5. At least three years working experience as a secretary is required.

The deadline is June 8, 2000. If you the necessary qualifications and background for the above assignment, we would like you to submit your curriculum vitae with a brief covering letter expressing your desire to be considered to:

The Operations Officer  
UNICEF, PO Box 725  
Sana'a

with some Yemeni officials as well as ministers here in Sana'a and on the fields that I visited. I also had the opportunity to visit a number of project agencies and project sites including projects in Sana'a, Sayoon and in Mokalah.

I think comparing the present state to

**HURRY!****HURRY!****HURRY!****YOUR SPECIAL OFFER!****AT THE TAJ SHEBA FITNESS CENTRE****HAVE A RELAXING BODY MASSAGE AND****USE OUR HEALTH CLUB COMPLETELY FREE OF CHARGE****(STEAM, SAUNA, JACUZZI, GYMNASIUM, AND SWIMMING POOL)****OFFER VALID UPTO 31ST JULY 2000**

FOR ENQUIRIES AND APPOINTMENT  
PLEASE CONTACT THE FITNESS CENTER  
TEL :272372 EXT(137/148)





## Visions are Contagious TESOL 2000

### Yemen National TESOL Conference

By Marie Hurlburt,  
Chief Coordinator/  
Committee Head

On November 13th-15th, at the Movenpick/Aden Hotel in Aden, there will be a TESOL Conference that is sponsored by the British Council, American Embassy, and the Yemen Ministry of Education.

There will be keynote speakers from the USA, UK, and the Gulf States as well as well known publishers. We will also have the British and American Ambassadors at the opening reception. There will be over 60 workshops, during the conference, where Yemen teachers/educators will be trained in the latest English teaching methods and techniques. Experts in the field, both Yemeni and foreign, will present papers and research on the most effective ways to teach English to people of all ages, and address specific issues pertaining to Yemen. We will have educators present from both public and private primary schools, colleges, and language institutes.

This project is the result of one man's vision. That man is the former Director of the British Council, Brendan McSharry. He visited many Yemeni schools during his five-year tenure and realized that effective English acquisition is vital for the new generation of Yemeni people, if they are going to move effec-

tively into the global economy. He decided to act on his vision and he contacted Chris Eccel, PAO at the American Embassy, to ask if they could share mutually in the formation of a TESOL conference and a new National TESOL organization to be formed during the conference. These men put up over \$10,000 out of their budgets to launch the conference. They then met with the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Majeed Ghanem, and were given his full endorsement. He has graciously assumed the role of Conference Chairman.

I arrived in early September 1999, as an English Teaching Fellow, granted by a program sponsored by the US State Department. My host institution is YALI and I was recruited, to teach, train, and advise at YALI, but work as Coordinator for the Conference. So you can see this is a project that has been in the planning for a long time.

Our first step was to involve as many Yemeni educators as we could, so we formed a committee. This is not a committee that sits around and discusses problems, we could spend many fruitless hours doing that, but this is a committee that has caught the vision and is working hard on solutions to the problems of teaching English in Yemen. We meet every two weeks and give reports on what has been accomplished, so it is a committee with accountability

and commitment. People on the committee are not paid to be there. They freely give of their time and talent. We have a well-rounded committee with people from the private sector, private schools, the British Council and the American Embassy. Dr. Majeed Ghanem and Mahmoud Saeed, from the Ministry of Education are committee members and attend regularly. They are supportive to the committee members. John Scacco, the Director of YALI, is helping us recruit our keynote speakers and has graciously released me from my duties at YALI to work full-time on the conference.

Brendan felt it was very important to involve the private business sector. So I am currently involved with recruiting sponsors from the business community who will financially support this endeavor and also keep this project accountable. It has been my privilege to meet some of the most wonderful, professional, and caring business people that Yemen has to offer. They are General or Country Managers who represent our current primary sponsors and are from companies like: Pizza Hut, P&G, Clorox, YCIC, Yemen Co. for Pkg. Material, Graphics Int. Press, Yemenia Airlines, Yemen Times, Movenpick Hotel. The thing that impressed me the most was that these men truly care about the conference's vision and want not only excellent English education but overall excellent education, in Yemen. They have shared their concerns and their hopes for the future in regard to their own

children's future education here. The people I have met have been mostly from Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. I hope to increase my contacts to every province in Yemen as I solicit more business sponsorship. A General manager, who is from Egypt, is concerned about English education, in Yemen, and spoke to me about having no problem finding talented people to fill positions in his company but that their poor English ability is a liability in their overall performance. All these business leaders speak excellent English and know the important role English plays today if one is to be successful, especially in international business and the educational field.

Our logo is the famous Yemen Shahara Bridge and our slogan says, "English Bridges the Gap." English has already bridged the gap in bringing together so many people, from different backgrounds, cultures, and countries, which share a common commitment to higher standards of English teaching, in Yemen. Many of us have caught the vision and share Brendan's vision and that is why I say it is contagious. I hope it spreads all over Yemen and that more and more business people, educators, and students will want to be involved and work toward this vision!

You may contact me at my office: 967-1-203-364 anytime. If you are interested in sponsoring this project, doing a workshop/presenting a paper, or being involved in the future TESOL organization that will be formed.

# Li Li NANA



الشركة المتحدة لصناعة الألبان والأغذية المحدودة - مصانع نانانا

تتقدم بأخالص التهاني وأزكى التبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ/

علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى العاشرة لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

في الثاني والعشرين من مايو.

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

## UNITED DAIRY & FOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.

presents its best wishes to President

### Ali Abdullah Saleh

and all Yemeni People

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of United Yemen,  
Many Happy Returns

## الدليل الاعلاني ليمن تايمز

**Interflora**  
Your Flower messenger worldwide  
Tel: 414709 Fax: 420102

**التقنية الحديثة**  
**New Technology**  
for Computer  
أجهزة - برامج - صيانة  
Machines-Software-Hardware  
هاتف: ٦١٥٥١٧ فاكس: ٦١١٥٨٠  
Tel: 615517 Fax: 611580 Sana'a-Rep. of Yemen  
e-mail: nt@y.net.ye  
بريد الكتروني: nt@y.net.ye

**HILLTOWN SANA'A HOTEL**  
Tel: 278426/8/9-Fax: 278427  
P.O.Box: 10706 Sana'a R.Y.

**API SJ**  
أعلى مواصفات  
وأفضل درجة أداء في العالم

**FOSROC**  
The right chemistry for construction

**SIGMA Co.**  
شركة سيجما  
ص.ب ١٩١٤١ صنعاء  
الجمهورية اليمنية  
٢٦٥٣٨٣ هاتف  
٢١٠٠١٨ فاكس  
P.O.Box 19141 Sana'a  
Yemen  
Tel: 265383  
Fax: 240418  
e-mail: sigma@y.net.ye

**DCS YEMEN**  
OVERSEAS COURIER SERVICE  
خدمات البريد العالمية  
Tel: 212290/212499  
Fax: 06967-1-212291  
Sana'a Trade Center  
Sana'a - Yemen  
E-mail: ocsah@hotmail.com

**MTZ**  
LOGISTICS AND OILFIELD SERVICES  
Member of SDV network  
Phone: 967-1-415034  
Fax: 967-1-415238  
Email: scac@y.net.ye  
P.O.Box 16985 Sana'a - Rep. of Yemen

**الشركة اليمنية الأردنية**  
لتشكيل الألمنيوم المحدودة  
Yemeni Jordanian Co. Ltd.  
Your professional glazing partner  
الجمهورية اليمنية هاتف ٧٩١٥٩٢٨ فاكس ٢٤٠٤١٨ (٠١٩٦٧-١)

**SAM YEMEN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**  
CENTRE FOR  
AEB IGCSE/GCE 'A' LEVEL  
JET & SET EXAMS GAMBRIDGE EXAMS  
The best choice your child's education and preparing for universities

**مأرب للشحن**  
**MARIB CARGO**  
Mobile: 7918382 Tel: 263068/9 Fax: 23063  
Site: SAHRRXC - SAHGAUA E-mail: ynyas@y.net.ye

**NET technology**  
**Total IT Solution**  
Tel: 260604 - Tel/Fax: 260605  
E-Mail: NET@Y.NET.YE

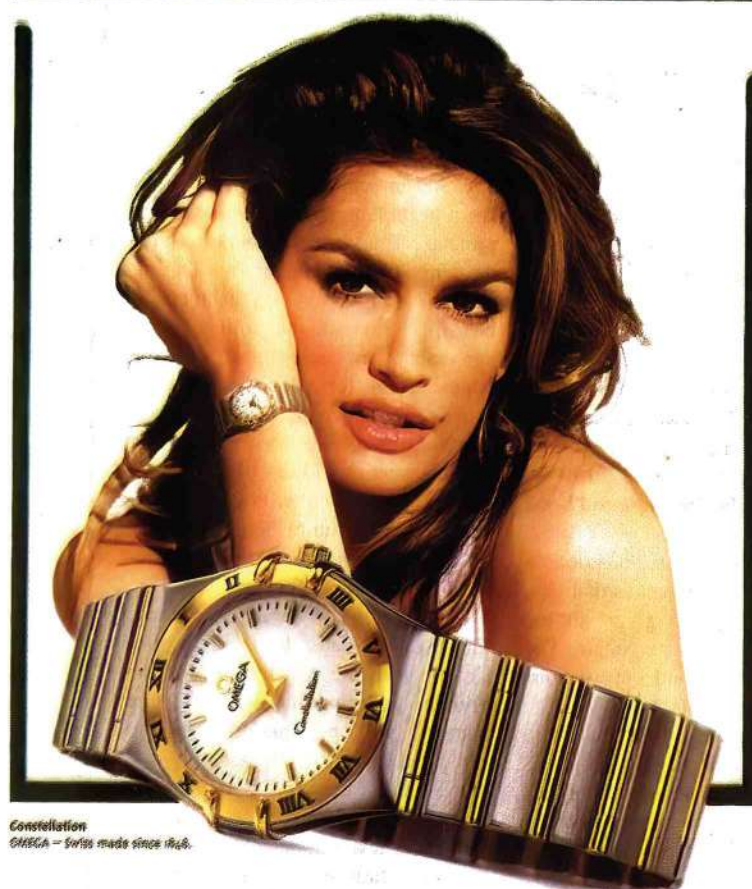
**RAMA CD**  
برامج كمبيوتر  
عربي - علمي - ألعاب  
الداري أمام الجامعة القديمة



برعاية فوكس ملتزم بتطور وتقديم عالمك

للإشتراك اتصل / برهاف للدعاية والإعلان تلفون: ٢٦٨٦٦٢

## Cindy Crawford's Choice



Omega -- my choice

OMEGA

Swiss Watches Union Agency

Sana'a: 272827,

Aden: 256688, Taiz: 226329

The sign of excellence



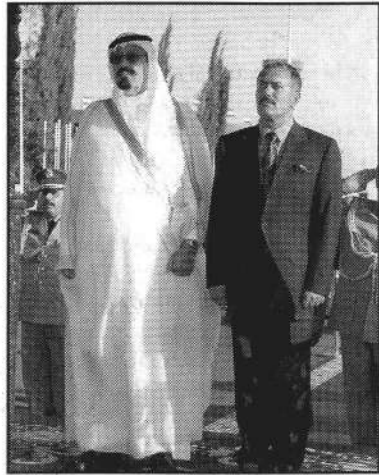
# 22 May Festivities Excel

Prepared by  
Ismail Al-Ghabiry

**T**he quality of organization of the parade may be the only compensation for the huge budget spent on the celebration not withstanding the disorganization in some of the acts of the celebration committees."

President Saleh sat next to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, the second man in the neighboring Kingdom, and usually the person who runs the day-to-day affairs in Saudi Arabia. On the Crown Prince's left was the Algerian President Butafligh, and on President's right sat H.E Al-Bashir, President of Sudan. The other heads of state also included presidents of Ethiopia, Djibouti, and the Comoro Islands. An exceptionally noticeable guest was Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

It is worth noting that the most spectacular show of all was the traditional parade show of hundreds of traditionally dressed men who danced waving their 'jambia's and swords. The most amazing element was the extremely well-organized movements of all of these men, who displayed wonderful dances with very elegant harmony and preciseness, something not seen often in Yemeni displays. Not to forget the Lahj dressed ladies who added an extra delightful touch to the display. After the traditional display came the military display, which according to many guests was the "most boring and lengthy part" of the parade. Troops



from the army, navy, and air force in thousands marched in front of the guests in their diverse colorful customs. The final display was of the tanks, armored personnel carriers and other military vehicles carrying all sorts of rockets, missiles, and cannons, which were slowly passing in front of the memorial to the unknown soldier, expressing the strength and military power of the country.

The parade ended with cheers from the spectators and guests expressing their satisfaction and delight with what they saw. "We knew that we would see something spectacular in this parade," one of the representatives from a Gulf country said.

## The Arab and the World Media Share Yemen's Joy on its National Day

The Yemeni people on Monday, May 22 celebrated the 10th anniversary of their unity which was one of the most important chapters in their contemporary history; it proved to the entire world that they are capable of eliminating all forms of partition. They also proved to have put an end for good to a long historical epoch full of bitterness, pains and suffering as well as conflicts. A large number of the Yemenis' Arab brethren, friends, high-ranking officials and guests, came to Yemen to take part in the celebra-

tions. High-level delegations included heads of state and government, parliamentarians and ministerial-level delegations. This is a manifestation and a demonstration expressing strong support for the unity and a vindicator towards the people's and the government's of Yemen in their pursuit of excellence. In this report the Yemen Times reviews how the Arab and the foreign media carried their stories on the celebrations. The opinions and analyses do not necessarily express the paper's viewpoints but rather of the media concerned.

On the Kuwaiti participation in Yemen's celebrations, Kuwait Radio said: Kuwait's participation with a high-level delegation reflects the extent of the growing relations between the two countries. Kuwait's first deputy premier, the foreign minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed has confirmed that Kuwait's participation in Yemen's celebrations ushers a new phase of cooperation between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Yemen, pointing that his country was and is still siding with all the good and remarkable advancement for the people of Yemen. The radio further said that Yemen's unity, declared on May 22 1990, restored to Yemen its normal position as one state and this unity is one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century. The Kuwaiti-Yemeni relations have always been a model based on fraternal amity, in all aspects especially in the economic.

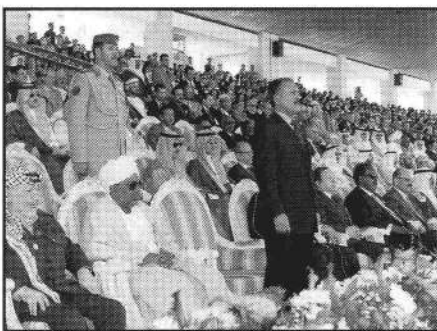
Kuwait has also contributed to solving internal problems of Yemen following the independence of the formerly South Yemen and the establishment of a socialist regime. This is despite the problems between the two countries, especially during the seventies which led to war in 1979 and 1987.

The Jordanian news agency Petra has carried excerpts from president Ali Abdullah Saleh's speech screened on the occasion, focusing on his call for an agreement on a mechanism to establish

a new Arab order for a one nation with multi systems, guaranteeing the realization of economic integration and encouraging investment of Arab capital inside the Arab world. Its aim is to achieve consolidation of Arab interests leading to prosperity and maintenance of Arab relations.

The Qatari news agency focused on president Saleh's call for the elimination of tension ensuring security and stability in the Middle East region by establishing a regional security order based on mutual confidence and understanding, an order that can lead to resolving disputes, especially border issues by peaceful dialogue, direct understanding or arbitration according to the international law.

The French news agency stressed the president's emphasis that the economic development would receive a top priority of the government in the next five years during the 5-year plan 2000-2005. It quoted the president in this



regard as saying that among the future priorities would be continuing the efforts for economic development improvement of the citizens' living conditions, enhancement of national economy, paying attention to tourism and investment, reduction of unemployment rate and creation of job opportunities, extension of social security network and implementing programs of the second 5-year plan 2000-2005.

Al-Jazeera Satellite Channel of Qatar gave prominence to the president's confirmation that economic reform would have special attention in the



coming five-year plan.

As for the Saudi news agency, it concentrated on the paragraph of the president's speech pertaining to the Yemeni-Saudi relations, quoting him as affirming that efforts are continuing for reaching a solution acceptable to both the countries concerning their common borders in a manner to be respected by the coming generations. On the other hand, prime minister Dr Abdul Karim Al-Eryani told London Radio correspondent that the Yemeni unity had created a strategic situation for the unified state and led to the end of a seminary of permanent conflict and tension that continued from 1970 till 1990. He added that the unity had been achieved by the will of the people of Yemen.

Kuwaiti newspapers reported last Tuesday that during the celebrations of the Yemen unity, Kuwait's foreign minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber and the Palestinian president Yasser Arafat embraced each other in a gesture indicating a big change in Kuwait's attitude after ten years of lukewarm relations with the Palestinian leadership.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya praised in an editorial Qatar's participation in the celebrations by a delegation headed by the crown prince Sheikh Jassem Bin Hammad Al-Thani, describing the occasion as a good opportunity realignment among the Arab brethren.

The Libyan TV channel broadcast an analysis mentioning that realization of Yemen's unity had been an outcome of the steady efforts unleashed by the

Libyan leader; the Libyan leadership called for the necessity and inevitability of Yemen's unity that culminated in the Sanaa charter signed in Tripoli, Libya on July 26 1972. It described the unity as a fitting response to the imperialist conspiracies aimed at stabilizing regional partition and artificial borders. The Syrian news agency quoted the Russian defense minister Igor Sergeyev, who represented his country in celebrations of Yemen's unity, as announcing that his country was ready to develop its relations with the republic of Yemen and the Arab countries in general.

In Cairo, Sawt Al-Arab Radio broadcast a report saying that apart from the unprecedented celebrations held in the capital Sanaa and other Yemeni cities, the Yemenis had, throughout the past ten years, traversed a long distance to overcome economic hardships, and to stabilize security, settle relations with neighboring countries following closure of borders and complete institutional tasks for building the new Yemen.

The ANN TV channel said that amidst a massive Arab presence, Yemen celebrated the 10th anniversary of its unity where around 100 thousand military men and civilians took part in a parade held in the presence of president Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The Qatari English-language newspaper said in a commentary that Qatar's participation in Yemen's celebrations by a delegation led by Qatar's Crown prince was an indication of its support to the unity move and the depth of the Qatari-Yemen relations.

## Participants in Okaz & Yemen 21st Forum Roundtable:

### Civil Society Should Shape Prosperous Future for Yemenis

**Y**emen witnessed radical changes during the last decades of the 20th century, the most outstanding of which was the unification achieved on May 22, 2000. Now, the changes taking place all over the world pose lots of political, economic, social, challenges affecting all the developing countries including Yemen. Okaz newspaper in cooperation with Yemen 21st Forum in Sana'a organized a roundtable titled "The Unified Yemen in the 21st century". A number of experts, intellectuals as well as academicians participated in the discussion which is presented below:

**Okaz:** Yemen witnessed major changes during the 20th century, the most critical of which is achieving the unity. Now what is the role the unity can play in the context of the changes that are taking place world wide?

**Ahmad Al-Shara'abi, chairman of the General Center for Research, Studies and Publications:** "Establishing the unity in itself was a dream that came true. Besides, adopting democracy and plurality also ushers in a new era for our society. Yemen is moving in the right path of democracy despite the setbacks and hurdles it faces.

Therefore, what we need is a strong determination to ensure that Yemen plays an effective role in shaping the future for Yemenis in consonance with the global changes that are currently taking place.

**Okaz:** Establishing a developed and modern society is determined by the institutions of the country. What is the role Yemeni constitutional institutions play in accomplishing this task?

**Dr. Mohammed Abdul Majid Al-Kubati, adviser of the Parliament Presidium, said** "There has been a

trend in the past few years to establish new democratic institutions that go hand in hand with the democratic plu-



ralism. However, during the first seven years of achieving the unity there were some barriers and short comings which played a negative role in promoting these institutions. Then, kidnapping incidents were on the rise. Consequently, maintaining law and order became the most difficult challenge facing the government. On the other hand, there has been other difficulties accruing from the economic reforms, modernizing the civil service institution, involving the middle class in the economic developments, etc."

**Okaz: Can the Parliament in its present form perform its role in coping with the global variables?**

**Al-Kubati** "Despite all the limitations, we should take into consideration the state of backwardness that prevailed in Yemen for long decades. This had its impact on the people's living standards, conventions, ways of thinking, etc.

The parliament needs lots of reforms. This is what has been confirmed by the ruling party in a seminar held by the International Members of the Parliaments' Union. The role of parliaments union in conducting discussions was also stressed.

**Okaz:** Society is the main factor behind patronizing institutions to bring about the changes needed. How do you rate the abilities of the current Yemeni society to interact with what is hap-

pening around?  
**Dr. Foad Abdul Jalil Al-Salahi, teacher of civil society in the sociology department, Sana'a university:**

"If unity and democracy constitute a turning point in the totalitarian regime which used to prevail in Yemen, the Yemeni society's drive towards establishing active civil institutions will come to fruition in course of time. By civil institutions I mean the NGOs which include the individuals from the middle class willing to shoulder the responsibility of coping with the changes that are taking place around the world. ...."

**Okaz: Do these civil institutions have any real existence?**  
**Al-Salahi:** These institutions are still in their infancy. A few such institutions have been established so far. However, their role has so far been very insignificant.

**Okaz:** How do you view the outcomes of unity and how can we benefit from them in a way to match the global scenario?  
**Abdul Rahim Mohsen, political analyst, Ex-manager of foreign media in the Republic Presidium:** "We are talking about two independent regimes that were combined and forged into one. After all, this unified entity has not yet been able to achieve its goals. That is so because of the Authority which does not make the best use of the resources available to change the traditional society to a civilized and modern one. This has resulted in a distinct deterioration in educational and

cultural consciousness. There is also an economic crisis and an increasing poverty rate.

The government has carried out two economic reforms; the first failed due to war of 1994, while the second was introduced in 1996 and it is still in effect. However, we have never felt the tangible benefits of these reforms. Another outcome of the unity is that there is a limited scope for plurality. However, I believe that there has been certain profound psychological changes in the way of people's thinking.

**Mr. Ahmad Al-Shara'abi commenting on Abdul Rahim:** "Talking about the future and the challenges it poses should be on the basis of the resources we have, mainly because we are still constrained by the chains of backwardness. Another reason is that the civil institutions are still struggling with the Authority for their rights.

To say that resources alone are the means of establishing the civil society is not completely true, for there are some countries which have more resources than we have, yet we can not say that they are able to successfully face the challenges of the future. Therefore, what we need is a careful analysis of our present conditions before leaping in to the future. For the sake of example, the Authority find strength by the opposition. When the Authority talks about the inadequate awareness of democracy, it, in effect, talks about the opposition parties that do not hold their summits regularly and do not adopt democracy in their standing orders.

**Mr. Walid Al-Saqqaf, Editor in chief of Yemen Times:** "This is undeniably a very special occasion for all Yemenis. However, I apprehend that more difficulties will eventually crop up. Democracy in Yemen is still in the preliminary phases. After the unification, more developmental programs were adopted since there were two powerful parties in the authority. Even with this, the situation soon started to

decay because opposition parties did not utilize democratic institutions appropriately. As a result, these parties gradually began to lose their potency and credibility. No many people now pin a lot of hope on the next parliamentary elections and this worsens the status of democracy in Yemen.

**Okaz:** According to what has so far been said, it appears we have to deal with more than just the old cases. The question is, shall we keep on bringing past our cases forward to the future, allowing them to accumulate?

**Al-Salahi:** There should be a distinctive vision relating to the state of the Yemeni society in future. Since 1962 Yemen has been trying to develop new modernization mechanisms. There are several factors that hinder Yemen learn from pertinent international issues. First, there are the cultural hindrances embodied in the increasing level of illiteracy and absence of high education.. Social aspects also play a significant role in modernization. Unfortunately, the tribal system is still prevalent among our middle class which is one of the main pillars of the 'civil society.

**Okaz:** Do you mean that establishing a simple modernization project is impossible?

**Al-Qubati:** I would like to emphasize that putting all the blame on the government is, by all means, unfair. We are talking about the civil society including parties and I do not think that opposition would just die away. Even in this case, there would be an alternative especially in view of the fact that the opposition have not presented any practical alternative projects. Take for example, the Local Authority project which no opposition party has taken seriously and respond to. On the other hand, parliamentary bodies inside the ruling PGC party stood against the government in this project.

**Okaz:** Based on what Mr. Abdul-Raheem, could you brief the reasons behind the failure of parties' relating to civil liberties?

**Mohsen:** I think that we should apply logic here. When talking about responsibility, we must bear in mind that

Yemen is a developing country that, according to modern standards, has not achieved real independence. I read recently that as much as \$US 42 billions, belonging to Yemeni officials and traders, is deposited in foreign banks. Now, this could not be possible if there were powerful civil society institutions.

**Al-Shara'abi:** As it appears to me, we are obsessed with a belief that tends to throw all the blame on the government. Then, we grumble and complain that the government dominates civil society organizations. Each of us should bear our part of the responsibility and much concentration should be given to judiciary and education. There should be a peaceful transition between generations. Many of our leaderships are haunted by an outdated heritage which is not compatible with the concept of development and modernization.

**Okaz:** Dr. Al-Salahi, any comment in this regard.

**Al-Salahi:** The World Bank has set conditions for developing the democratic rule system for improving conditions of human rights, combating corruption, achieving transparency and freedom of expression as in several countries around the world. Still, there are several conditions which we should apply rigorously on the national front. First, we should prepare people intellectually to absorb the international transformations and technological, political and economic developments. Second, the education system needs modernization since the current system has several weaknesses. I can say that we do need to welcome initiatives of partnership from the civil society.

**Okaz:** Any last comment from Dr. Mohammed Al-Qubati.

**Al-Qubati:** I would like to reiterate that partnership is present in the current system. The elected members of the society are able to establish their own institutions. Moreover, the next local election will allow citizens to take responsibility in designing development plans for their respective districts as well as supervising them which is, in my opinion, embodies real partnership.



## Economic Reforms of the 90s

## Part 1

## Background, Objectives and Outcomes

Mahyoob Al-Kamali

In cooperation with the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Yemen has embarked on implementation of the economic reform program since 1995. The government of Yemen claims that the benefits and positive results of this program, leading to an overall economic stability and facilitate implementation of structural policies as well. However, many opposition parties and organizations are still criticizing these reforms as the root cause for their suffering. This has consequently led to a big controversy among the political circles in the country, especially after lifting the government subsidy on food supplies which at the beginning of implementing reforms program, used to cost the state budget about YR 150 billion.

## Why the Economic Reform

Since the unification on May 22, 1990 many political and economic problems have been facing the government. As a result foreign debts have mounted to approximately \$10 billion.

In 1995, Yemen found its way to the WB and IMF seeking their help for reforming the unstable economic situation. During 1990-1994, the country witnessed a deterioration in economy with an inflation percentage of 71%, and a budget deficit 17 % of gross domestic product. Unemployment increased to 40%. The economic development, on the other hand, had also slumped 6% and to 0.8% by the end of 1994. The Yemeni currency 'Riyal' convertibility rate also crashed against other currencies. Consequently, foreign debts servicing rated 75% out of exports revenues.

The Yemeni government borrowed from the Central Bank to cover the budget deficit. However, the bank had granted loans by issuing new bank notes leading to an unbalanced development in money supply accelerating inflation by a staggering 105% at the

beginning of 1995.

In such a dismal situation, Yemen fortunately managed to get promises from donor countries and international and regional funding organizations to support the economic reform program.

Leftist and national opposition parties used to demand for economic, financial and administrative reforms through stringent national policies. These policies involve maximizing tackling productive institutions' conditions, enhancing non-oil exports and finding alternatives that ensure stability of the overall economy. The PGC government preferred to make use of experts from WB and IMF to solve the economic crisis.

## Economic Reforms Stages:

The government of Yemen embarked upon gradual implementation of the economic reform program so as not to affect the living condition of the limited income class of the society. During March-December 1995, the government of Yemen started implementing a policy to stabilize the economy through lifting subsidy on some food supplies including rice, medicine, milk and sugar in addition to reducing its subsidy on flour and some oil products.

Exemption from customs duties were stopped. The national currency exchange price was unified. Trade Banks were allowed to start remittances abroad in foreign currencies. In addition, scholarships were stopped and the number of Yemenis working in Yemeni embassies was reduced. Moreover, the public spending on buying cars, furniture, etc. was reduced. Employment of graduates was also suspended.

Disputes between the two ruling parties, the PC and NCR 'Islam', intensified. However, the PC came out victorious as it enjoyed more votes in the Parliament. The implementation of the economic reform program had resulted in decreasing the inflation to 45%. The huge budget deficit was also reduced to 6%. On the other hand, the gross domestic product went up by 5.8%. Besides, the situation of trade balance

against gross domestic product improved by 33%.

Despite all this people continued to suffer from heavy economic burdens due to price rise of foodstuffs and oil products. Moreover, the government failed to meet its commitments of by allocation of YR 3 billion to facilitate easy loans by specialized banks. Such conditions have triggered a wave of violence in the society and concomitant demonstrations.

During 1996-97, the government of Yemen introduced the second price hike close on the heels of the reform program the prices of benzene went up by 60%, of diesel by 200% and fuel oil by 132%.

In the context of financial reforms, the government fixed the exchange price of the Yemeni currency by YR 100 against 1 US dollar. Water and electricity charges also shot up. The draft law of amendment of customs tariff system was approved. An amount of YR 41 billion was allocated to implement the investment program and YR 1 billion was allocated to improve the social security net and start issuance of long-term treasury bonds. It also streamlined banks' dealings with the unified exchange market. Moreover, an amount of YR 5 billion was endorsed for the Retirement Fund.

All said and done, these procedures were marred by negative attitudes arising out of national anger manifest in massive demonstrations. When Islam party threatened to stall the implementation of these reforms, the government was forced to modify the prices of diesel. Therefore, there was a 100% increase instead of 200% in prices. In addition YR1 was diverted from diesel revenues for the Agricultural Development Fund. However, studies showed that poverty has increased and that a sizable segment in the society could hardly make both ends meet.

In April 1997, the second Parliamentary elections were held and the PC got rid of Islam, its former partner. This victory pushed the PC to go ahead with the implementation of the

third wave of price rise during July 1997 to May 1998. Prices of the subsidized supplies were amended; price of Benzene was increased by 27%, kerosene by 65%, fuel oil by 60% and wheat as well as flour by 15%. The price of aircraft fuel was exempted from a hike. Air fare were increased as well.

During this period, documents of the enhanced structural reform and financial sector reform program supported by the WB and IMF were also endorsed. Incidentally, the government launched floating of the national currency. It also started the application of a privatization project aiming at liquidating some of the crippled institutions, in addition to amending some laws. The most important aspect of this package involved levying tax stamp and canceling the duties used to be paid when opening customs specification.

Official statistics show that gross domestic product during this period went up by 5.2%. There was also a 1.5% decrease in budget deficit by the end of 1997. The inflation rate was also decreased to its minimum, 6%. Clients dealing with treasury bonds have also increased. Besides, there was also a 2.6% surplus in the balance of payments.

## Price Reforms:

Despite the progress made in our country, opposition parties have not desisted from criticizing the economic reforms program. Labeled as price reforms, the measures in their view have in effect increased poverty rate and scapegoated public institutions without any critical analysis of the ramifications resulting from the steps.

In June 1998, the Yemeni government introduced a new economic measure involving rise of prices as envisaged in the economic reform program. The new 15%-40% price rise affected the following commodities: Benzene, kerosene, gas, wheat and flour. This triggered off a wave of demonstrations and violent protests in different governorates of the Republic. On the other

hand, the opposition called for a comprehensive national review to deal with all forms of the disequilibrium in all sectors of the society.

## The WB &amp; Donor Countries

## Endorsement:

Throughout the first stages and so far, the WB has been providing Yemen with expertise and consultancy services. It has also offered Yemen loan facilities to support economic reforms and granted Yemen substantial foreign debts exemption.

The WB's role was not only confined to sending delegations to conduct regular review of Yemen's economic reform policy; it also contributed its support for the establishment of a Social Security Network. Moreover, it has pleaded with the donor countries to exempt Yemen from its foreign debts.

## Reschedule Foreign Debts:

On September 24, 1996, Paris Club member states, except Russia, agreed in their meeting to reschedule \$123 million and exempt Yemen from 67% of its foreign debts on condition that Yemen pays back \$42 million over 40 years.

In November 1997, the donor countries including Russia met in Paris. The WB supported the resolution to reschedule Yemen's uncommercial debts due to Russia amounting to \$6,130 billion. Yemen was exempted 80% of these debts. Thus, the debts from Russia alone reached \$426 million to be paid over 23 years on a 1.19% easy interest. Therefore, Yemen has to pay \$27.19 million in the coming ten years. After November 2000, about \$35 million of its debt will be rescheduled.

However, the commercial debts from Russia totaled \$342 million after 80% discount to be paid by the WB as a grant from the International Development Organization out of which the WB would pay \$10 million and the donor countries \$5 million. This is viewed as the most remarkable achievement of the economic reform program in Yemen. The foreign loans were reduced in comparison to the

gross domestic product. The reduction was to the tune of 96% in 1997, instead of 148% in 1995. At the end of 2000, foreign debts are going to drop to \$2.5 billion.

## Donor Countries Support:

WB encouraged other donor countries to support Yemen's economic reform program. In the Hague, Holland, donor countries agreed in 1996 to support Social Security Program and promised to provide Yemen with \$35 million loan to be utilized to support the public labor. On the other hand, about \$500 million was estimated as essential to support economic reform program. Donor countries had till the time of the summit had advanced \$150 million.

In June 1997, a conference was held in Brussels attended by 13 advisory groups from donor countries, 12 organizations and regional establishments. In the conference, it was resolved to provide Yemen with \$1.8 billion through mutual coordination between the donor countries and the Yemeni government. The coordination will continue till the end of implementation of the economic reform program.

The WB has done commendable services to Yemen in enlisting it among the developing countries benefiting from Naples and Paris club resolutions. Moreover, the bank sanctioned long-term loans amounting to \$690 million to consolidate what remained of Yemen's economic reform program, at the rate of \$230 million each year. This support policy will end by 2002.

During 1997-1998, the IMF provided many facilities to Yemen to make the structural reform program a success. It provided Yemen with \$371 million, in addition to another loan amounting to \$148 million.

To further strengthen the financial sector, the WB provided Yemen with \$80 million. Then, Central Bank proposed a package of banking reforms with a view to organizing the banking procedures and reconciling bad debts in specialized banks.

To be Continued Next Issue

## Rising Importance of Corporate Bonds in Yemen and the Whole Arab Region

Prof. Salem Al-Abdul Rahman  
Univ. of Science & Technology  
Sana'a, Yemen

The Arab bond markets are still in their early stages of development.

With the total value of issues out-standing not exceeding \$150 billion, most of it are in government debt instruments denominated in local currencies. Government bonds issued by Saudi Arabia are estimated at around SR430 billion (\$115 billion) and those of the other GCC countries at \$15 billion.

The total value of corporate Arab bonds is put at around \$5 billion, of which the Euro dollar bonds account for \$2.78 billion and the balance of

\$2.22 billion is issued in local currencies.

The corporate bond markets in the region are likely to gain added depth and versatility in the coming few years. From the borrowers' point of view, bond finance increases the flexibility of a debt management and allows for terms and conditions different than those available in the loan market.

Bonds typically have a longer maturity value than bank loans and they amortize in one bullet payment. Furthermore, the majority of bonds have a fixed coupon which many companies prefer as it facilitates longer-term financial planning and protects them from unanticipated interest rate changes. For banks, the issuance of bonds provides the opportunity to generate new sources of

funds of longer maturities and at fixed rate to match assets of similar maturities on their balance sheets.

Several pre-requisites for the development of bond markets in the Arab region have been put in place recently in Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Gulf countries. Investment banks have been established at the national and regional level to act as intermediaries between borrowers and investors and provide underwriting and trading services. In several cases, governments have been tapping the domestic bond market, establishing in process a benchmark for further pricing of corporate bonds; Several regulatory reforms have been introduced although much more needs to be done in this respect. Standards of reporting are improving, yet more is needed to enhance the

transparency of Arab corporate. To encourage the development of bond markets in the Arab region, corporates should get ratings.

Arab private and institutional investors would be reluctant to invest in unrated paper of other institutions whether Arab or otherwise. International and regional rating agencies have started to carry periodic credit analysis on Arab incorporated companies and

provide investors with reliable and up to date information on these companies.

The region, including Yemen, needs to develop its corporate bond markets so that they will be able to substitute for the decline in bank financial intermediation and limit the effect of economic shocks if and when they occur. Had a functioning capital market existed in several East Asian countries, the crisis there may have been far less severe. Because Sweden has a developed corporate bond sector with a variety of non-banking funding sources, the Crisis that bit banks in the early 1990s, when real estate prices there collapsed, did not impact the ability of corporates to borrow.

In contrast, because the Japanese financial system now mainly banks as financial intermediaries with the corporate bond market, playing a much smaller role than elsewhere, the crisis there has taken a much longer period to be resolved, leading to protracted credit crunch.

The Egyptian local bond market is relatively the most advanced among its neighboring Arab countries with 30 corporate bonds outstanding worth around EGP3.1 billion (\$908 million), in addition to government bonds of EGP10 billion (\$2.9 billion). Hoechst Orient was the first comer to the market with a EGP330 million (\$8.7 million) issue in May 1994, and Victoria United Hotels company followed suit in April 1995 with EGP70 million (20.3 million) worth of seven-Year bonds. In the light of these successful issues, commercial banks, appetite for medium-term bond financing grew, with thirteen banks so far issuing a total of EGP3.8 billion (\$890 million) worth of bonds in the Egyptian market. The

last two issues that came to the market were those of Orascom Construction Industries (OCI) who raised EGP280 million (\$81 million) in February 1999, and LAKAH Group who tapped the market also in February 1999 for EGP400 million worth (\$116 million) bond issue.

The Jordanian corporate sector tapped the local fixed income market in May 1998, with a JD 3.5 million (4.93 million) issue by the International Tobacco and Cigarettes company. This was followed by Jordan Cement Factories company with a JD10 Million (\$14.1 million) bond issued in June 1998, while the international, Industrial, Commercial and Tourist Investment company issued a JD7 million (\$9.9 million) bond in October 1999. Furthermore, Union Chemicals for Vegetables and Oil Industries issued a small JD3.5 million convertible bond in March 1999. The banking sector made a debut in the JD corporate bond market with a JD10 million (\$14.1 million) move by Cairo Amman Bank in September 1999.

On the international scene, two corporate Eurobonds are currently outstanding: Jordan Telecommunications Company's \$50 million offer in August 1998, is a case in point.

Kuwait's fixed income market was revived in December 1992 with a small bond issue by the Commercial Facilities Company. The company made a second draw on the bond market with a larger issue in December 1997, and Kuwait Real Estate Bank raised subsequently over KD55 million (\$181 million) from bonds issued in 1993, 1994 and 1999.

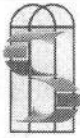
Moreover, Kuwait Investment Project Company and National Investment Company both offered smaller size issues for KD12 million (\$39 million) and KD8-25 million (\$27.2 million), respectively in 1994 and 1996. The National Industries group issued KD35 million (\$114 million) worth

of bonds in February 1999.

Lebanon's experience with the corporate bond market has been limited to foreign currency issues, with the banking sector accounting for over 92% of the total. Banque Audi Made a debut in November 1996, with a \$1000 million Euro note offer, and other commercial banks followed suit with subsequent issues worth \$840 million. The \$85 million issue by Societe des Ciments Libanais is the only non-banking outstanding bond in the market.

The Moroccan market started to develop in August 1991, following the government's decision to revoke its guarantee from previously state-owned entities. Credit Immobilier Hotel (CIH) issued three Dinar denominated bonds in 1997 and 1998, followed by Credor, Tasliff, Banque Nationale de Developpement Economique and Banque Maocaine due Commerce Internationale for a total of MD1,535 million (\$159 million). Bahrain made its debut local currency issue in July 1994, with Bahrain Commercial Facilities Company, Selling BD7 million (\$18.5 million) worth of bonds to public, followed by Aluminum Bahrain with BD100 million bond (\$260 million) and Bahrain International Bank (BD 120 million). Qatar which broke new grounds in December 1996 with a large \$1.2 billion Eurobond issue by Ras Iaffan liquefied Natural Gas Company (Rasgas), in order to finance a large-scale liquefied natural Gas (LGN) project. The UAE was the newest comer to the market with A AED350 million (\$95 million), three-year issue, by BMW us Capital Corporation, to be listed on the UAE stock market.

In conclusion, one can realize that the importance of corporate bonds in the Arab region is rising, and if put into good use, may be one of the main factors for a prosperous economy in Yemen and the whole Arab region.


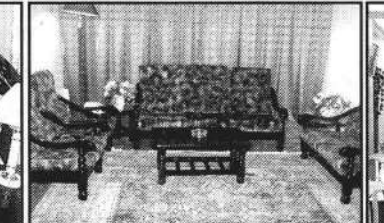



**Shammr Tourist & Trading Investment Co. Ltd.**  
**SHAMMR TOURIST SUITES**  
(The Distinctive Marks in the World of Tourism)

- \*Fascinating Location
- \*Warm Reception
- \*High Services
- \*Wonderful Furniture
- \*Different levels of Suites
- \*Special Services for Diplomats and High Class People
- \*Reception for Tourist Groups
- \*Dear businessman, do not forget our Suites. They are a world of luxury and comfort.

*Just One Visit to Our Suites Will Make the Bridge Through Which We Can Contact Each Other*

Shammr Tourist Suites  
Republic of Yemen- Sana'a- Demashq St. (Haddah)  
in front of Al-Rahman Mosque.  
Tel. 418545/6/7/8/9. Fax. 418563.  
P. O. Box 16183.



## As 12 more mutilated bodies recovered in College of Medicine

# Will The Mystery of The Serial Killer's Accomplices Be Revealed?



By JALAL AL-SHARAABI

Students of Medicine staged demonstrations and sit-ins to protest against the inhuman crime of Mohammed Adam at the Morgue of Sana'a University. Last Wednesday, about 5,000 students of Sana'a University demanded action against the University rector, the dean of the College of Medicine as well as all those who are directly or indirectly involved in the gruesome tragedy. The demonstration which was led by the mother of the Iraqi victim, Zainab, marched from Sana'a University to the cabinet office where the cabinet was holding a casual meeting. A group of 6 demonstrators including Zainab's mother were chosen to meet with Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Iryani. The Minister of Interior assured the demonstrators that investigations were going on and that anyone involved in the crime would be punished. On the other hand students insisted to continue their demonstrations. Journalists were not allowed to take

photos of the demonstration. The camera of the correspondent of the London-based Al-Quds Al-Arabi was snatched away while trying to capture demonstrators.

The Sudanese community in Yemen released a statement condemning the heinous crime of Mohammed Adam saying that it was an abnormal case which did not reflect the nature of Sudanese people with whom Yemenis enjoy warm relationship. Sudanese teachers at the Sana'a University also condemned the crime of Mohammed Adam describing him as a cannibal. Following the students' demonstration, Prime Minister gave orders to suspend the dean, vice-dean, and all security guards of the College of Medicine.

### HOW FAR HAS THE INTERROGATION WITH THE ACCUSED GONE?

Criminal Investigation envisages a strict confidentiality about results of interrogation of the accused. Mohammed Adam, the prime accused in the serial murder case was produced before the magistrate on Saturday. According to reliable sources primary investigations have confirmed to have recovered 12 bodies out of the 16 that the accused is believed to have killed. Preliminary investigations have also revealed involvement of 4 accomplices

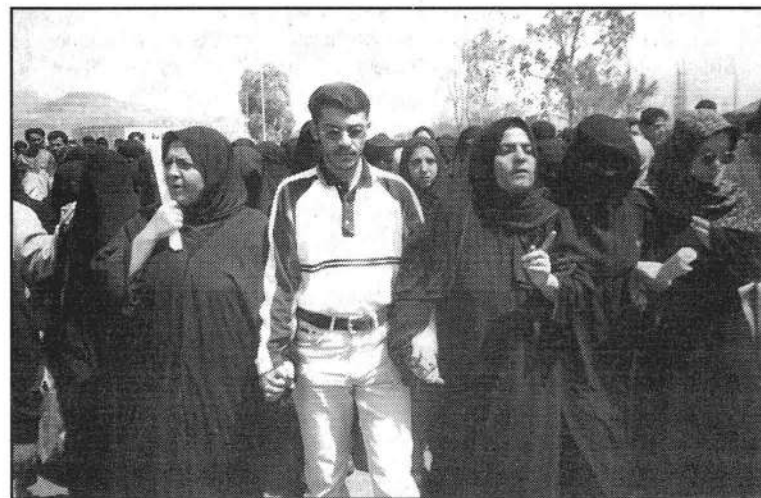
in the crime.

The accused confessed to have committed the first crime in Yemen in 1995 when he killed Fatima, a Somali girl. He met her in Al-Tahreer square in Sana'a and was able to convince her that he was a well-known professor in the College of Medicine. She was lured by money and visited him at the college morgue where he had sex with her. Her visits were repeated. He confessed to have sex with her more than 12 times before finally killing her. In the same year 4 girls were killed, one of whom was 'Yasmin'. In 1996 he killed 2, one of whom asked him to

tunity to carry out his evil designs. He also said that he used to carry out his brutal deeds during daytime. As Yemen Times has gathered, he used to ask the victims to come to the morgue at 4 O'clock in the afternoons.

### VICE MINISTER OF INTERIOR TO THE MOTHER OF THE IRAQI VICTIM: "LOOK FOR YOUR DAUGHTER IN THE DANCE-FLOORS."

Still there are many questions which remain unanswered. According to the College of Medicine report which has been confirmed by the Criminal



Mother of the Iraqi victim, Zainab, and her brother marching in the demonstration

provide her with some body organs. He asked her to come to the morgue. Her friend stayed outside waiting. As soon as she entered the morgue he sprayed some chemical substance on her face. As she fell on the ground unconscious, he felt that he might be at risk. So he called her friend in after he threw the unconscious body in the acids and repeated the same with her as well. Another victim was seen in a compromising pose with a friend. He came to them and started giving them a lecture about Islamic morals. He blackmailed the girl into the morgue and killed her. The accused said that the college was in disarray which gave him the oppor-

Investigation, the accused was first arrested in 1999 for taking bribes and spent a 10-day term in prison. However, he was subsequently allowed to resume his duties. Many eyebrows are raised about the way the college security and the rector dealt with the mother of the Iraqi victim. She was dismissed by the dean when she came to his office who retorted he was not responsible for 5000 students. In addition, security guards used very abusive words against her indicating that her daughter might have eloped with a friend. The most reprehensible conduct in this incident relates to the Vice Minister of Interior, Muttaher



Rashad Al-Misri who asked her to look for her daughter in 'flats' and dance-floors!

crimes.

- Why the suspect was allowed to work in the college although he gained notoriety as an immoral drunk and a drug addict.

- if the authorities concerned would disclose the accomplices of the accused.

To conclude, Director of the Criminal Investigation, Brigadier Al-Kumaim, must follow up investigation and reveal the facts about the crime instead of accusing newspapers of fabrication and exaggeration.

### WHAT NEXT?

The questions are many and need careful investigation before the curtain is finally drawn. There is no doubt that the college authorities as well as the security guards are all responsible for spreading chaos in the college. One wonders:

- how the accused was allowed to enter the college after the working hours of the college to wipe up all traces of his

### INVITATION TO SUBMIT PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS

To all general contractors with (class I classification)

"Int'l Co. for Touristic Investment, Ltd."

Hereby invites you to submit prequalification documents to execute a 5-star hotel in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, of approximately 60,000 m<sup>2</sup> built up area.

Please submit your documents containing any projects of similar nature particular reference to projects in the Republic of Yemen.

Sub. Documents to:-

ICTI, Ltd.

Hadda, Damascus St. behind Dar alhandasa

P.O. Box (5680)

Sana'a, Yemen Republic

Tel: (009671) 418773, (009671) 418772

Fax: (009671) 418775

Mobile: (00967) 7919155.

Deadline for submission: 15/6/2000.

## Murky Conditions Prevalent In Sanaa Central Prison

## Part 3

By Yemen Times

Prisons have undeniably a significant role to play in all civilized societies.

However, instead of being a system of rehabilitating pervers, prisons in our country have become more like a mechanism to inflict slow death. Once prisoners are thrown in jails, they acquire perverted manners having to live in close association with dangerous criminals. It is a well-known fact that criminals are not classified in our country. Therefore, innocent people and dreaded murderers all live under one roof and eat the same food on the same table. Just imagine how the state of an innocent poor unlucky citizen would be in such a dreadful atmosphere.

Now, let us take Sana'a Central Prison as an example. This prison is designed to accommodate 900 persons. Currently, there are more than 2300 persons jammed in this prison excluding 600 employees and guards. As a result of this, a room, with a 32 square meters area, is used to accommodate 46 prisoners. This crowded atmosphere creates a fitting atmosphere for diseases to spread easily and quickly. At present, a majority of prisoners in the Central Prison as other prisoners are diagnosed to suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis, not to mention all other sorts of diseases and illnesses.

For the time being let us forget about what was just mentioned and take a close look at the services that the Prisons Authority provides to prisoners. Those services include nutrition, medical care, training, cleanliness, rehabilitation as well as many others. Can you ever believe that the Yemeni government in the Ministry of Interior allocates a 30 YR daily allowance for each prisoner? This meagre sum covers

all services which are stated above. As a matter of fact, this was the allocated amount for each prisoner until 1998. After then and until now, the daily allowance of each prisoner does not exceed 100 YR. Therefore, one cannot help thinking of how horrible the case of prisoners who do not have families and friends in the city would be. These have no visitors who would give them food, drinks and medicine once in a while.

According to the estimate of the Prisons Authority, there are 21 state prisons in Yemen which accommodate approximately 10,000 prisoners. Of this number there are 221 women (60 in Sana'a), 146 juvenile prisoners and 117 foreigners. The government has allocated 3 Billion YR for prisoners this year. 170 million YR of this amount is channeled to build a central prison in Marib, 154 to build a central prison in Amran and 142 to build a central prison in Dale'e. Now, the question is: will this entire amount be used for serving the comfort of the prisoners ignoring what it was allocated for.

There are many stories which we would have liked to present to our readers but we are in want of space. In addition, we alone cannot continue investigating the conditions of prisons in Yemen because of the dangers that would be involved in this search. Some one might ask what is the role of local, regional and international human rights organizations in solving this problem? The answer is clear and simple. These organizations are simply decorative and are nothing more or less. Usually the people who work in these organizations are divided in two types. The first type constitutes the frustrated who cannot do any thing else and the others are the ones who use their organizations to make easy money.

In this report the Yemen Times tries to

raise awareness about this case so as to carve out a probable solution. The conditions of prisoners must be improved. We must implement all that was stated in the International Declaration for Human Rights. The international agreements that are related to this topic are also stated in the sixth article of the Yemeni constitution.

This is not the first time for this case to be discussed. So many different local and international media have talked about it until they ran out of steam. Despite all the different calls, the efforts to improve prisons conditions in Yemen have come to no avail.

The Yemen Times in its connection met Ahmed Al-Mowaleed, Deputy Director of the Prisons Authority.

### Excerpts

#### Q: What is the role of the Prisons Authority?

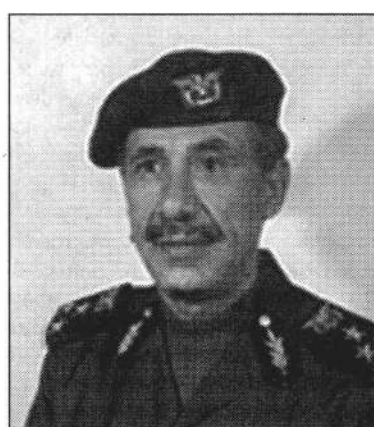
A: The Prisons Authority is one of the institutions that works under the authority of the Ministry of Interior headed by the Minister who sets the policies of the ministry in general. This authority is independent financially and administratively to tackle issues concerning prisons all over the country like nutrition, education, health and rehabilitation.

#### Q: How much does the Ministry of Interior allocate annually for the Prison Authority budget?

A: We have construction, nutrition, health and transportation budgets and each has certain specific amount of allocation.

#### Q: What is the number of prisons in Yemen?

A: There are 21 prisons in Yemen. Therefore, we started separating those who are still being interrogated and those who are under trial. Several prisons for provisional detentions are



being constructed and all illegal prisons have been done away with. Our authority is only responsible for central prisons.

#### Q: What is the number of prisoners in Yemen and how many of them are women?

A: Administrators of prisons could give you the accurate number of prisoners. As for women they are very few forming 4% of the total number of prisoners.

#### Q: What about prisons for juvenile offenders?

A: A youth reform society was established in Sana'a to take care of juvenile cases. In addition, a part of the Central Prison was changed into a youth reform and care center and it is supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

#### Q: In regard to juvenile offenders who committed murder crimes, we learned that one was sentenced to death and executed although he was not even 18. Is this true?

A: This is absolutely baseless. It is neither allowed by our Sharia nor our laws.

#### Q: How much is the daily allowance earmarked for each prisoner? Do you have separate allowance reports

for each of them?

A: We have a daily allowance for each prisoner and the Administrative Affairs Department determines the amount of wheat, tea...etc in grams per head.

#### Q: What is the main task of a prison?

A: It is to carry out sentences awarded by law courts. It is also a means of training and rehabilitating criminals. For this purpose, we have several training and other facilities established. The authorities have built two schools as well as a carpentry and sewing workshops inside the prison.

#### Q: Why does not the Prisons Authority work on establishing libraries for prisoners to provide opportunities to learn?

A: The ministry works in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture and Information and Ministry of Education to establish a school. We cannot hold any authority lack of a certain facility. Now, we are trying to find teachers, book and technicians to work in the field of training and updating the level of education.

#### Q: Why are executions held inside prisons? Don't you think that this could have negative effects on other prisoners?

A: What is most important to us is carrying out the execution sentence. In addition, here in Yemen we allow the family of the murdered person to attend the execution. People who have killed other people in cold blood wouldn't be affected at the gunfire during the execution.

#### Q: Why does not the Prisons Authority try to find sociologists?

A: There are some sociologists financed by some sponsoring organizations to visit the prisoners.

Q: Do you think prisons in Yemen are well prepared to accommodate prisoners in view of the fact that some rooms contain more than 40 inmates?

A: We have established prisons for provisional detention in order to annul all other form of custody in police stations and prosecutions.

#### Q: Why doesn't the administration prohibit prisoner from chewing Qat?

A: The administration prohibits employees and soldiers from chewing Qat, but we really cannot prohibit prisoners. However, we can study this problem and find a solution to it.

#### Q: When will the Prisons Authority work for classifying prisoners and organize their imprisonment period?

A: There is a classification system followed in all central prisons. We classify prisoners according to whether they have committed big crimes or minor crimes. This is done by a wing of the prosecution which is found in every central prison.

#### Q: Diseases spread in prisons; How could this problem be tackled?

A: We have doctors appointed by the Ministry of Health and there are about a dozen of them. We really have not received any report in this regard.

#### Q: Why doesn't the Prison Authority follow the cases of some prisoners which reportedly linger for years and the prisoner is forgotten?

A: There is an organ of the prosecution that takes care of these procedures regarding the period each prisoner will have to spend in prison. The problem is that we receive people who are either still being interrogated or are undergoing trials. Though we try our best to exclusively keep central prisons for prisoners who have been awarded their sentence.



## Words of Wisdom



"It is important for our transformation to take root among the people of Yemen. More important now, it is critical for the values of tolerance, respect for the right of others and similar values to be internalized by the power brokers of this country."

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

## Our Opinion

BY WALID A. AL-SAQQAF

## FREE LEBANON, A GOOD

## EXAMPLE OF THE POWER OF WILL

The unprecedented and unexpected early withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory was a major shock for all analysts, and a matter of happiness and joy for all Arabs.

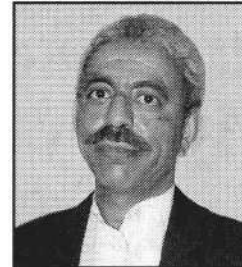
"How could it be?" "Is Lebanon now totally free?" These are some questions asked by the Lebanese in exile who had never imagined of this dream come true. But it did. It came to life because of the continuous and courageous Lebanese resistance in the south. The commitment, courage, insistence, and hard work of the Lebanese people in defending their land has paid off, and paid off big.

This withdrawal draws our attention to the fact that everything is possible with strong will and determination. Everything is achievable with persistence and hard work. All that is needed is effort and strong commitment. Although there may be hidden underground plans or intentions behind this sudden withdrawal, Lebanon should be careful not to fall into any disguised traps laid by Israel such as fomenting discord between Lebanon and Israel or Hizbullah and Lebanon.

We, in Yemen, should learn a lesson from this historic event. We should realize that this could not have happened if the Lebanese people stayed idle as mute spectators, and kept watching passively while their land was grabbed and occupied. If the objective of the Lebanese was to free their lands, our objective in Yemen is to establish a modern Yemen with strong implementation of law and order. We cannot achieve this if we ignore the needs of the people and their ambitions. But rather, we should work hard to achieve our objective by taking truly serious steps in this regard. We, along with our leadership should realize our goal through continuous hard work and determination until we reach our own goal of having a strong Yemen based on the solid foundations of law and order.

## COMMON SENSE By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## "The Party of Allah Shall Be the Victorious"



Allah has spoken the truth! On more than one occasion, Common Sense has predicted that the menacing blows by the Lebanese resistance movement, lead by the indefatigable Hizbullah (the Party of Allah) fighters, in Southern Lebanon shall turn the tide in the long-standing Middle East Conflict between the Arab States and Israel. This is not because the numbers involved, the sophistication of the weapons used or the regional and international power balances at play. In fact, the historical and cultural ramifications have just begun to show their true colors from a cultural standpoint, although the conflict has its historical roots that go far into biblical times.

For Hizbullah, the breakdown of the apparent counterproductive "security buffer" for Israel in its Northern borders, means more than just the return of a patch of land to its rightful owners. The Party has not only succeeded in disproving the myth that the Israeli Army is undefeatable, but proved that it is Islam that is at stake in the conflict, as far as the Party is concerned, and it is only Islam that leads to any meaningful successes for the Arabs, whether against Israel or any other devious menace that seeks to obliterate the religion altogether. For Hizbullah, also, it meant, and this may be viewed as the crux of the struggle, that Allah has fulfilled his promise of giving victory to those who stand firmly in defense of their belief in Him and the soundness of adherence to the religion of Islam in all its basic fundamentals, without imposing severe strains on the believer, beyond the practices of the Prophet Mohammed, in conduct and in deed. Hizbullah set clear definitive guidelines for the mode of resistance against the persecu-

tion and dog - eat - dog world that the Israelis rely upon to carry out their Eretz - Israel dream from the "Nile to the Euphrates", as the proponents of Zionism see the Promised Land that was "promised" to them by the Al-Mighty. Hizbullah knew how to mobilize the true faith in Allah needed to confront the Zionist demagoguery preached by the Israelis, and how to instill the courage, patience and momentum among its fighters that will help to overcome the obvious differences between the two forces, for surely no one is ignorant of the overwhelming superiority that the Israelis have over most of the Arab States, let alone a small force of highly inspired defenders of the faith that the Hizbullah fighters turned out to be. Yet, Hizbullah set aside all the odds against them, and threw away all the political and military arithmetic involved. Hizbullah insisted that with perseverance, determination and a true sense of really fighting on the side of the Al-Mighty, they are able to humiliate any enemy, notwithstanding its size, strength and back up support. For Hizbullah, Islam is the answer, but not the burden as some recently established fundamentalists try to project Islam to be, with their adherence to form rather than substance. Hizbullah, indeed stuck to the etiquette of war, as set out by the Prophet Mohammed and the long line of true believers, who knew that conduct and a clear understanding of the humanitarian ramifications of Islam are what will give Islam its strength. Thus God, Al-Mighty made of Hizbullah an interesting model of the power of Islam as a cause to uphold: a determination to see that rights are upheld because Islam clearly stands for upholding of such rights, but in a manner that will keep the honor of the creed and the standards applied at the highest level.

For Lebanon, the victory of the popular resistance of the people of South Lebanon represent a model of democracy at work, in allowing the population to carry out any activities that work for the national esteem and dignity of the country. Lebanon has once again proven that it is indeed the most capable state in the region, and has made all the other Arab states appear like midgits after showing that the Lebanese people despite their diversity in religion and other ethnic considerations, and their relatively small size, can and are able to stand united and strong against a Goliath, who once thought that it can step on any other state in the region. For Lebanon, the quick collapse of the Israeli forces in the South truly showed the kind of menace they were up against, despite the Israeli claim to being the "only democracy" in the region. The several well publicized attacks against civilian positions and the reliance on "the terror of power", were no match against the Lebanese firm belief that their democracy and their adherence to human rights are stronger and more refreshing than those of the Israelis.

For the rest of the Arab States, the conflict in Lebanon surely underscored the impact of democracy on the ability of a people to be mobilized for meaningful causes, and for upholding national pride and dignity. For surely, the rest of the Arab states are dire need of reevaluating themselves to see why is it that their people are unable to become productive in peace time, let alone when being confronted by a poisonous thorn as Israel. For the Arab States, there cannot be and there should not be any normalization, without first proving that they can withstand any military or political muscle used to twist their arms to make all the concessions called for by Israel and her dallying sponsor, the

United States. To do this, they first must release the stranglehold that the Arab rulers have on their people, to unleash their energies and show their true creativity and talent as the Lebanese were able to do, thanks to the democracy and freedom which the Lebanese enjoy and cherish. For the Arab states, there is no hope against Israel or against their own helplessness, unless they "let their people go" and start exercising government in its true and plausible manifestation of being "by the people and for the people". The pitiful state of Arab governments, in their present form, has proven, time and again, that oppressed people cannot be productive or creative in combating societies - as evil as they may be - that enjoy full civil rights and human liberties. It is time that Arab leaders release the resources of the land to their people, in order to let the people direct these resources in the best interest of the people at large and not just the interests of these leaders, who never seem to be able to determine to what extent that they must continue to bleed these resources to serve their own interests and to project the image of these rulers as semi-gods who are endowed with super powers, that are never reflected in any form of national pride, except by the extent of suffering their people must endure while they rake havoc and deprive their people of the most basic of human rights and dignity.

For Israel, the recent defeat of Israel will surely force the Israelis to reconsider their belief that they can just about carry out any designs they wish against helpless "terrorists" and what have you, which the Israelis have used to depict those who have told the world that these Israelis are not what they appear to be shown in the international media as 'do gooders', who pride on advocating human rights and liberties, yet find no reason to hesitate in setting up prison blocs like the Al-Khyam Prison, where people were subjected to the worst kind of human rights abuses, torture and all kinds of inhuman treatment. For sure, the Israelis cannot fool

anyone anymore, in a world now made so much smaller by the developments in communications and satellite television, which shows all the atrocities that the Israelis have been able to commit and hide from the view of the international community. For the Israelis, the psychological war unleashed by Hizbullah is bound to raise the fear syndrome among the Israelis that they have always dreaded - the rise of Islam as a potentially viable and moving force that will be a true adversary, which the Zionist demagogues have no pretension about being able to beat. It could be too early to state this, but for sure, the Israelis have now found that this force, unleashed by Hizbullah is not so easily suppressible. It will also have strong repercussions among the masses in the Arab World - Muslim and Christian, who are unable to hide the joy and pride that has been released, thanks to the efforts of some 1,500 faithful Hizbullah fighters who "truly confirmed their covenant with God", and the Al-Mighty was all the more pleased with them accordingly, while not forgetting to mention the other elements of the Lebanese resistance movement, and the strong backing provided by the Lebanese government.

## What shall we call it? Racism or ...?!



Anwar Al-Sayyadi

When God created us of different races, tribes, and colors, He never meant to discriminate one race from the other, or to encourage us look down upon each other. According to the Holy Quran, God created us of different nations and tribes so that we know each other and live together in harmony and peace. But man's greed has misconstrued God's design.

Unfortunately racism in Yemen is very much existing, but very much denied. Yemen is one of the countries, which has signed almost all the human rights conventions and international treaties of human rights. I would like to quote Mr. Qadhi Hamud, the Chairman of Yemeni Organization of Human Rights who once said "The human rights in Yemen are theoretically much better than in many countries."

Issues concerning Human rights, freedom, justice, equality and respect for every individual's dignity deserve much more attention than is being paid now. I know that the President is giving a lot of significance to these issues. But unwillingness or personal prejudices of top politicians and security officers impede the process of adoption of these basic values and, as a result, racism is being perpetuated. I have tried in the following, to review some of the leading cases, pertaining to violation of basic human rights in Yemen.

## 1. Tribal racism

Here in Yemen the first question one is confronted with when one is introduced to someone is where one is from. Even in Dabab (public small bus) casual conversation opens with, 'where are you from?' The theme and mode of discussion would depend on your answer. The thing is that one is prone to be looked at and treated based on the answer to this question. If one comes from the same area or neighboring areas as the person who has asked the question, one will surely receive a favorable response, and if not, one can't normally expect any special treatment or even a smile. This is only one side of the ugly face of racism practice in Yemen.

People, specially officials, deny the existence of racism, yet they themselves practice it every day in their lives. This practice is very clear through nepotism in employment. Most of these officials - if not all - employ their near or distant relatives and tribesmen, although unqualified, and give them different ranks. In some cases, in order for the official to get his relative a job, he creates a new post with a fancy title, and no real task.

## 2. Discrimination of Muwalladeen

Another example of racism one often encounters within the government institutions is discrimination of Muwalladeen. For example, there is a differential treatment depending on whether or not one is a Muwallad (born of a non-Yemeni mother, or born outside Yemen). If one is a Muwallad, one is debarred from joining a Police Academy, even if one wishes to serve the country like any other Yemeni.

Ironically, Yemenis outside Yemen could become ministers like in Indonesia, where as in their own country they can not dream of joining the Police Academy. Why? Because their fathers - may God forgive them - committed an unforgivable crime by marrying a NON-YEMENI woman. It is sad that a significant segment of the society is denied the right to serve the country. It seems that the individuals or the committee which have stipulated this condition forget the role of the

Muwalladeen in the revolution, when they sacrificed their lives for the country. Today, that same country denies its children their natural rights. Especially if you are a black or of African origin it is even worse. The color of one's skin becomes the determinant of people's respect for him. One must hold one's ID card always on one's person. Because any soldier, any police or any security person can intercept and interrogate you for nothing, if only the color of your skin is different or your Arabic pronunciation sounds non-native.

Another such discriminatory law is marriage. If you want to get married to a foreigner you must get permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice. If you happen to fall in love with a non-Yemeni, you are condemned and you can't marry her.

I know some time ago the Ministry of Immigration invited Yemenis immigrants to invest in their country and tried to give some encouragement in this regard. But the real objective was to draw benefit from their money. The welfare organization established under the name of "Yemeni Emigrants' Children Welfare Society (YECWA)" is meant to solve this problem, and to help some of Muwalladeen victims suffering from such prejudicial practices. I heard from one of this welfare board members that they face problem from the government side. I would like to thank the late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf (God's Mercy be on him) for his courage, commitment and conviction to fight for Muwalladeen and human rights as well.

## 3. Al-Akhdam

Another big segment of the Yemeni society that suffers racism is Al-Akhdam. Even the very name conjures up very ugly and shameful connotation even now, that of 'SLAVES'. Islam is against all these things I mentioned above. But, unfortunately, all these still exist in Yemen. These are the Yemeni version of the concept of untouchability, which exists in India too. The way these people are treated reminds me of the untouchables in India. But the Indian Government is working hard to give the untouchables their basic rights and dignity and put them back in the social main stream, by guaranteeing them reservation in different governmental institutions, such as education, employment, health, etc. unlike our government, which denies the existence of any discrimination against these people or others. If you look at the way they live, the kind of jobs they have or rather they are allowed to have or take up, etc., you will immediately realize their status in the society and how they are looked down upon even by young children.

## 4. Geographical Discrimination

Last but not the least, is geographical discrimination. Again this side of racism is strongly denied by the officials and by those who are in the corridors of power. Where you come from within the country ensures a lot of advantages to you and helps you in getting your job done easily. A good look at the high governmental posts all over the country will reveal which segment of the society is considered superior. This kind of nepotism leads people to feel discriminated against; This is very much rampant especially in Taiz, Ibb, Tehama, and the southern governorates.

The denial of this problem by the government is a travesty of truth. On the contrary the government should admit the existence of this problem, and that would be the first step in solving the problem. In recent days, people suffering from the economic hardships, political instability, and the breakdown of law and order, assault on people, kidnapping etc. have become a routine and regular occurrence. We are sitting on a time bomb; May God help Yemen and save us the day it explodes.

I hope the president and his council will take note of all these cases of discrimination and leave no stones unturned to improve the image of Yemen so that the annual reports on the Human Rights Watch, US Dept. of Human Rights Report and International Declaration of Human Rights reckon Yemen to be a civilized society. We will keep praying for it...

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

What happened in the Campus of Sana'a recently was a great shocking to me. Although I am a Somali person with a Dutch passport at the moment, I have lived and worked (as a teacher) in Yemen for more than five years.

During my days in Shahara (Al-Ahnuum), Dar-el-Heid (Sanhaan), and Al-Hawry (Hamdaan), we, teachers, were being treated as brothers and sisters in each of those communities. We used to eat with them and participate in their wedding feasts. We never felt that we were outsiders.

Oh my God, how can anyone (let alone the teachers) with the simplest fraction of morality and self-respect ever do such horrible things to the children of the same people who assumed us as brothers and sisters.

While wiping out my tears, let me say that such a hasty thing should not ever let to happen. Let me also try to impress the people of Yemen that there are always

more good teachers than otherwise.

Awes Mohamed Abdullah  
The Hague, The Netherlands

Dear Editor,

May I politely draw your attention to my repeated writing of letters to the Yemen Times? In fact the main purpose of writing to the paper has been only to get more practice and to widen my knowledge in composition as well as to test my proficiency in the English language. I should also proudly express my full acknowledgement to Yemen Times which has enlightened my mind and encouraged me to continue with self-expression in English. It was due to my constant reading of and steady adherence to Yemen Times that I could now read, write and compose letter, which I was unable to do in the past.

I vow and strongly decide not to give up my relation with the paper.

Abdul Majid Ahmed



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

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

Managing Editor:  
Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi

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

Email: yementimes@y.net.ye  
yementimes@yementimes.com  
Website: http://www.yementimes.com

## Branches:

Aden Bureau Chief: Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed  
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596;

Fax: +967 (2) 347-056  
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau Chief: Imad Ahmed Abdullah  
Tel: +967 (4) 227-717  
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz



# How Do Yemenis Perceive Public Parks?

Yasser M. Ahmed,  
Yemen Times

If one casts a thorough look at Parks in our country, he would surely notice they lack the simple basics of care and beauty. If for one day you decided to make a picnic for entertainment to lessen the stress of modern life, you would be let down, for you might not find a place to go to, knowing that there are very few Parks in the capital Sana'a. Even if you decided to visit one of these Parks, you would observe that they practically do not look like what a garden should be; more trees die every day,

mals have managed to escape from the zoo creating panic among the public as if saying "I will visit you before you visit me".

The Yemen Times prepared a report about Parks in Yemen and interviewed some people to take their opinion on this matter.

## Abdul-Rahman Sofyan

I have been living in the capital for a long time now and I rarely go out. However, occasionally when I went out, I usually returned home dissatisfied and frustrated. Instead of amusing myself and being relieved from life's stress, I became even more tired because of the hot sun and dust that

places to go to. Our gardens do not have well-grown trees nor do they have services like in family restaurants. If those gardens have trees, you find them rather weak and not properly taken care of or irrigated regularly. Moreover, children play with unsafe equipment. The authorities do not pay attention to the beauty of these gardens and therefore they are malnourished. As a result we deny ourselves the privilege of enjoying beauty of nature which is partly responsible for our frustration and unhappiness.



Nasser Mokbil Al-Himyari

Gardens are found in villages because the farmers have fallen in love with nature and trees.

You find different kinds of trees bristle with birds. These are the real gardens that we should visit. Therefore, I ask people with vacations to drive outside the capital to see the beauty of these gardens. As for the gardens in our capital, I would rather not talk about them and let people see and judge for themselves.



Hana'a Ali Ahmed

First of all, all capitals and big cities in the world should have gardens and zoos to help people break the monotony and drudgery of their daily life. Therefore, developed countries always give great attention to establish gardens for their citizens. Unfortunately, our country does not have gardens where people can go to. Most of the gardens we have are large dusty areas of land, mostly not planted, and even those which are planted soon turn dusty because of the lack of proper attention. However, I think that gardens, in the full sense of the word, would not exist unless people themselves become aware of the impor-

ance of trees. Only then would we have gardens everywhere and in front of every house, as well.

## Mona Al-Ansi

Developing Parks is very important especially in large cities. People need to find quiet places to rest after a hard working day. Each one would be able to spend some time with his family and friends. Therefore, many countries have gardens for their citizens so that they would spend their leisure time happily, and kids could play to learn new things and enjoy playing with their mates. Our country, on the other hand hardly has any gardens and those which are present, lack basic amenities and charge a heavy entry fee. I urge upon authorities in charge to take care of gardens so that people would find an alternative for chewing Qat that wastes their time, money and health.

## Marwan Hassan Ahmed

There are few zoos in our country and those contain a few commonly known animals. Our generation does not have good knowledge of different kinds of animals. We have only one zoo in Taiz, which is utterly neglected. It contains three species of animals which have grown very old. The capital, of course, also has a zoo which is fairly good. Finally, I hope that authorities in charge would take care of zoos and bring more animals to them. People are in dire need of zoos to get relief from their feeling of frustration. We will continue talking about gardens as long as they do not satisfy the public needs. The sense of beauty has almost vanished and people have become unable to feel the magnificence of life.

In this report we have sought the opinion of only the public and not the authority in charge. So we are naturally anxious to know their response. We hope this would give them the will to preserve whatever is left of trees and



flowers in Parks.

We should all bear in mind that it is not just the authority's responsibility but it is also our duty to take care of gardens. Therefore, media should play its role in educating people on the importance of trees and encourage people to plant trees and take care of them.

Today, trees have become important especially because they purify the air

we breathe. So I think the solution to this problem is the following:

Developing as many as possible Parks in all cities and provide them with necessary facilities.

Educating people on the importance of protecting gardens through the media, allocating large pieces of land for making gardens in future and bringing new animals to zoos especially those in Yemen and in danger of extinction.

## إعلان عن وظائف شاعرة

يعلن اتحاد نساء اليمن - فرع الحديدة عن وجود وظيفة رئيس للمشرفين في برنامج تنمية الأنشطة المدرة للدخل والممول من الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية، على أن تتوفر في المتقدم الشروط التالية:

- يمني الجنسية
- مؤهل جامعي، ويفضل أن يكون تخصص تجارة
- خبرة في الإدارة المالية
- أن يجيد اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- أن يكون متفرغاً للعمل في البرنامج

فعل من يجد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة أن يتقدم بطلبه مع السيرة الذاتية الى مكتب الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية - فرع الحديدة في موعد أقصاه ٢٠٠٠/٦/١٠ م

العنوان:  
الحي التجاري - خلف مدرسة عمر بن عبدالعزيز، أمام مسجد هائل سعيد وحديقة الأصبحي - تلفون ٢١٧٤٣٦ / فاكس ٢١٨٥٣١

## An Initiative of Taj Sheba World Environment Day Celebration

Taj Sheba Hotel is organizing next week, on the 5th of June, a celebration on the occasion of the World Environment Day. During the ceremony, several key figures from organizations dealing with environment protection will be participating as well. EPC, UNDP, and the Ministry of Water and Agriculture are the main participants in the ceremony. The ceremony will be including several activities and sessions such as a drawing competition on environment, a parade of Indian School Students with T-Shirts on and there will be the message "Green Sanaa, Clean Sanaa."

Apart from that potted plants will be distributed to companies. There will also be officials at the EPC and UNDP to judge a competition of the greenest company after 6 months.

There will also be a seminar and a presentation on Socotra and its environment. It is worth mentioning that management and staff of Taj Sheba will give up smoking for one day as a contribution to the environment awareness.

Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan will be giving a statement on this issue, which is expected to be made available at the ceremony.

## NOTICE

We would like to note that the title of Mr. Salem Bafaqeh, which was mentioned on the 20th page of the unification supplement, is actually the GM of Aden Emulsion and Paint Co., and not as mentioned, GM of Yemen Company for Paints and Derivatives Ltd.

We apologize to Mr. Lutfi Abdulhamid, the actual General Manager of Yemen Company for Paints and Derivatives Ltd., and also to Ms. Salem Bafaqeh for this unintentional error.

We also drive the attention to the mistake in the fax numbers of the National Cigarettes & Matches Industry Ltd. - Aden. The correct fax number is 241018. Our apology to the Company and readers.

## وظيفة شاعرة

تعلن دار العائلة للتصوير عن حاجتها إلى موظفة تعمل لديها في مجال التصوير العائلي.

شارع حدة، تلفون: ٢١٦٠٢٧

## OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (3) Understanding GLAUCOMA

By Mahfouth A. Bamashmus FRCSEd, FRCOphth  
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon  
Ibn-Al-Haitham Clinic  
University of Science & Technology, Sana'a

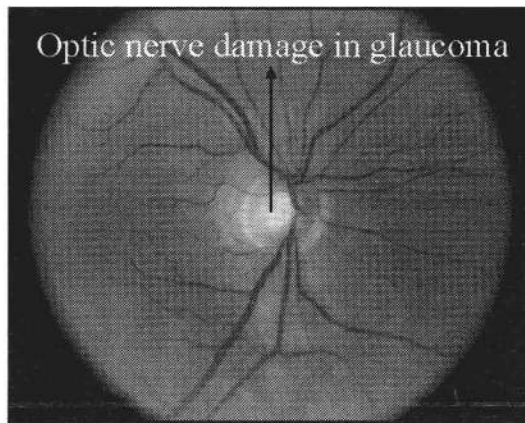
### What is Glaucoma?

Glaucoma is the name for a group of eye conditions in which the optic nerve is damaged at the point where it leaves the eye. The optic nerve carries information from the light sensitive layer in our eye, the retina, to the brain where it is perceived as a picture.

Our eye needs a certain amount of pressure to keep the eyeball in shape so that it can work properly. When the eye pressure is raised it damages the optic nerve as it exits the eye. Remember that eye pressure is largely independent of blood pressure.

### What controls pressure in the eye?

A layer of cells behind the iris (the colored part of the eye) produces a watery fluid, called aqueous. The fluid passes through a hole in the centre of the iris (called the pupil) to leave the eye through tiny drainage channels.



Normally the fluid produced is balanced by the fluid draining out, but if it cannot escape, or too much is produced, then our eye pressure will rise. (The aqueous fluid has nothing to do with tears).

Why can increased eye pressure be seri-

ous?

If the optic nerve comes under too much pressure then it can be injured. How much damage there is will depend on how much pressure there is and how long it has lasted. A really high pressure will damage the optic nerve immediately.

### Are there different types of glaucoma?

Yes, there are four main types:

1. **Chronic Glaucoma** - this is the commonest type. The eye pressure rises very slowly and there is no pain to show there is a problem, but the field of vision gradually becomes impaired.
2. **Acute Glaucoma** - is less common. This happens when there is a sudden and more complete blockage to the flow of aqueous fluid to the eye. This can be quite painful and will cause permanent damage to your sight if not treated promptly.
3. **Secondary Glaucoma** - due to previous eye diseases.
4. **Congenital Glaucoma (Buphthalmos)** - is a rare form of glaucoma that affects babies and young children.

### How common is Glaucoma?

There is no statistics relating to incidence of Glaucoma in Yemen, but about 2 in 100 people over the age of 40 may have some form of glaucoma.

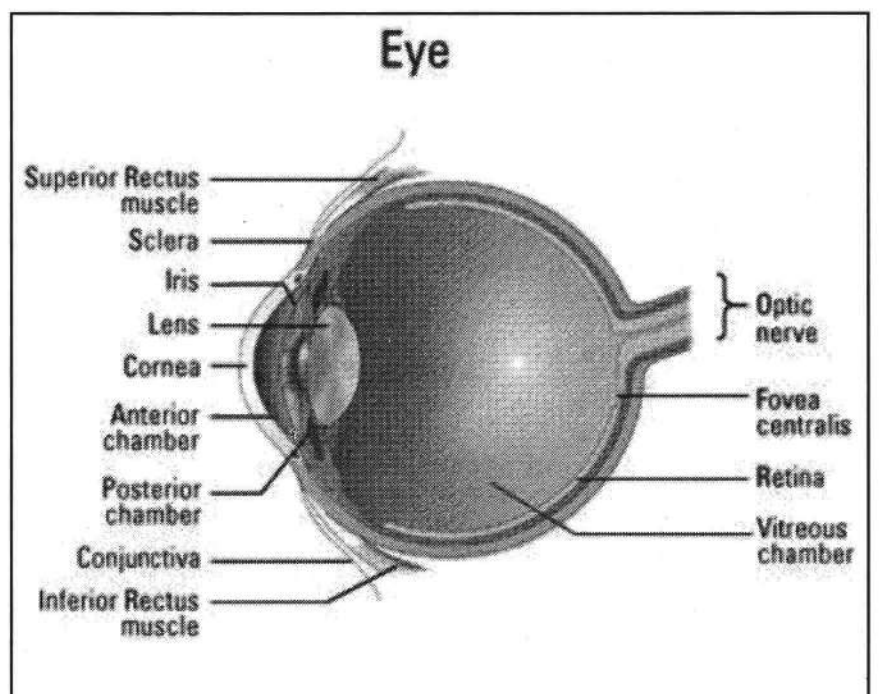
### Are some people particularly at risk of chronic glaucoma?

Yes. There are several factors which increase the risk:

1. **Age** - chronic glaucoma becomes much more common with increasing age. It is uncommon below the age of 40.
2. **Race** - if you are of African origin you are more at risk of chronic glaucoma and it may come on somewhat earlier and be more severe.
3. **Family** - if you have a close relative who has chronic glaucoma then you should have eye tests at intervals. You should advise other members of your family to do the same. This is especially important if you are over 40 years old when tests should be done every two years.

4. **Short sight** - people with a severer short sight are more prone to chronic glaucoma.

5. **Diabetes** - it is believed to increase the risk of developing glaucoma.



### Why can chronic glaucoma be a serious risk to sight?

The danger with chronic glaucoma is that your eye may seem perfectly normal. There is no pain and your eyesight will seem to be unchanged, but your vision may be damaged. The loss of visual field is gradual and it leads to tunnel vision and blindness.

### How can chronic glaucoma be detected?

As glaucoma becomes much more common over the age of forty you should have regular eye tests at least every two years. The eye doctor will look for the following:

1. Viewing your optic nerve.
2. Measuring the pressure in the eye using a special instrument.
3. Examining your visual field if the above two are abnormal.

### How is chronic glaucoma treated?

The main treatment for chronic glaucoma

aims to reduce the pressure in your eyes. Treatment has to start **immediately** (many people think that they have to wait until they completely lose their sight before starting treatment, because they confuse between cataract and glaucoma). Treatment is usually with drops or in certain cases an operation to reduce the eye pressure. The main aim of treatment is to preserve what is left of sight and visual field and not to cure what has been lost

(any damage caused by glaucoma is irreversible).

### REMEMBER:

- The earlier the disease is diagnosed the better the results of treatment, because it is extremely difficult to treat advanced cases.
- Any of optic nerve fiber that are damaged by glaucoma cannot be restored and the aim of the treatment is to preserve what is left of optic nerve fibers.
- If you have a relative with glaucoma, you need to visit your eye doctor for a check-up.

**Routine eye exam by an eye specialist is very important. It is your sight and your eyes need every care they deserve.**

Reference: Royal College of Ophthalmologists educational leaflets, London.



# TAIZ: The Cultural Capital of Yemen

Mohammed Abdul Rahman Al-Massani, Taiz

When Sultan Toran Shah fell ill, his doctors recommended Taiz as a health resort for him due to its salubrious climate and fascinating beauty-spots. "It is one of the greatest and beautiful cities," Ben Batotah writes. In 9 Hijrah, Moad (may God be pleased with him), arrived in Taiz to teach Islam and build a mosque that was named after him in Al-Janad.

#### Location:

Taiz is 256 kms to the south of Sana'a. It is located in a strategic point on the Sabir mountain, bounded by Al-Janad, Zabid, Aden, Sabir and Atta'kar. Since 1229, it had been the capital city of King Al-Modhahar, whose control extended over Hijaz, Yemen, Oman, Somalia, Makkah and Al-Madinah. During this age, Taiz was at the peak of its enlightenment and cultural renaissance. The role it played

is during the regime of Al-Rasolians, Taiz became the focal point for many scientists who flocked there in pursuit of knowledge. One of the greatest scientists of the time was the Yemeni astronomer, Mohammed Ben Ahmad Al-Hasseb Abi Al-Oqoul, author of Mira'at Al-Zaman (Mirror of the Age), 1300. His researches were broader in scope than those done in Cairo and Damascus.

#### Antiquities and citadels

There were 360 schools during the Rasolians regime in Taiz. These were distinguished by their unique designs that reflected the fertile imagination of their architects. Al-Ashrafiah school is a representative example. As a matter of fact, it played a double role for it was also a mosque, apart from being a center of learning.

#### Al-Qahirah Citadel

At the outset it was known as 'Taiz.' Subsequently, its name was changed to Al-Qahirah and the name 'Taiz' was adopted for the area surrounding it. It was built by Abdullah Ben Mohammed Al-Solaihi in 1045.

ing Islam. It also gained prominence for a mosque known as Al-Janad Mosque or Moad mosque.

#### Al-Ashrafiah School

This school is one of the most eye-catching old buildings that adds a certain kind of enchantment to the city. It was built by the Sultan Al-Ashraf Ismael Ben Al-Abbas in 800 Hijrah. The school was designed in a such way as to fit the multi-functional purpose it was set for. The front part of it is a mosque with delightful ornamentation, in addition to a cemetery of the Sultan and his family, and the last part consists of the school with its two tall minarets piercing the sky.

#### Al-Modhahar mosque

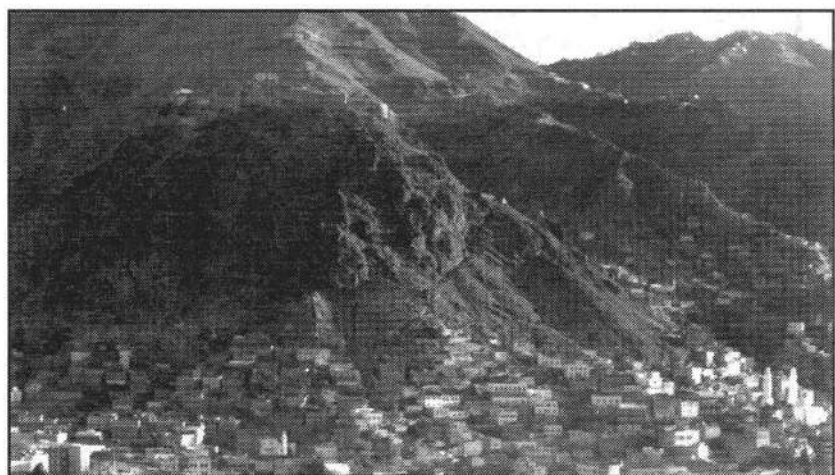
It is the oldest and widest mosque in the city. Unlike the other mosques which served two or more purposes, this was meant only to be a mosque. Senior people still remember the names of its architects: Al-Hussain Ben Salamah during the regime of Al-Modhahar, and Shamsaddin Ali Ben Hassan Al-Ikbar during the regime of Aamer Ben Abdul Wahhab.

#### Qubat Al-Hussainiah

It was built in 1002 Hejrah by Sinan Al-Kikhiah. It surrounds the tomb of Hussain Ben Hassan Basha, Emir of Taiz, who was fond of palaces and gardens. There used to be gardens surrounding this beautiful octagonal piece of architecture which was converted into a mosque at the time. Early in the 20th century, before the Turks left Yemen, Qubat Al-Hussainiah was an munition depot. After this, it was used as an oil store. The first time it was rehabilitated was in the 1980s. Oddly enough, a tree has grown on one of its eight sides posing a threat to the durability of the structure.

#### Conventions and traditions

There are many social traditions and religious ceremonies such as the circumcision of babies and reading the Holy Quran in a group for 7-10 days after the death of a soci-

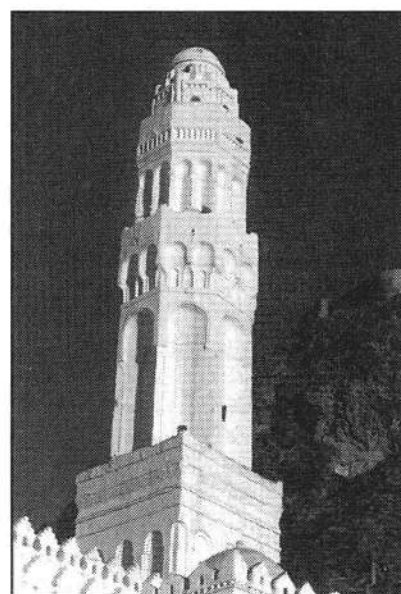


Old city of Taiz

in spreading science and knowledge was not in any way less conspicuous than that of Baghdad, Grenade, Cairo and Damascus. During the period following 626 Hijrah, that

#### Al-Janad Mosque

Al-Janad is located to the North east of Taiz. It was chosen by Moad, the Prophet's messenger to Yemen, to be his place for teach-



The minarate of Al-Ashrafiah mosque

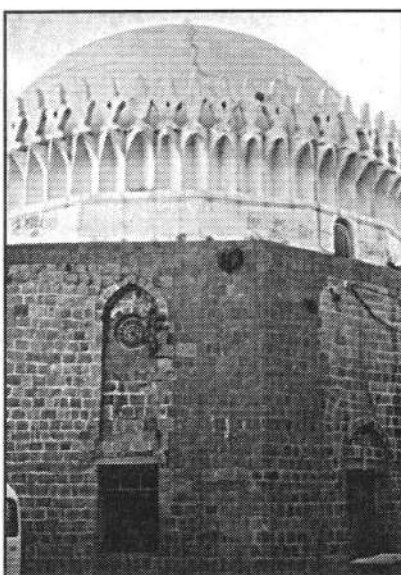
ety member.

#### Religious tolerance

A great number of Jews used to live in the city. These were not concentrated in specific areas, but were rather mixing with Muslims in all parts of the city. To be distinguished from others, they were sometimes required to don long hair or wear yellow turbans. Some of their traces are still alive such as the Al-Shabzi grave which is occasionally visited by the Jews.

#### First Friday of Rajab and the Jews

On the first Friday after the completion of Moad Mosque, people gathered in the mosque to listen to Moad's preaching. Among them were a number of Jews who had a lot of questions to ask. As their questions were convincingly answered, they were converted to Islam. From then on it has become a tradition to celebrate that Friday.



Qubat Al-Hussainiah

#### Animals

Many kinds of animals are found in Taiz. When King Al-Moaid sent a gift to the Sultan in Egypt, he included an elephant, a giraffe and a zebra. History also tells us that he used three elephants during wars with his brother. A number of animals were also brought by the Imam to the city. Today, Taiz zoo is one of the greatest tourist attractions in the city.

#### Traditional markets

The most outstanding market is Al-Shanini. There are also Al-Markazi and Souk Al-Jumlah.

#### Tourist districts

Taiz is gifted with breath-taking antiquities, mountains, green valleys and plains. For each there is a great historical back drop. Some of the city districts have become significant hearthstones to which many people flock, such as Yafros, Hamam Ali Shwai'a, etc. There are also valleys like, Al-Dhabab and Al-Barakani which are famous for growing mango, pomegranate, lemon, banana, papia, palms and vegetables. The salubrious climate and bountiful nature, along with the available tourist infrastructure including hotels and transportation facilities make the city one of the best tourist resorts in the country. However, there is a need to promote the tourist promotion activities such as organizing festivals for traditional dresses, handicrafts, etc, opening national centers for craftsmen and encouraging them to participate in international festivals to ensure a bee line of tourists to the city of Taiz.

## Yemen in Italian Press



Abbas Ali Zabarah  
Chairman of the Yemen Red Crescent Society

No sooner did His Excellence President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the delegation accompanying him left Italy after their successful trip and the inauguration of the Yemeni Exhibition in Rome than the Italian Media was agog talking and publishing articles about Arabia Felix. With every dawn the Italian Newspapers appeared with fascinating headlines focusing on the history and fabulous heritage of Yemen and the life and beauty of Sana'a. All the articles were couched in luxuriant headlines supported by beautiful pictures about the classical architectural patterns found in Sana'a, relics of Mareb, and other representative artifacts. Following are some of the glamorous headlines of top stories published in ten leading newspapers:

#### CHARMING YEMEN WINS ROME.

YEMEN THE DESERT FLOWER, QUEEN OF SHEBA.

QUEEN OF SHEBA IS RESURRECTED.

QUEEN OF SHEBA, DESERT AND GOLD.

THE WEST IS GENERATED EVEN IN YEMEN.

BATTLE WITH TIME.

PRE-ISLAMIC ART FROM MUNICH TO ROME.

THE OTHER ASPECT OF QUEEN OF SHEBA.

HELLO IN ARABIA FELIX.

THE LEGEND OF SHEBA RETURNS AND REVIVES DREAMS.

PRESENCE/PICTURES/FILMS POSSESS ROME.

In Sana'a the old city, towers and castles shoot upwards to heaven, comprising seven to eight floors of bricks and clay. Before 30 years the cinematic director Paolo Pasolini arrived in the city in order to shoot the film Flower of One Thousand Nights and One, collecting anecdotes from Arabia Felix. Then he gave a call to UNESCO saying, I save the human heritage, protect it from demolition and demographic invasion in one of the least developed countries but the most magnanimous on the whole continent.

Sana'a is Venezia out of clay. The article went on to quote what the prominent Italian writer Moravia said about the old project of Sana'a that the old sagacity is still frozen for centuries to come.

The writer further said the alleyways and lanes of Sana'a market are crowding with goods, people and spices. Men with big kilts walk girded with belts and daggers whilst few or none of the women are noted. They are veiled and shrouded with the black color which signifies happiness whilst the white color signifies widowhood and equanimity. In another paragraph of the same article the writer says: 'In this desert and in a prosperous era, appeared the great Mareb Dam, the greatest irrigation system of yore.

It has been mentioned in the holy scriptures that when it disappeared the kingdom of Sheba faded and the fertile plains turned into desert. Hope for Yemenis now hinges on the miracle they accomplished in the form of the new dam which was inaugurated in 1986 when it turned the pebbles of the desert into arable land.

The Gazette Newspaper published an article titled "Charming Yemen wins Rome", Pre-Islamic Heritage in Rospoli Castle with outstanding modernity. Here are a few excerpts from the article:

"You must have visited Yemen and have had a look at that forlorn country which is built of clay and bricks shooting upwards like sky scrapers. The "Unity" Newspaper published an article titled "The Queen of Sheba appears anew." Between modernity and defense of the past, there is an exhibition about Yemen reminding us of Arabia Felix. Five Hundred Archaeological pieces from pre-Islamic era are on display in "Yemen, Land of the Queen of Sheba", the Exhibition that is arriving in Rome on April 6, 2000 after a resounding success in Paris, Vienna and Munich. The Exhibition is organized by CINS an Italian Volunteer Organization working in Yemen, hosted by Rospoli Castle in Rome.

The "Manifesto" went on to say "Queen of Gold and Desert" today shall open in Rome an exhibition titled "Yemen, the land of the Queen of Sheba". The exhibition contains five hundred pieces of exhibits, a testimony to prolific artistic production in Yemen in the past. Yemen's authenticity is still unknown to many. After the station of Paris, Vienna and Munich, we celebrate today in Rome the exhibition "Yemen in the Kingdom of Sheba, titled the stones of Sheba in the castle of Rospoli. In the words of the Evening Gazette, "Housed in Rospoli Castle in Rome till 30 June, 2000, the Great Queen of Sheba with five hundred artifacts of Yemenite Excavation by an initiative of the Italian CINS and the supervision of the Italian Afro-Asiatic Institute". The Exhibition is a testimony of thousands of years and repaired artifacts. It is attracting artistic attention to artifacts dating back to the period from 1200 B.C. till 600 B.C. in which kingdoms of Shebaeans flourished. At the same time those of the Himyarite civilizations were responsible for the demolition of the dam, a remarkable feat of engineering marvel which used to irrigate the desert and transform it to vast gardens.

In another article he says:

Rome today hosts for the very first time in its history five hundred archaeological pieces dating back to the pre-Islamic era coming from Yemen. The exhibition has roamed many European Metropolitans one of which was Munich and now it is even more preciously regarded in the Italian station. A section has been dedicated for the Yemeni Architectural Style which is distinguished for its skyscrapers, the city which has been proclaimed by the UNESCO as an International patrimony, subject to elimination due to the unavailability of potentials for reparation, urgently calling for maintenance of that heritage. An Exhibition is held in Rome organized by CINS, an Italian volunteer organization NGO working in Yemen for implementation of projects in collaboration with the ministry of culture, health etc. In the Speed Gazette an article appeared titled Rome's Exhibitions, the Jewels of Sheba, Hello to the Arabian Ambassador. Exhibited in it are 440 pieces of statues and Jewels representing the legends, creeds, traditions and customs of a charming civilization which started 3000 years ago, when the queen of Sheba met Solomon. Now the exhibition comes to Rome after a long voyage and will continue till 30 June 2000. It projects old and distant history of Yemen during which period the power of the Sabaeans emerged and Mareb was famous. Pasolini once liked it and said it was the best location for his film "Flower of One thousand Nights and One".

## Career Opportunity

### Sana'a Beverages & Industries Co. Ltd.



Bottler's of Coca Cola needs young ambitious people to fill the following positions :

#### ■ Salesmen (Sana'a, Aden, Taiz & Hodiedah) :

To qualify for the above positions the following requirements are needed :

- Minimum education : O'level or its equivalent.
- Minimum experience : At least 1 year.
- Drivers license : 1 year and above ( light commercial vehicles ).
- Age : Not more than 30 years.

#### ■ Sales Supervisors (Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodiedah & Mukallah) :

To qualify for the above positions the following requirements are needed :

- Possession of a degree in any business discipline, or general secondary education.
- Minimum experience : At least 1 year.
- Drivers license : 1 year and above ( light commercial vehicles ).
- Age : Not more than 30 years.
- Languages : Knowledge of english language.

#### ■ Sales Data Analyst (Sana'a only) :

To qualify for the above positions the following requirements are needed :

- Minimum education : Graduate in any business discipline.
- Minimum experience : At least 2 years.
- Computer knowledge : MS-Office 97 or 2000 ( MS-Excel is a must ).
- Age : Not more than 30 years.
- Languages : Fluency of both english and arabic languages is a must.

Applications are invited to following address within 10 days from the date of this advertisement :

The Personnel & Administration Dep.  
Sana'a Beverages & Industries Co. Ltd.  
P.O. Box : 456 Daris, Airport Road - Sana'a.  
Tel. : (01) 341 186 / 9 Fax : (01) 341 598



# Press Scanner



**AL-AYYAM**  
(Independent, daily,  
20th May)

## How was the Killer Reinstated to Job after Expulsion for Bribery?

AL-AYYAM reported that the Council of the University of Sana'a has disclosed the accused Sudanese who was working at the Faculty of Medicine was interrogated in December 1999 for bribery, found guilty and fired from his job.

However, AL-AYYAM reported that observers questioned how was the accused returned to his former job after being expelled from it.

## SYL Calls for Salvage of Unity from its Dark Tunnel

AL-AYYAM also published a story about the statement issued by the Son's of Yemen League, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Unity of Yemen. The League questioned whether the authorities had met their declared commitments contained in the Presidential Declaration of 7 July 1994. Special emphasis was put on those regarding the general and comprehensive Amnesty of 23 May 1994, the adoption of political dialogue as a means for solving political differences, renouncing all sorts of violence in political relations and the normalization of public life in the areas where the war was fought. All civil servants should have been fully rehabilitated to their previous positions.

## President: Those Abroad Are All Welcomed Home

AL-AYYAM (22nd May) published this headline the "important political Presidential Statement made by President Saleh on the 10th anniversary of Unity." The statement was published in full on an inside page.

In another story ran by AL-AYYAM, it reported that the Damascus office of [ex-president of South Yemen] Mr. Ali Nasser Mohammed couldn't contact the newspaper on its fax to deliver Mr. Mohammed's answers for an inter-

view that was supposed to be run by AL-AYYAM on the same occasion. It reported that the ANN TV Channel was not able to call on AL-AYYAM's Chief Editor for a pre-arranged interview.



**ASHUMOA'**  
(Independent, Weekly,  
20th May)

## Celebrations Adjourn Cabinet Reshuffle

ASHUMOA' reported that preparations for celebrating the 10th National Day anniversary of Yemen Unity had caused postponement of effecting a comprehensive cabinet reshuffle that was urgently intended by President Saleh. ASHUMOA's sources added that the change might be some months later, as so many factors are hindering it. It added that some aid donors were hinting against such a change.



**AL-HAQ** (Independent,  
weekly, 21st May)

## Killer began as a Gardner, Finished as a Technician

AL-HAQ said in a front-page story that the Sudanese series killer began his life in Yemen as a gardener at the residence of a Sana'a Bank director. After a short while he was discharged because of his ambiguity, which made his boss feel uneasy with him. When he met the son of the bank director later he told him that he was already appointed as an Anatomy technician at the Faculty of Medicine, Sana'a University. The son was surprised, as he knew the man had no certificates qualifying him to such a job. AL-HAQ raised doubts also about the procedure of the whole story of the accused.



**ASSAHWA** (Islah party,  
weekly 22nd May)

## A Historical Festival on United Yemen Anniversary.

ASSAHWA ran a column by Ali Al-Wasa'ai, in its last page which cautioned against: "Two dangers threaten our unity:

1) Opening the door and overlooking what is being done by the preachers of Christianity. They lead to disgrace in this life and torture in the following world. We have heard much about what is going at Djibla. Nowadays we hear things in Aden and about returning of churches to the preacher for Christianization. Why are these churches returned when our people is 100% Muslim? For whom are these churches? Everybody knows what happened in East Timor and how it was torn off the Indonesian homeland. That was the result of acts by officials similar to what you are repeating now in Yemen. The result is already known. Don't be the one who lost what he was entrusted with to safeguard. He felt sorry too late!

2) The danger of Jews who were cursed in the holy Koran as they try to find a foothold in Arabia. They want to plot against the country [of the foothold] and to dig holes in order to bury us alive!

If we are keen on our unity - as we claim - this issue should be kept always before our eyes. We should guard our unity by deeds and not by songs. We should always be aware of what cunning plans and designs our enemies are making..."



**AL-BALAGH**  
(Independent, weekly  
23rd May)

## Kidnapper of Germans Sentenced to 12 Years

The Sana'a Court of Appeal sentenced Farag Masu'd to 12 years of imprisonment after he was found guilty of kidnapping three German tourists and detaining them at Naqil Ghailan last November. The court ruled also that two others who were found innocent by a lower court, should be tried again.

## More than 47 Foreign Delegations Share Yemen its Celebrations

In its editorial AL-BALAGH expressed its hope that at the next celebrations Yemen shall have witnessed those accomplishments in all aspects for which the Yemen has always been

looking forward. It called upon the people of Yemen to join hands in their love for the homeland and the people, to abandon hatred and discrimination. "Yemen is for all of us, and its glory shall only be possible when all of the nationals of Yemen join hands." It concluded.



**AL-EHYA' AL-ARABI**  
(Ba'ath Party Pro-Iraq  
faction, weekly 22nd  
May)

## Unity of Yemen: New Dawn for the Arab Nation

AL-EHYA' AL-ARABI published a statement issued by the Ba'ath Party on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the unity of Yemen. The Party said: "All our Arab brethren join us in celebrating this political accomplishment, because it is a great pan-Arab accomplishment in the march of our Nation towards a united socialist and democratic society."



**AL-WAHDAWI**  
(Unionist People's  
Nasserite Organization,  
weekly 23rd May)

## UPNO:

## Two Dangers: Destructive Policy & Foreign Conspiracy

AL-WAHDAWI published on its front page a statement by the Nasserite party on the 10th anniversary of the National Day. The statement said: "The Unity of Yemen is the most important development in contemporary Arab history." It called upon the authorities to bear the historical responsibility of leading the nation in the current situation and circumstances, and to labor for defusing internal conflicts and disputes. It demanded also that the authorities should refrain from oppressing others because they are partners in the homeland. The ruling party is only one of the parties.

The local Governorate branches of the party issued similar statements that greeted the 10th anniversary and called upon all nationals of Yemen to safeguard and protect their unity against the destructive policy adopted by some authorities and foreign forces that aim against the unity of Yemen and its Freedom and development".

UPNO Welcomes Return of the

## Exiled

In another story, AL-WAHDAWI reported that an official source of the UPNO has welcomed the call made by President Saleh to all exiled to return to Yemen, saying that only tolerance not dissension or enmity, builds nations.

The source considered the call by the President, which was made to all political rivals living abroad since 1994 "a good initiative that should be developed into action so that all shall join hands to abort all [foreign] interference in internal affairs of Yemen".

## Females Participation in Celebration Parade Unacceptable

Several Yemeni religious scholars headed by Sheikh Omer Mohamed Saif, member of the Committee of the [ruling] PGC, issued a Fatwa [religious opinion] that prohibits participation of females in celebration parades of the 10th anniversary of the National Day. The Fatwa says that it is an act of displaying of adorning which Islam prohibits.

The Fatwa adds that it is inappropriate for the leaders of Yemen, the sheikhs of its tribes, its traders and dignitaries to parade women in public squares, festivals and female shows that benefit Muslims with nothing, do not terrify the enemies. These things only expose us to Allah's anger.

## YEFS: No Preparations to Visit Israel

The Yemeni - Eritrean Friendship Society denied in a letter to AL-WAHDAWI what was said to be preparations for a visit to Israel, as it is only concerned with the relations between the peoples of Yemen and Eritrea. The Society said in its letter that its chairman Mr. Nabil Al-Eryani neither went to Sana'a Airport, nor his passport was confiscated. There was only a visit that was cancelled because of the recent developments in the Horn of Africa.



**ATTARIQ**  
(Independent, weekly  
23rd May)

## ATTARIQ was the only Yemeni newspaper to file the following story:

Christianization Activities in Aden Mosque preacher A'del Abdurrazzaq

Mohammed Sa'ad called upon Tawahi [Steamer Point] residents to be cautious when dealing with doctors at Marbat Clinic, Tawahi. He pointed out in his last Friday prayers speech that those who operate this clinic endeavor to preach Christianity, exploiting ignorance among the population and their difficult circumstances. He reviewed the free human services offered by the clinic and said that everyone who visits the clinic should keep his belief in God strong and shouldn't give in to enticements.

He confirmed that a cassette is distributed by this clinic urging for embracing Christianity. This is part of a campaign that is waged in several Arab countries.



**AL-THAWRI** (The  
Yemeni Socialist Party,  
weekly 25th May)

## AL-THAWRI was the only newspaper which ran the following story:

## Jihad Groups Resume Training at Abyan.

Sources at Abyan Governorate report that big numbers of members of the Jihad group "The Aden - Abyan Islamic Army" have successively arrived during the recent days to their old military post at Hatat. They are reported to have implemented highly planned maneuvers in which hand grenades, bazookas and machine-guns were used.

The sources added that well-known members of the military arrived from Sana'a to participate and train wearing civilian Yemeni or Afghani dresses. Vehicles with military plates were seen at the maneuver's site.

The "Aden - Abyan Islamic Army" group had distributed a leaflet signed by The Youths of Abulhasan - a copy has reached AL-THAWRI - in which they undertook to resume their struggle in expression of continued loyalty to their leader who was executed recently at Sana'a. The leaflet included some of their demands. Some of them are: the authorities should undertake to pay the salaries of those whose status was not fixed, the release of members detained by the special branch police and releasing Sheikh Saleh Al-Utwi who is currently at an Abyan court.

## VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

# Post: National Programme Officer

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Yemen announces the vacant position of the Post of: **National Programme Officer** in its office in Sana'a. The position is open to all qualified and interested Yemeni nationals. Qualified women are encouraged to apply. Interested candidates are requested to apply with detailed curriculum vitae to:

**UNFPA Representative**  
**United Nations Population fund**  
**P. O. Box 551, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen**

Applications should be received not later than 8 June 2000. Only those candidates strictly meeting the requirement should apply. An acknowledgement will be sent to short-listed candidates only. No personal inquiries or phone calls please.

This is a demanding position with overall UNFPA programme responsibility that includes preparation of background papers, formulation and revision of project documents and budgets, projects appraisals, monitoring evaluation and close liaison with Government/NGOs/UN/Donor Agencies. Analysis and interpretation of socio-economy and demographic data and frequent oral and writing presentation and project review/report, are major aspects of the job.

## Qualification and requirements:

1. At least a Post Graduate (Master Degree) in Social Science, preferably in Public Health or Health Science with population aspects, Public/Business Administration, Demography Statistic or Economics.
2. A minimum of 7 years of progressively professional experience in the field of public health, population/development.
3. Excellent written and oral skills in English and Arabic.
4. A good knowledge of Government/NGOs/UN systems.
5. Computer literacy.

## Samahang pilipino sa Yemen

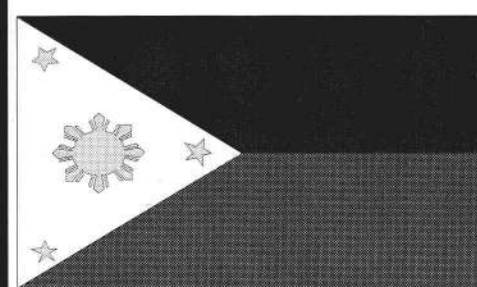
The Filipino Association in Yemen, Recognized by the Philippine Embassy in K.S.A.

presents

The Official

## PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY

celebration in Yemen  
a dinner - dance party



15 June 2000, Sheraton  
Thursday,  
7:00 P.M  
Sana'a  
ballroom

featuring;

## Philippine Folk Sones & Dances

prizes for raffle

from the following sponsors;

Emirates Air Line

A.M.T.C. - TOYOTA

Yemen Times

Sheraton Sana'a Hotel

Taj sheba Hotel

Hadda Hotel

Villa De Angelo

Gas Aviation

Masarco

Gulf Air

Marib Cargo

Nestle

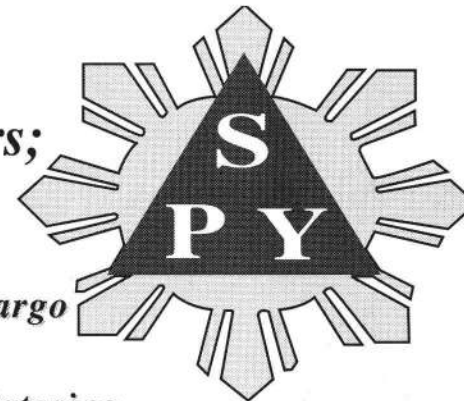
Yemen Catering

Caltex

Universal Group

Tetra Pack

Shamlan Mineral Water



For reservations, please call: LIZA at 415-089 or 241-224



# As New Strains of the "Love Bug" Strike World's Largest Businesses, Corporations and Banks and Causes Damage in Billions "New Love" Hits Hard



**Bassam Al-Sabri**  
Yemen Times

**T**hursday, May 4 2000, U.S., Asian and European computers were infected pretty hard by a computer virus which spread by e-mail messages titled "ILOVEYOU". Millions of computer systems around the world have been infected by the ILOVEYOU virus, which hit systems from the British Parliament to the Pentagon putting the whole world on alert. The virus was first detected in Hong Kong, spreading through Microsoft Outlook e-mail systems and a popular Internet Relay Chat program mIRC. Early Thursday, the virus hit European parliaments, big companies and financial traders. Experts estimated that 60% to 80% of U.S. companies were infected by ILOVEYOU virus.

## The Virus

Users received an e-mail message from someone they know, asking them to check an attached "Love Letter". This latter is a Visual Basic script that contains the virus payload. If deleted before being opened, the computer would not be infected by the attachment. However, once a computer is infected, the virus, also named "Love Bug", transmits itself through e-mail using Outlook's address book. The Love Bug is extremely destructive. First, it copies itself to two critical system directories and adds triggers in the Windows registry. This ensures that it will run every time the computer reboots. Then it starts affecting data files associated with Web development. Those are overwritten with files in the Visual Basic programming language while the original files are deleted. Besides, it destroys multimedia files and affects JPEGs and MP3s and again, it overwrites the original file with a Visual Basic file that bears a similar name. Aside from mailing

itself and damaging files, the virus also tries to send users to Sky Internet web pages to download and run an executable file called "WIN-BUGS-FIX.exe" which the suspected virus author has uploaded onto Sky Internet servers. It does this by changing users' Microsoft Internet Explorer start page to one of four accounts at Sky Internet. This executable file is a second part of Love Bug. It searches a user's hard drive for user name and password combinations. Once it does so, it then sends them off to the e-mail address [mailme@super.net.ph](mailto:mailme@super.net.ph). Fortunately, a European Internet provider tipped off Sky Internet and the (executable file) was completely removed by 4:30. Luckily, it has only attacked a couple hundred people in

enters the chat room. Several anti-virus companies have developed "virus definition" files for ILOVEYOU. Those files act as "fingerprints" for the virus, allowing those programs to detect and eliminate it. One company was McAfee which released a software patch that can identify the virus on Thursday afternoon. Experts say that despite all the damages the e-mailed virus has caused, it was written in plain code which made its detection and removal easier. They also stated that the virus could have been made more adaptable and much more difficult to stop. However, the virus has also battled copycat attacks, including one called "very funny". This new variants can elude anti-virus software that are designed to block the



Europe. Experts said if that part of the attack had reached more people, the results could have been catastrophic. If the second part hit the world approximately 40 million people would have needed to change their passwords from every infected computer.

This virus is far much more aggressive than its predecessor Melissa. The latter virus only sent copies to the first 50 addresses whilst this one sent copies to all addresses. The virus can also transmit through the Internet Relay Chat client mIRC to every user who

stands a bit of Visual Basic to download the virus, modify it and launch a new strain.

As a matter of fact, as many as five new strains of the "ILOVEYOU" virus appeared just 24 hours after the first version was released, one of which was labeled "fwd: Joke.". So far, 25 strains of the virus with different levels of destructiveness have been detected and there is no reason to believe that these would be the last. Some technology experts have attributed the rapid spread of the virus to the vulnerability of Microsoft prod-

ucts saying the company could have taken precautions to make its products more secure. In response, Microsoft worked on a new patch of Outlook 98 and 2000 that breaks a lot of functionality, yet provides unprecedented security. The patch blocks all attachments that have .exe, .vbs or .bat extensions along with 35 other extensions. Aside from this tight security measure, the patch won't permit other programs to access the Outlook Address Book in any form. This new tactic, however, does not seem to have been met with total agreement. Many believe that Microsoft has gone too far making it impossible to run certain files from Outlook.

## New Love Hits

Thursday 18 May, a new and potentially more dangerous strain of the "Love Bug" was released. The new bug was dubbed "VBS/New Love.a". Experts say it could be more destructive than the "Love Bug" if widely spread. This new strain can prompt rampant damage. At the same time the recently released "Love Bug" antivirus programs cannot detect it. Still, McAfee updated its detection software within two hours of detecting the virus and advised users to update their virus scanners as soon as they could.

Despite the similarity in name, replication scheme and the language with which they were written, the new bug has totally new code and approach of destruction. Yet, both bugs target users of Windows 98 or 2000 or those who run Internet Explorer 5 on Windows 95.

The "New love" variant is described to be polymorphic. Each time it replicates, it uses a different subject line and changes its size. It follows a very clever procedure which makes it hard to detect. The "New Love" bug sends realistic file names with subject lines starting with "FW:" to people you know or businesses you deal with. It utilizes the same tactic of its predecessor the "Love Bug" to send itself to all e-mails in your address book. Once

the virus replicates, it starts writing over your files. Unlike the "ILOVEYOU" virus which obliterated JPEG and MP3 files, this new strain hungrily targets each and every file on a user's hard drive that has a "write permission". The new bug searches through all local drives and subdirectories. Then, it deletes original files and replaces them with new empty ones using the same name with the new extension ".vbs". Moreover, all networked hard drives would be destroyed in the same manner. After the bug strikes, your computer immediately breaks down and becomes unbootable. In this case, you will need to reinstall the operating system along with all the other programs you used to run. Recovering the deleted files is out of the question since they are already overwritten and erased by the bug. The only sure and safe method to recover files is from backup files stored separately by users themselves. Experts say that the damage of this virus is tempered by several factors. First, people tend to be more cautious especially after the recent "Love Bug" stroke. Furthermore, the virus appears to have a built-in problem that will limit how far it would get around. "New Love" tends to add junk line to its code each time it replicates in order to change its size. This feature was designed to make it harder to detect. Luckily enough, the bug does not tend to remove these junk lines away. Therefore, as it replicates, it grows in size and soon it would be stopped by limitations that companies make on attachment size.

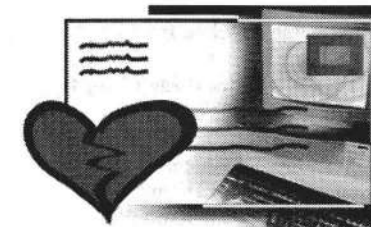
"Eventually, it'll become 10 megs, 100 megs, 1 gig" Mikko Hypponen, Director of the virus search and antivirus company F-Secure in Finland, said. "It'll kill itself off. It becomes too fat."

What are viruses? How can we avoid them?

Computer viruses are short strings of software code that have three properties: First, they replicate very fast spreading from machine to machine in a similar way to that of virus; second, they hide themselves inside benign files and programs; and third, they cause deadly damages to you computer. Unfortunately, there is no perfect cure for computer viruses. Every time someone invents a new immunization, another invents a new virus. However, we can still take few precautions to

buffer us against many of the virus attacks:

- Do not open attachments you receive from someone you don't know. You have also got to avoid downloading any sort of data from dubious Web sites.
- Scan all new downloaded files of application immediately with antivirus software.
- Keep a spare disk drive hooked to your PC and regularly back up your data. Try to save redundant copies of all your files. Note: Remember, you need to perform a virus check first before you make a backup.
- Use good virus-checking software of companies that keep their products up-to-date. However, you should know that there is no one program that fixes every virus. When a new bug spreads,



you will need to wait for the release of a new updated program.

-Postpone your upgrade of new versions of the most popular software since they attract virus writers. If you would like to protect yourself against VBScript worms, visit the F-Secure's web site: <http://www.F-Secure.com/virus-info/u-vbs/>

## Experts estimate damages in billions for the bug

More than 45 million computers around the globe have been infected by various strains of the virus. Experts estimated \$US 2.61 billion of damage done within the first week. The damages were growing by \$US 1 billion to \$US 1.5 billion a day until the virus was terminated. Now, the total estimation of the damages worldwide amounted to \$US 6.7 Billions.

In conclusion, viruses evolved even before we came to know the PC in its form today. However, not all viruses are necessarily malignant. Some viral techniques can be valuable programming tools if used properly. On the other hand, if inappropriately used, believe me, nothing can be more destructive.

## European Film Festival 2000

This festival is being held in the Yemeni Cultural Centre in Sana'a. The programme below gives details of dates, times and film titles. Seats will be available on a first come first served basis so please come earlier enough to avoid disappointments.

### FILM FESTIVAL INDEX

8 p.m (7 p.m reception) 4 June 2000	German Film Run Lola Run
7 p.m 5 June 2000	Polish Film With Fire and Sword
7 p.m 6 June 2000	Turkish Film Roots of Oleander
7 p.m 7 June 2000	Czech Film Kolya
10:30 a.m/7:00 p.m 8 June 2000	Dutch Film Abel The Flying Liftboy
7 p.m 10 June 2000	French Film Le Bossu
7 p.m 12 June 2000	Italian Film Notes of Love
7 p.m 13 June 2000	British Film Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels

This event has been organised by:

British Council  
Netherlands Embassy  
Polish Embassy  
Italian Embassy  
Turkish Embassy  
German Embassy  
French Cultural Centre  
Czech Embassy  
Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Sponsored by:

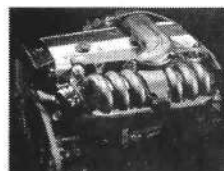
Canada Dry



Sana'a

## AVAIL THE SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES ON MUSSO 4X4

... offer valid for limited period only



Musso 4X4 powered by Mercedes Benz technology. Available with Petrol/Diesel Engines with excellent power, multi valve technology and electronic ignition, Luxurious spacious interior, Air conditioning, Radio/Cassette Player and built with highest safety standards.

Come and avail the special reduced prices, exciting gifts.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Please call 330 080 or visit our showroom



SsangYong

UNITED ENGINEERING & AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD.  
PO BOX 12657, SANA'A. Ph: 01 330 080 Fax: 01 320 030



# A Tour of Hadramout

By Aden Burea Staff

**R**uins discovered in Hadramout have revealed that primitive human species lived there approximately a million years ago. That period was defined as the pre-agriculture era. Several stone tools were found in this governorate which belong to the first Stone Age. The layers found there are believed to be 1,000,000 years old. In addition, three caverns have been found in Jabr valley and inside these thousands of stone tools and animal fossils that date back to the same age have been discovered. Archaeologists are still searching for more ruins in Hadramout until today. The Yemen Times prepared the following report on the antiquities of the human civilization in Yemen.

Historians have reported that there had been a very ancient kingdom which consisted of several colonies. It continued from 1000 B.C until 4 A.D. Most of the colonies were located on mounds called "Akmah". On top of these, castles were built around which houses, public squares and markets were located. Usually, these colonies were situated on valley's passages. One of the most famous of these colonies is "Kashkaash" which lies on top of a mountain near Karat Aal Thabit village. Ruins have also shown that people living during that age had small water canals branching from Al'Ayn valley.

## Souran Colony

This colony was mentioned in the ancient inscriptions of Sheba kingdom in Adiah Bin Affan village. This colony lay on the trade route and contained a prosperous trade center in 1000 A.D.

## Hayouda Colony

This colony is located in an area named Al-Sadeed, to the north of

Saioon. The colony consisted of several houses around which were built a wall to protect them.

The ancient civilization of Hadramout was economically very strong. The inhabitants carried out a flourishing trade in perfumes and incense which, at the time, were very important objects used in the ancient Greek temples. As far as forms of worship are concerned, ancient people in Hadramout worshiped idols and planets. One very famous temple has been discovered which is named "Sein" (God of the moon). In addition, it has been discovered that they were burying a person's tools and equipment with his body when he was dead.

## Shibam: City of First Skyscrapers in the History

Shibam which is an ancient historical city named after its King "Shibam Bin Al-Hareth Bin Hadramout". This city was first mentioned in the Mosnad inscription. Al-Hamadani stated in his book that it is the biggest city in Hadramout and that it has 300 mosques. Part of the city was destroyed by the "Kinda" tribe which colonized the city and made it their capital. The city is surrounded by a big wall and it has also got the oldest skyscrapers in the world. These buildings are named "The Mud Civilization" which consists of adobe covered with limestone. The tallest buildings reach a height of 30-40 meters with 15 to 16 floors.

During the Islamic rule, Hadramout was the center of



the revolution against the rule of Bani Omayyah. This movement was called "Al-Abyadyah" after its leader Abdullah Bin Yahya Al-Kindi who was an "Abadi" Imam.

## Al-Shahar

This city lies on the southern coast of Yemen between Aden and Oman. The city was given this name after its inhabitants. Those latter would gather in the early dawn "Al-Sahar" and therefore called Al-Sahareeon. This city is known for its numerous wells and palm trees.

## Al-Ahkaf

Al-Ahkaf is a very famous historic district and was mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. In fact, there is one full Sura that is called "Al-Ahkaf" where the story of Prophet Hood (Peace be upon him) is mentioned. Nowadays, many

people visit this city where the grave of Prophet Saleh (Peace be upon him) is located.

## Tarim

Tarim is one of the cities of Wadi Hadramout and is located to the north of Shibam. It was given this name after Tarim Bin Al-Sokoon Bin Al-Ashras Bin Kindah. The city was built by Tarim Bin Hadramout Bin Saba. This city has lots of mosques, one of which is Tarim Mosque which is one of the most famous mosques in the Arab World. This city also contains Al-Barakah Grave meaning "Blessed Grave" where 40 martyrs of Badr battle, originally from Tarim, were said to be buried.

## First Arab Maritime Institute

When the Yemen land trade started to decay during the rule of Al-Himyariah, the Yemeni people thought that there must be a way to travel through sea just as people in Egypt have done. So, a new era began and maritime cities such as Al-Shahar, Aden and Al-Maka flour-

ished.

Until the late 1900s, Al-Hami city in Hadramout remained the first school on the coast of the Arab Sea to develop sails. Many people came to learn marine sciences from the people of this city. One of the most famous sailors was Ahmed Bin Majed who was originally from Sour, Oman. This great sailor wrote a book which summarized the sailing experiences and knowledge in this field spanning 4000 years. This proves that Arabs started sailing several centuries B.C. Arab sailors discovered the sailing theory and were the first to use the seasonal wind to cross thousands of miles in the sea using their small triangular sails.

The maritime trade played a great role in developing the civilization of Hadramout. However, despite all the different cultures including Indian, Indonesian and African that it transacted business with, Hadramout has maintained its distinctive identity. Until this day, people of Hadramout have preserved their traditions such as folklore dance and songs.

## Corrigendum

This corrects what has been written in the interview published in Yemen Times issue no. 21 on 22nd May 2000 with Proctor and Gamble's country manager Mohammed Samir which mentions that P&G has opened a new "branch" in Aden. P&G did not open a new branch in Aden. P&G introduced a new "brand" in Aden.



Mohammed Samir

**Procter & Gamble**

**PROCTER & GAMBLE (YEMEN)**  
Excellent Opportunities in a First Class Multi-National Company Outstanding Career Opportunities in Financial Management & Production

We are seeking:  
**Financial Analysts and Engineers.**

We offer: One of the highest salaries in Yemen. Excellent on the job training inside and outside Yemen, early responsibility, fast growth and benefits package.

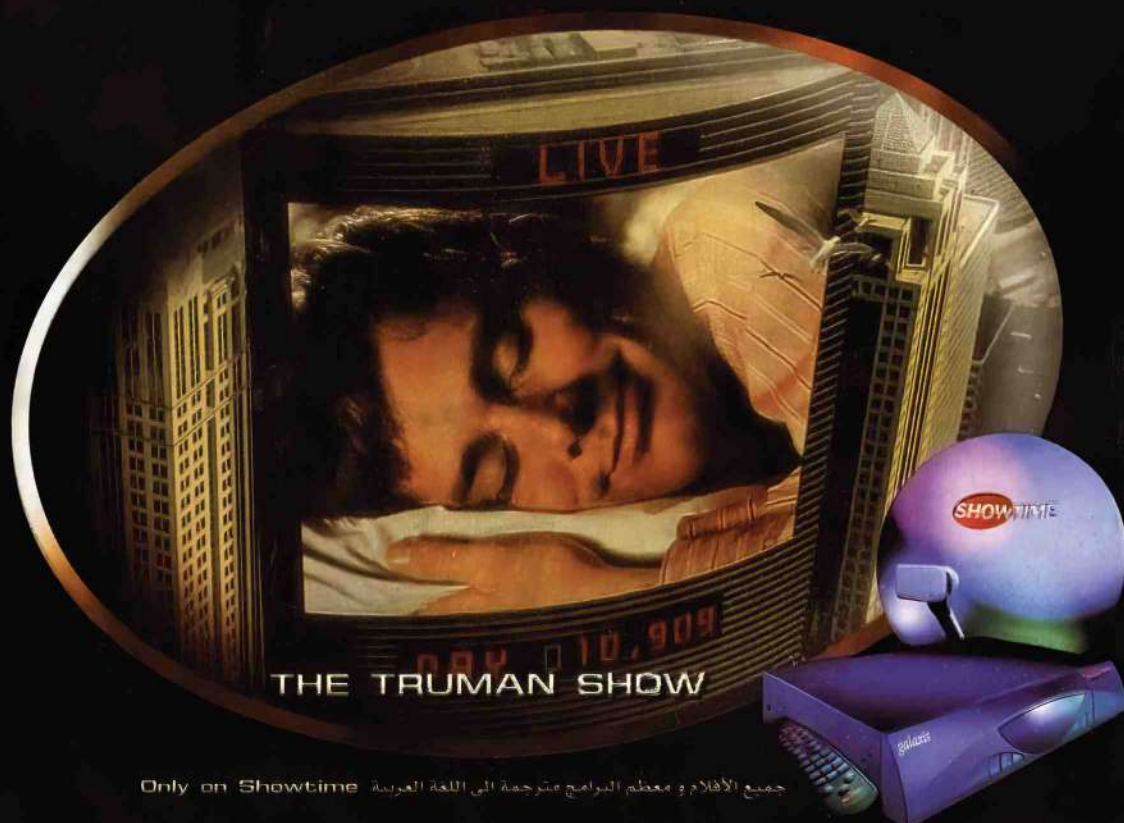
If you are: A Yemeni, between 22-31 years old, a graduate with a Bachelor's or Master's degree in Accounting, Engineering, Business Administration, or any other discipline and have a very good command of written and spoken Arabic and English,

Then call us at:  
Telephone: (01) 413136/7/8 or  
E-mail: [abdulrzaqq.f@pg.com](mailto:abdulrzaqq.f@pg.com)

Note: 1- Tests will be held in Sanaa, Taiz and Aden.  
2- For Time and Location of the test, please leave your contact number.

## FREE INSTALLATION

With every Showtime digital decoder



Only on Showtime جميع الأفلام و معظم البرامج مترجمة الى اللغة العربية

## LIMITED TIME OFFER

You can now buy the latest Digital Satellite Decoder including FREE installation, dish and LNB at the reduced price of only US\$349 (that's a saving of 20%) and an annual subscription from as little as US\$33.33 per month\*.



Comedies and dramas



Explosive action



Exclusively for women



Explore your world



Just for kids



Live English Premier League

## PLUS ONE MONTH FREE VIEWING

When you take up an annual subscription to the full bouquet and pay in advance in cash or credit card by May 31st.

In addition to receiving the best in Western entertainment on Showtime, you will also have access to the ART bouquet (which includes ART Sports and ART Movies) plus over 40 FREE channels including BBC World, Euronews, MBC, Future International, TV 5, ANN, Al Jazeera channel, Dubai Sports Channel and many more. Call now to book your subscription to over 70 channels.

# SHOWTIME

Brings you the best in Western entertainment



SANA'A - Al Ghamdan General Trading 1 500 700, General Electronics Co. Ltd. 1 269 098, El Aghil Trading 1 272 428/9

Full service can only be guaranteed from Showtime/ART approved decoders - Galaxis and Sun Moon Star  
\*Mini bouquet (3 channels)  
<http://www.showtimearabia.com>



# Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu  
Associate Professor  
College of Education, Mahweet

## What to say

### Congratulation

Your friend has won the election. You are happy. You want to congratulate him and assure him of your cooperation.

- \* "Three cheers for Ahmad bin Sallam! Hip hip hurrah!"
- \* "Congratulations. So you have made it. Go ahead. We are with you."
- \* "Hats off to you!" I am so happy that you have won. Though your victory was expected, it was a fiercely fought battle. I assure you of my full cooperation during your tenure."
- \* "Cheers, I am exceedingly glad that you won. It was a tough run, indeed. My support is with you as ever."
- \* "Oh! I am glad that you have made it. Don't you worry. We'll all work for your successful term of office."
- \* "I am so glad. Your overwhelming victory shows the tremendous affection and support people have for you. Keep it up. I am sure you would count on us for help."
- \* "We knew that you would win. Your selfless and sincere service for people is recognized by one and all. We hope you would leave no stones unturned in serving people's cause ever after. We are here ready to tackle any work at the grassroots level."
- \* "Best wishes. This is a well deserved victory for you. May God give you even greater strength and commitment to serve the masses with single minded devotion and dedication as you have always done."
- \* "This is a victory of ideals and selfless sacrifice. I'm sure in the days to come, you would show even greater determination and courage for championing the people's cause."
- \* "May God be with you in all your future endeavors."

## How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:

- 1- I have returned back from Hodeidah yesterday
- 2- Send your reply by return post.
- 3- I am going to cut my hair.
- 4- His hairs have turned gray.
- 5- I will dine with you next Sunday.

## Answers to previous week's questions:

- 1- My dear father! you are really great (or) Respected father! you are really great!
  - 2- He worked hard, but failed.
- [Note: 'But' and 'And' are widely used in joining two statements or clauses of equal rank, but with a difference. Whereas 'and' merely joins one sentence to another and shows positive results, 'but' denotes opposition or contrast between them]
- 3- Please shut the door.
  - 4- The teacher forbade the boys to talk.
- [Note: 'Forbade' shows a negative mood. Hence 'not' is not needed to indicate negativity]
- 5- Do you know what a computer is?

## How to express it in one word

- 1- That which cannot be divided.
- 2- That which cannot be reconciled.
- 3- That which cannot be recovered.
- 4- That which cannot be seen.
- 5- That which can not be read.

## Answers to previous week's questions:

- 1- That which cannot be perceived by senses: **imperceptible**
- 2- That which cannot be destroyed: **indestructible**
- 3- That which cannot be altered or changed: **irrevocable, unalterable**
- 4- That which cannot be dispensed with: **indispensable**
- 5- That which cannot be burnt: **incombustible**

## Tell the difference in meaning of 'bank' in the following sentences:

- 1- We sat on the **bank** of the river
- 2- I am going to the **bank**.
- 3- We **bank** upon your help.
- 4- There were flowers growing on the **banks** on each side of the country's lanes.
- 5- The sun went down behind a **bank** of clouds.
- 6- The snow has **banked** up.
- 7- He **banks** half his salary every month.
- 8- **Banking** hours are from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

## Answers to previous week's questions:

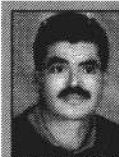
### Difference in meaning of 'pound'

- 1- Shylock demanded a **pound** of flesh from Antonio's body.
- Here 'pound' refers to a **unit of weight**.
- 2- The book costs a **pound**.
- Here 'pound' refers to a **unit of money** equivalent to 10 shillings
- 3- I saw him **pound** the nail.
- Here 'pound' means **crush to powder or break to pieces**.
- 4- You may look for your dog in the **pound**.
- The word 'pound' in this sentence refers to a **place where stray dogs and cats are kept until claimed**.
- 5- He **pounded** along the road.
- 'Pound' here means **'ride, run, walk heavily.'**
- 6- I could hear feet **pounding** on the stairs.
- The word 'pounding' means **feet striking heavily and repeatedly on the steps of the staircase**.
- 7- She could feel her heart **pounding** as she finished the 100 meters race.
- 'Her heart pounding' means **fast heart beats after a strenuous physical activity or mental tension**.

## Quotable Quote

*'Society, friendship, and love  
Divinely ordained on man.'*

## Some Ways to Develop Fluency in Writing



Mohammed Naif  
Lecturer of English,  
Faculty of languages,  
Sana'a University

Before discussing issues related to the writing process and some strategies to help students of English achieve 'fluency' in writing, I would like to thank Dr. Ramani of the Department of English, College of Education, University of Sana'a for having inspired me to share some of my ideas concerning developing 'fluency' in writing. Therefore, the main purpose of this article is to support Dr. Ramani's sound ideas regarding the advantages of adopting the process approach to achieve 'fluency' in writing, briefly discuss the stages of the writing process, and point out some other techniques for achieving 'fluency' in writing which I have been using in my writing classes for about four years now.

Dr. Ramani's article entitled "Promoting Fluency in Writing" which appeared in Yemen Times (issue No. 17), touched upon a very crucial issue concerning achieving 'fluency' in writing by adopting the process approach. This approach is currently used in teaching writing not only to non-native speakers, but also to native speakers of English in almost all the American and European universities. The rationale for adopting such an approach stems from the fact that it reflects the natural process that writers go through in order to produce a piece of writing, no matter whether this piece of writing is a letter, a report, a term paper, a piece of research, a book, etc. To further illustrate this point, professional writers are fully aware of what it takes to move from thinking about some ideas for an article, for example, to the point of sending such an article for publication. This process entails a number of stages among of which are the following: 1) generating ideas, 2) planning ideas, 3) drafting, 4) proofreading, 5) revising, 6) editing, and 7) writing the final draft to be submitted to a prospective publisher. Since professional writers as well as ordinary people, in real life, follow this approach in writing, it goes without saying

that teachers should follow the same approach in order to help their students to become competent writers.

Now someone might ask how the process approach helps student writers to achieve 'fluency' in writing. Prior to answering this question, I would like to briefly go over the stages of writing and what goes into each of them.

### A-Prewriting

Prewriting involves generating ideas for any writing task by using a number of techniques such as wh-questions, brainstorming, journal writing, free writing, clustering, listing, etc. Obviously, the writer is not actually writing his/her assignment at this point, but is using some techniques to gather ideas in a very short time instead of wasting his/her time scratching his/her head trying to come up with ideas, a sign of what is called the "writer's block"

### B-Planning

After the writer has generated ideas about his topic, he focuses his ideas on a main point and develops a rough plan for the paragraph, essay, article, etc. he is about to write. He has to write a rough outline indicating what ideas he is going to include in the introduction, body, and conclusion.

### C-Drafting

Drafting is the actual writing of a paragraph, essay, article, etc. Once the writer has gathered material and made a rough plan, he is ready to write. As he writes his first draft, he follows the general plan or outline he has mapped out. While writing his first draft, he focuses on getting his ideas down on paper; he is not overly concerned with grammatical correctness at this point. The writer may finish the writing task in one or in several sittings depending on the length of the piece of writing he is dealing with.

### D-Revising

At this stage the writer really reflects or re-sees the writing piece. During the prewriting and drafting stages, the writer is mostly concerned with finding ideas and putting them on paper. To put it differently, the first draft of a piece of writing is just somewhere to start. After the first draft is completed, the

real work of writing begins. At this stage, the writer will need to shift from suspending/delaying judgments to actually making them; he, actually, begins to evaluate his piece of writing.

### E-Editing

In the revising stage, the writer is concerned with focusing and supporting his ideas, that is consistent with the content of his writing assignment. Once he is happy with the content, he has to start looking at the form, with how he/she expressed his ideas. At this point, he/she may decide to rephrase or edit some of his/her sentences or rephrase sentences that are vague or not precise. Later, he/she can check his/her sentences to make sure that they are mechanically and grammatically appropriate.

From the stages as outlined above, we can clearly see that the nature of the writing process requires that each piece of writing is written several times before satisfaction is reached. This obviously means that a large amount of writing is produced in the process. The more writing is produced, the closer it is to achieve 'fluency' in writing. Furthermore, the student writer does not only achieve 'fluency' in writing, but also develops generating-ideas techniques which will, eventually, help him/her avoid what is called the "writer's block". The student becomes aware of his/her mistakes, develops a better sense of organization of his/her ideas, and learns how to edit a piece of writing before it is handed to readers (teacher, classmates, etc.).

To be concluded next issue

## اعلان وظائف شاغرة

تعلن شركة سوزوكي اليمن  
(مؤسسة حسن عمر بامعروف)  
عن وجود وظيفة شاغرة لمهندس  
ميكانيكي سيارات.  
تقدم الطلبات الى ادارة الشركة في موعد  
لا يتجاوز ٢٠٠٠/٦/١٥ مع شهادات  
الخبرة والمؤهلات العلمية.  
طريق المصالح. الشيخ عثمان - عدن.  
هاتف: ٢٤٦٠٠٠. فاكس: ٢٤٠٠٤٩

## Extension the tender for further (15) days

The Ministry of Local Administration hereby announces that the date of the tender No (15) concerning purchasing and supply CATERPILLAR + KUMATSU ROAD Construction Equipments spare parts along with the supply of three Japanese made mobile workshops is ; extended to further 15 days and the bids will be opened on Wednesday 14/6/2000 instead of 30/5/2000 at 11:00 A.M. It is further.

Mandated that any Importer is entitled to enter in any tender of purchasing any category of spare parts and mobile workshops either by piece or as a whole.

## YOUTH FORUM

### The True Millennium.

I love you,  
Despite the huge barrier in front of me,  
Life is very unbearable too  
But I am very strong to face the challenge  
Let me think, let me do  
I can surmount all odds, I can swim the deepest sea  
I can fly over the world, in the dark cloud.  
The fate is smiling at me  
Giving me a nod to push ahead  
Although my path is narrow, without direction,  
I will reach the end of the road.  
Shall make that our journey's end,  
No barrier to our meeting will I bear  
You are my future, my treasure, my wishes,  
my ambition,  
You are my life, my death,  
I live for you,  
I would be a non-entity, a myth  
When my eyes can not see you.  
You are my voice when I can not speak,  
You are my wings when I can not fly,  
My ardent wish is to await your sweet coming,  
For me it is the true millennium.

Habib Ali  
Faculty of Arts, Dhamar  
Love of Education

I'm very glad to meet you through this essay. I would like to give you some pieces of advice which may help you in your studies and which, I hope, would appeal to your heart as it springs from my heart.  
Dear fellow mates. First, we should put our faith in Allah and make this faith the greatest guarantor for our success. Second, we should keep in front of our eyes the aim of education which is acquisition of knowledge and improvement of our skills, not only to get the certificate. Therefore, if we fix the right aim, we will willingly strive to study and won't depend on immoral devices. Third, our discipline, that is

English, is very different in its nature and scope from other departments. Because we are studying a foreign language, we should practice what we learn both inside and outside the class. Let's not fight shy of speaking English, because if we feel shy, we will never learn it. It is normal to make mistakes, but it is not normal to continue these mistakes. So we are very likely to make mistakes, but we should correct them. Fifth, we should uphold Islamic morals highest in our life and behavior in dealing with our teachers and other people.  
I hope that my advice has reached your heart and you have resolved to act accordingly. Best wishes.

Abdul-Kadir M. Sharaf Al-Deen

## JOB OPPORTUNITY

MSF, a humanitarian organization, invites qualified candidates to fill the post of **Secretary/Trilingual translator: French-English-Arabic** in its Urban Primary Health Care Project in Aden.

### Requirements:

1. A degree in English and French.
2. Excellent level in written English and knowledge of spoken French.
3. Professional knowledge of Microsoft Office for Windows (Word and Excel minimum).
4. Ability to work within a team of both local and international staffs.
5. Closing date is Monday 5 June 2000.

Interested candidates are requested to deliver URGENTLY their application documents in person or by fax to MSF office in Khor Maksar, Al-Maina Al-Baydha, nor far from the Faculty of Education, Fax 02/233050. The application should contain the CV and photocopies of the diplomas, experience certificates and ID.

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERS - ADEN



# Successful Aspects of Cooperation Between Yemen and India

**O**n the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Reunification, Yemen Times has met different presidents and delegations that have come to Yemen to participate in this occasion. Amongst those delegation, was the Minister of Small Scale Industries of India, Ms. Vasundhara Raje. Omar Al-Yafei of Yemen Times met her and conducted the following interview:

**Q: What is the purpose of your visit to Yemen?**

**A:** The main purpose is to participate in the celebration of the occasion of the Reunification of Yemen. I was invited by the Yemen government to attend and participate in the function. In addition, I have got the opportunity to meet ministers and discuss our mutual relations in various fields.

**Q: What are the aspects of cooperation between Yemen and India?**

**A:** I will speak about my Ministry. The Small Scale Industries constitute 40% industrial production in India. It account for 35% of our export about 31 million small scale industrial units and millions of jobs across the country. It was very important for us to give this Ministry a big status amongst the ministries. We find many of the countries we have relation and cooperation with have given a good deal of importance to this ministry. I tried to make it the life line of the industries. I am happy to come here and to have met some ministers. I hope that we could send some of our experts in the field to help the Small Scale Industries in Yemen.

**Q: How do you evaluate the future of cooperation between the two countries?**

**A:** Well, we have a very good relation-



ship with Yemen. The time has come that we should expand and develop this relation. So far, we have talked about tradition and history that related to the two countries. We have to see that the aspects of cooperation between the two countries are successful. We also have to forge cooperation in such fields as the pharmaceutical services health, natural gas, and petroleum sectors. There are many sectors that we have to develop our cooperation in.

**Q: You have met with some ministers. What was the result of your meeting?**

**A:** Well, I met with his excellency Mr. President because of whose invitation we are here, my delegation and me. I have to congratulate the people of Yemen on this occasion and also to the president for the good work that he has been doing. I had the opportunity to meet him last year in 1999 when he was on a very short visit to India. I also have the pleasure to meet Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Industry, of Public Health and Minister of Social Affairs etc. All of us have talked about the aspects if

cooperation between the two countries in all fields, especially in the Small Scale Industries. I think that it was a good idea that I was accompanied by some officers from our ministry, from the national small industries corporation who are studying the potential areas which sector would be useful to work with. We would like to have a discussion in this regard in the Joint Commission Meeting which will be held in September and October of this year in Delhi. Then we will market those industries through exhibitions. We would like to assure the people of Yemen of our best cooperation in such sectors which would be mutually beneficial.

**Q: Do you have any project to launch here in Yemen?**

**A:** I can not do or launch any project on my own unless it is useful for people of Yemen. But we are keen on making surveys to identify key areas of cooperation. We are very keen to see

that this take place because we think that this will be the beginning for a new era of friendship for the two countries. Even if we bring in the goods and package them here, evaluate them in a way and then allow to be exported from here, we will also be creating new jobs for the Yemeni people.

**Q: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Yemeni unity what would you like to say?**

**A:** I would like to tell people of Yemen that it is a privilege for me to be here, representing my government on such a unique day. It was a spectacular occasion. I think that people of Yemen would be proud of this. I thank the president and the government of Yemen to have invited us here and allow us to participate on this wonderful occasion. I am very happy to be here and again we would like to thank everybody for being warm, generous and kind to us. We look forward to further cooperation in health and other fields.

The time I was not alone to send you goodbye.

For this big eternal trip, we were all there,  
even your friends from Yemen.

For your condolences received after the decease of "my Star"

Give me five more minutes Lord, for a laugh, happy and spontaneous, with which I bring warmth and joy to the houses around me



Wendy van der Lubbe

Give me five more minutes Lord, for a tear that I did not shed;  
thus someone stayed lonely and alone in his sorrow

I extended my sincere gratitude.

The sympathy extended, personal, in writing, fax, e-mail,  
by telephone or with flowers have deeply touched me.

But also all her beloved ones in the beautiful Yemen,  
who could not be touched, but who are so close to me  
and miss her so much, are a great comfort to me  
and will always be thankful memory.

Also on behalf of family and the "Close Club":

G.L.A.M van der Lubbe

(Wendy's Mom)

IJsselstein (Utr.), May 2000  
The Netherlands



Ocean Yemen Corporation

## VACANCY

OCEAN YEMEN CORPORATION  
"WE DISCOVER TALENTED PEOPLE"

Ocean Yemen Corporation, a subsidiary of Ocean Energy, Inc., based in the USA is an Exploration and Production Company established in Yemen. We are looking for talented and qualified Yemeni personnel to staff the following position:

**Senior Accountant.**

Please send C.V. in English to OYC office Administration Manager,  
P.O. Box 7127 (Hadda), Sana'a by 15 June, 2000.

## FOOD SERVICES CONTRACT

### AMERICAN EMBASSY CLUB IN HADDA

The Employee Recreation Association (ERA) of the United States Embassy in Sanaa in accepting proposals to provide full restaurant food and custodial services three nights per week at the ERA's Club located in Hadda. The Club consists of more than 200 members and provides a range of recreational diversions to Embassy staff, their families other expatriate Club members and their guest. Interested vendors should contact Ms. Sumaya Obeid at the Embassy (238-845, ext. 162) to obtain a copy of the contract, and should attend a meeting to discuss the operation and the contract at the U.S. Embassy on Saturday, June 10 at 16:00.

## REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

### PUBLIC ORGANIZATION FOR SALT

## Tender Announcement For Selling Coarse Salt For Export

The Public Organization for Salt, Head Office in Aden, Republic of Yemen, is interested to sell the quantity of thirty thousand tons of coarse salt for export.

Those who are interested (companies, organization and/or individuals..) to purchase the above mentioned quantity may obtain the tender term and conditions documents available at the Public Organization for Salt - Telefax (341889) and/or fax: (202048), Aden governate, effective Saturday 20th May 2000, during office hours against non-refundable fees of US\$100/- or its equivalent in Yemeni rials.

Tenderers and/or bidders must consider the following conditions:

1) Bid bond (bank guarantee) for (2.5%) of the total amount of the tender/bid value issued by any reliable bank operating in Yemen, valid for (90) days, effective closing date shown and according to the bank guarantee form attached with the tender terms documents.

2) Bids to be submitted in original and one copy in a closed envelope sealed with red wax, at the Public Organization for Salt on 10:00 hrs, Monday, 12th June 2000, considering that selling prices should not be less than US\$22/- per ton (F.O.B.)



**Stallion Security & Safety Services Ltd.**  
The only security company in the Yemen Republic which specializes in all aspects of Security and Safety!

- Manned Security / Fire F. Systems.
- Security & Safety Systems.
- Alarm Systems / Cameras.
- Site Security / Airport Eq.
- Security Consult. + Aut. Gates.
- All Safety Gears.

Tel: (967 - 1) 249583/243309, Fax: (967 - 1) 416 977  
P.O. Box: 16916 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

**ARD HIMIAR TRADING STORE**

**Alex**

Sana'a Tel: 275258, 225258 Aden Tel: 255858

**البنك التجاري اليمني**  
**YEMEN COMMERCIAL BANK**

The Bank Offer's **HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS** in Yemeni Riyal or US Dollar

أعلى سعر فائدة على الودائع لأجل بالريال اليمني والعملة الأجنبية

Head Office: Al-Zubairi street- P.O.Box: 19845 Sana'a- Republic of Yemen  
Tel.Off: 213838/213665- Fax: 209566- Tlx: 3373/4 Ycombk Ye  
E-MAIL: YCBHO@Y.NET.YE

**زهرة الزنبق**  
ازهار طبيعية وصناعية-تزيين سيارات  
تنسيق حدائق-تحف وفازات وهدايا  
هاتف: ٢٤٨٠٥٢، صناعاء، شارع حدة  
المدير العام: / منير علي الكاهلي  
**Zahrat Al-Zanbaq**  
Flowers-Gifts-cardecoration  
Tel: 2480530, sanaa, hadda st.  
Director: Mr. Munir AlKahely

**Yemen Drugs Company**

الشركة اليمنية  
لصناعة وتجارة  
الأدوية

Tel: 234250/3  
Fax: 234290  
P. O. Box: 40, Sana'a

## Creating Awareness Amongst Mareb Children about Weapons

By Hassan Al-Zaidi

We were glad to hear about Children's Parliament, aimed at creating awareness about democratic values among children. It also aimed at creating and strengthening children's value systems to cope with the new technology and development in future. However, these activities are organized in the capital and some other major cities. The goals of this innovative parliament will not be successful unless it covers all governorates. In so far as the Children's Parliament aims at creating awareness among children in our country, it works towards making them conscious about their rights. Now, who is responsible for spreading awareness among children in Mareb and other rural areas? For example, children in Mareb suffer from social, economic, educational and health problems. They neither have schools nor teachers. They suffer from epidemic diseases, and live in bad environment. This adversely affects

the future of those children.

The continuing tribal conflicts have had their negative impact upon our children. For instance, as pupils at the primary stage we were very much affected by tribal disputes and battles taking place in our area. We were either to be forced to leave the only school located inside the area of the tribe engaged in conflict with our tribe or to form rival groups imitating the fighting that our adults were involved in, sometimes even inside the school building. Unfortunately, this sad problem is still persisting among children in Mareb. As a result, children are led to believe that carrying weapons is part of their tradition and part of their personality. They start carrying weapons at the age of eight-years as a symbol of prestige and bravery. Regarding girls, they leave schools at an

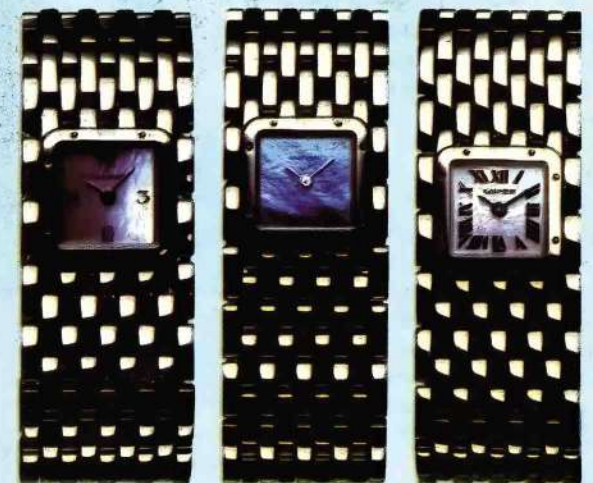


early time to graze animals. There are few families, however, that allow their daughters to complete their studies, despite the constraints of tradition and customs. Students walk for long distances to reach school. They walk distance to and from school in the scorching heat of sun. They spend the second half of the day in farms

or grazing animals until the evening. They revise and do their homework in lantern light in the evenings or listen to tales narrated by their grandmothers. This is the reality of children in Mareb. There

is an urgent need to help those children out of the mess they are in. Ninety five percent of children in Mareb are deprived from watching children's programs on TV because there is no electricity nor are there TVs. It is of course a positive step to organize Children's Parliament, but if there is a political will, this facility must be extended to other areas as well, especially to rural areas to help all Yemeni children. The state and authorities should have the will to find solutions for children's problems. There must also be associations to defend children's rights all over the country. The fact is that the state wants to launch propaganda about freedom and democracy in Yemen to satisfy some of the international organizations, with a view to getting financial aid and achieving personal interests. In the circumstance, we can not blame people of Mareb for the current stalemate where the state does not pay them adequate attention.

**Cartier**



**MAM Showroom**  
Tel 275-144  
Saif Bin Ze Yzen St.

**Royal**  
Tel 212875, 212421  
Sana'a Trade Center

**DIESEL** **DIESEL**

**Now in Yemen**  
Sana'a Trade Center

**شركة زيبين للتجارة والصناعة**  
**ZTCO ZUBAYEN TRADING & INDUSTRY COMPANY**  
Pioneers in Hotels and Hospitals Equipments

Head Office: Sana'a - P. O. Box 2718, Sana'a, Yemen.  
Tel: 225107/225057, Fax: 224090, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye,  
Branch: Aden - P. O. Box 1142, Tel: 205060/1/2, Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

**Brand New On 2000 SAMMIC**

SPECIFICATIONS	BM-11	BM-22	BM-22 C	BM-41
Bowl Capacity	10l	20l	20l	40l
Timer	-	0-20 mm	0-20 mm	0-20 mm
Electrical Supply	220V/50Hz/1- 240V/50Hz/1- 220-380V/50Hz/3- 240-415V/50Hz/3-	220V/50Hz/1- 240V/50Hz/1- 220-380V/50Hz/3- 240-415V/50Hz/3-	220V/50Hz/1- 240V/50Hz/1- 220-380V/50Hz/3- 240-415V/50Hz/3-	220-380V/50Hz/3- 240-415V/50Hz/3-
Electrical Loading	370W	750W	750W/1.000W	
External Dimension				
- Width A	360 mm	520 mm	520 mm	570 mm
- Depth B	530 mm	640 mm	640 mm	770 mm
- Height C	725 mm	975 mm	975 mm	1.310 mm
Net Weight	46.5 kg	110 kg	115 kg	150 kg

**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: cccadenl@y.net.ye

**22 MAY REUNIFICATION DAY**

**AL-AROOSA TOURIST COMPLEX**  
represented by its administration, members, employees and workers presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to the architect of Yemen's blessed unity  
**H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh,**  
On the occasion of 22nd May 2000, the 10th anniversary of United Yemen

praying to God to make our days full of joy, success, celebrations, and Yemen to be in continuous development and prosperity under its wise leadership  
**Many Happy Returns...**

يتقدم  
**مجمع العروسة السياحي**  
ممثلة بجميع منتسبيها وعمالها وموظفيها  
بأحر التهاني وأطيب الأمنيات  
لباني صرح الوحدة اليمنية وقائدها فخامة رئيس الجمهورية  
**الأخ/ علي عبد الله صالح**  
بمناسبة 22 مايو العيد الوطني العاشر لقيام الوحدة اليمنية  
سائلين المولى عز وجل ان تهل علينا هذه الأعياد واليمن في تقدم  
وازدهار في ظل قيادتنا السياسية الحكيمة

You are always welcome to  
**Al-Aroosa Tourist Complex at**  
**Al-Tawwahi, Aden**  
Tel: 02 205562/60,  
Fax: 02 204956

هذه دفء دائما السعي وراء راحة وإرضاء ضيوفنا الكرام.  
أهلا وسهلا بكم في مجمع العروسة السياحي.  
عبد الله - التواهي.  
هاتف: 02 205562/60  
فاكس: 02 204956







