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Thursday	02.10	09.45	Wednesday	14.15	23.35
Friday	02.10	09.45	Thursday	14.15	23.35

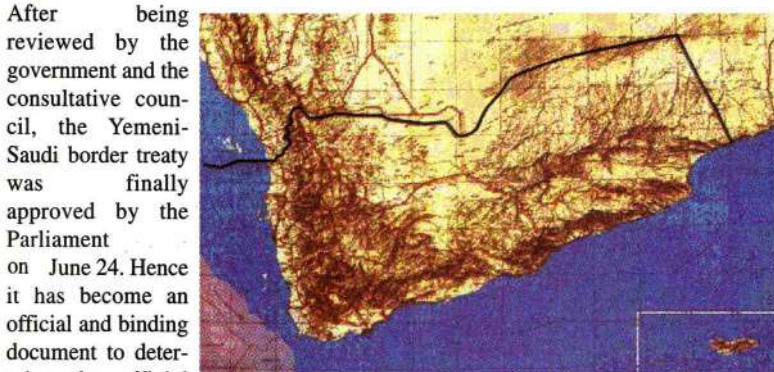
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Once, and for all, BORDER DISPUTE OVER



After being reviewed by the government and the consultative council, the Yemeni-Saudi border treaty was finally approved by the Parliament on June 24. Hence it has become an official and binding document to determine the official and permanent land and marine borders between the two countries.

The actual articles of the treaty, and the official map based on it, were released officially to the press. "The treaty is a victory for the common determination and faithful desire of the two leaderships to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and cooperation." President Saleh said in the last cabinet meeting that reviewed, and approved the treaty.

According to the treaty, Yemen has regained more than 35,000 sq. kms of land. The treaty includes five major articles and four annexes signed on 12 June 2000 by Mr Abdul Qader Bajammal, deputy premier, the foreign minister for Yemen and prince Sad Al-Faisal, the foreign minister for the Saudi side.

The first article of the treaty stipulated as mandatory and legal, the Taif pact of 1934 and memorandum of understanding between the two countries of 1995. The second article defines the final and permanent dividing line of the borders between the two countries composed of two parts: The first begins at the coastal mark on the Red Sea and ends at Tha'r mountain sign. The treaty stipulated on delineating the second part in a friendly manner. It begins from Tha'r mountain at the junction point of parallel 19 north with longitude 25 east. The treaty has

However,.. Sheik Bin Shaji' Threatens to Thwart any Demarcation Attempts

In a statement to Yemen Times, Bin Shaji, the Sheik of Wa'ila Yemeni tribe, on the northern boundaries of Yemen near Sa'ada, expressed his anger and dismay over some of the geographical specifications of the Yemeni-Saudi border treaty. The Sheik threatened that unless the demarcation of his area goes as he wants, and as agreed upon with other neighboring tribes, he will abort any attempt to carry on the demarcation mentioned in the treaty.



"We oppose the treaty in regard to the articles that describe the borders between our tribal area and other parts at the north." He said. Bin Shaji described the treaty as unjust because it leaves his tribal area on the exact border between the two countries, i.e., his tribe's land is actually placed in the 40 km restricted border zone, which means that the tribe's identity becomes neither Yemeni nor Saudi.

Interestingly, there seems to have been a 241-year-old document demarcating the borders between tribes in the area. "The experts and people who worked on the border discussions did not, and do not know about our situation and our own tribal agreements, as we have a 241-year old document demarcating borders between our tribe and Yam tribe." He claims that the tribes have already formed their borders with each other through documents that have been approved by all parts. "We agreed on these terms even before the formation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Republic of Yemen." He then concluded his statement by saying that he will not stay idle if the company supposed to start demarcation comes and tries to avoid the tribal agreements. "This should not be a political decision without any reference to us, the people concerned. We should have been involved in this issue before any decisions that may cause our tribe and people any harm. There are violations in the border agreement, as the two leaderships should not let themselves violate our tribal rules and regulations. We are the ones concerned, and we will not accept any border demarcation that does not go with our own documents, which President Saleh knows very well."

The Italian Hostages Released, but WHAT NEXT?

Even though Alberto Alession, the Italian archeologist kidnapped 10 days ago was released, the fear of continuing kidnapping incidents still remains. The signing of the border treaty between Saudi Arabia and Yemen is seen by many analysts as holding the key towards strengthening security in Yemen.

In his speech during the cabinet meeting to discuss the treaty and approve it, the President emphasized the importance of combatting terrorism and kidnapping.

"The UK and Yemen enjoy a very strong relationship, but the travel ban by the UK can not be lifted unless tangible action by the government is taken to stabilize the country, justifying that there is no more reason for continuing the ban," a source close to the British Embassy said to Yemen Times.

"We are not demanding that the government does more than it can do, but at least show that it is in control of the situation," said Peter Ferdinand, one of the companions of the Norwegian diplomat kidnapped and killed two weeks ago. "We believe that the President is focused on having a new beginning. There is a strong determination to get Yemen out of its current conditions in terms of economy and security. He has confirmed that the main objective of the ruling party and government should be getting rid of corruption and strengthening security. Unless those two fields are taken seriously, I see little hope for Yemen's future." Dr. Mohamed Abdulmajeed Al-Qubaty told Yemen Times.

DISCRACEFUL WEEK FOR THE YEMENI PRESS

Ruling against an Editor
Disgust and anger broke out among journalists and human rights activists as Samir Al-Yusufi, Editor of Al-Thaqafiah weekly newspaper who published an article entitled "Sana'a: An Open City" was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for the so-called "blasphemous" article.

The verdict came after the editor was accused of being a communist and a pagan for releasing material against Islamic regulations and ideologies.

What is even more disappointing is that Vice Mufti of the Republic, Hamoud Abbas Al-Mua'id issued a fatwa deciding that he should be chained by his hands and feet and imprisoned until he repents for his sins.

A Seminar to be organized by the CC and Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Yemen and its Neighbors, from border conflicts to Agreement and Companionship"

In an unprecedented step considered to be the first of its kind after signing the treaty, and under the auspices of President Saleh, the Consultative Council (CC) jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be holding a comprehensive seminar entitled "Yemen and its Neighbors, from border conflicts to Agreement and Companionship." In the context of the historic treaty, the seminar will be focusing on the immediate steps to strengthen and maintain an everlasting brotherly and cooperative relationship with its neighboring countries.

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TEXT OF TREATY

This is an unofficial translation of the text of the historic Yemeni-Saudi Marine and Land Treaty.

Article (1): The two contracting parties confirm imperativeness and legality of Taif treaty and its annexes, including the borders reports annexed to it. They also confirm their commitment to the memorandum of understanding signed by the two countries on 27 Ramadhan H.D. 1415.

Article (2): The final and permanent border-line between the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is delineated as follows:

a- Part one: This part begins from the coastal mark on the Red Sea (wharf Ras Al-Mua'j Shami of Radif Qarad outlet), its coordinates are: parallel (8, 14, 24, 16) north and longitude (7, 19, 46, 42) east, ending at the sign of Tha'r mountain, coordinates (58, 21, 44) east, and (00, 26, 17) north, its details are shown by coordinates contained in annex No. (1). Identity of villages situated on course of this part of the borderline is defined according to what had been stipulated in Taif treaty and its annexes, including their tribal affiliation. In case any of the coordinates is located in position or positions of a village or villages of one of the parties, the reference for proving to which party this village or villages belong, will be their affiliation of one of the two parties. The course of the borderline will be modified accordingly, while fixing the border signs.

b- Part two is that of the borderline that has not been delineated yet. The two contracting sides have agreed to demarcate this part in a peaceful way. It starts from Al-Tha'r mountain, coordinates of which defined above, and ends at the geographic locality point at the conjunction of north parallel 19 with east longitude 52, and its details mentioned in coordinates in annex No. 2.

c- Part three: It is the part pertaining to the sea borders starting from the land sign on the sea coast (Ras Al-Mua'j) Shami wharf of Rdfid Qarad outlet), coordinates defined above, and ending by the end of sea borders of the two countries. Its details are illustrated by coordinates in annex No. 3.

Article (3): 1-In an effort for fixing posts on the borderline starting from junction point of the two countries' borders with the Sultanate of Oman at the geographical locality at the intersection point of north parallel 19 with east longitude 52, ending exactly at wharf Ras Al-Mua'j Shami, Radif Qarad outlet, coordinates included in annex (1), the two contracting parties would entrust an international firm with carrying out field survey of the entire land and sea borders. The specialized firm and the joint team of the two contracting parties must strictly abide by distances and directions between each point and that next to it and other specifications mentioned in border reports annexed to Taif treaty. And these are mandatory provisions.

2- The international company shall prepare detailed maps of the land borderline between the two countries. After signing them by representatives from the Yemeni Republic and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, these maps would be approved as official maps explaining the borders between the two countries. They shall become an indivisible part of this pact. The two contracting parties will sign an agreement on covering work expenses of the company entrusted with erecting the signs along the land borders between the two countries.

Article (4): The two contracting parties confirm their commitment to article 5 of Taif agreement with respect to evacuation of any military position along the borderline stationed at a distance less than 5 kilometers from the borderline. This is in accordance with border reports annexed to Taif pact. As for the not yet delineated borderline, starting from Al-Tha'r mountain to the junction point of north parallel 19 with east longitude 52, it is decided by provisions of annex No. 4, enclosed with this treaty.

Article (5): This treaty becomes valid after being endorsed according to measures followed in each of the contracting parties, and exchange of the documents endorsed by the two countries.

Signed by:
For the Republic of Yemen
Abdul Qadir Abdul Rahman Bajammal
Deputy Premier, the foreign minister

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Saud Al-Faisal
Foreign minister
Jedda 10.3.1421 H.D. / 12.6. 2000 A.D.

Annexes

Annex No. 1
Geographic coordinates of signs position stip-

ulated in borders reports annexed to Taif treaty.

Annex No. 2
Tables defining distances of borderline from parallel 19 east to longitude 52 north.

Annex No. 3
Sea Borders between the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

1- The borderline starts from the land point on the sea coast " Ras Al-Mua'j Shami wharf, Radif Qarad outlet " of the following coordinates:

- 1- The line goes straight in parallel with latitudes till it meets with longitude (00, 09, 42) east.
- 2- The line goes straight in parallel with latitudes till it meets with longitude (00, 09, 42) east.
- 3- The line curves southwesterly till the point of the following coordinates: (8, 14, 24, 16) north, (00, 09, 42) east.
- 4- From there it goes in a straight line parallel with latitudes towards the west to the end of sea borders between the two countries from a point of a coordinate (24, 17, 16) (00, 47, 41).

Annex No. 4 of the international borders treaty between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Yemen on regulating pasture rights, designating armed forces positions on both sides of the second part of the borderline between the two countries, as referred to in this treaty, and exploiting common natural wealth along land borderline dividing the two countries.

This annex has 7 articles as follows:

Article 1:
a- Pasture area on both sides of the second part of borderline referred to in this treaty is limited by 20 kilometers.

b- Shepherds from both countries have the right to use pasture areas and water resources on both sides of this part of borderline according to prevalent tribal traditions for a distance not exceeding 20 kilometers.

c- The two contracting parties will hold annual consultations to fix crossing points for pasture purposes relying on prevalent circumstances and pasture opportunities.

Article 2
Shepherds, citizens of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of the Republic of Yemen shall be exempt from:

- a- Residency and passports regulations with permit cards dispensed to them by competent authorities of their respective countries.
- b- Taxes and duties on personal belongings, foodstuffs and consumer good they carry. This does not hinder any of the parties from levying customs duties on animals and commodities brought for trading purposes.

Article 3
Any of the contracting parties has the right to set up restrictions and regulations they deem convenient regarding the number of vehicles crossing into their territories with shepherds. These measures are also applicable to type and number of firearms allowed to carry by shepherds on condition they are licensed by competent authorities in both countries, along with identity of those carrying them.

Article 4
In case of epidemic disease infecting animal wealth, each party has the right to take necessary preventive measures and impose restrictions on importing and exporting infected animals. Competent authorities in both countries should cooperate to curb spread of disease as much as possible.

Article 5
It is not permitted for any of the contracting parties to mass up its armed forces at a distance less than 20 kilometers on both sides of the second part of borderline referred to in this treat. Activity of each party on each side is confined to running security patrols with their ordinary weapons.

Article 6
In case of discovering common natural wealth, good for excavation and investment, along the borderline starting from Ras Al-Mua'j Shami of Rdfid Qarad outlet to junction point of parallel 19 north and longitude 52 east, the two contracting parties shall hold necessary negotiations on joint exploitation of that wealth.

Article 7
This annex is considered indivisible part of this treaty and to be endorsed according to methods adopted in both countries.

Reactions to the treaty on page 5

Strong Campaign Against Yousufi in Mosques

Chief Editor of Al-Thaqafiya newspaper Samir Al-Yousufi is standing trial on three charges of offending the Almighty God and Islam, calling for profligacy and publishing the novel of late Yemeni novelist Mohammed Abdul Wali " Sana'a , Open City".

Press and publications prosecution held Wednesday held a trial sitting for Al-Yousufi and ordered his detention for seven days for investigation purposes. It had also ordered the confiscation of all books, novels and stories of Mohammed Abdul Wali and bringing to trial those who published and marketed them.

Yemen Times has learned that Al-Yousufi was released on bail offered by two persons. On the other hand, preachers of last Friday prayers had assailed violently Al-Yousufi and demanded suspension and closure of Al-Thaqafiya newspaper as it publishes subjects against religion.

Strikes Sweep Yemeni Universities

Yemeni Universities have since Saturday been the scene of all-out strikes staged by the employees in protest at depriving them of a special bonus approved by the council of ministers last year. It had been started by a partial strike announced a few days ago by Sana'a University employees. But the latest comprehensive strike came in the wake of a meeting held by the coordination council with employees at Yemeni universities.

Aden University had earlier addressed a note to the Ministry of Finance demanding the speeding up of the implementation of the law and granting the employees their bonus approved by the council of ministers. The note was an endeavor by Aden university to lessen indignation among employees of the university.

The strikes are coinciding with the last days of final examinations at the universities, a matter causing confusion to progress of examinations.

The Socialist Continues Congress Meetings

Yemen's Socialist Party Wednesday concluded in Aden meetings of its congress by electing a new command and representatives to the General Congress scheduled next month. The Congress also elected representatives of the governorate in the new Central Committee and the branch monitoring committee. The Congress had begun its meetings with a speech ceremony in which representatives of political parties took part. Member of the party politburo and supervisor of the Congress Jaralla Omar gave a speech described as fiery because it contained strong criticism of the government.

Sources at the Socialist party insisted that in addition to the Aden Congress, the conference of Taiz and Hadramaut governorates are given good attention due to their relative importance in this respect. It is to be recalled that the Party has finished all its branch congresses in the governorates.

On the other hand member of the party's politburo, the 1st secretary of Hadramaut governorate party organization Hassan Ahmed Ba'oom has called on the party to quickly and publicly apologize to the people in the south for the suffering and pains it had caused as a result of the wrong policies during its former ruling period.

Al-Salahi's Son still in Custody

Sheikh's mediations to release the son of the businessman Ali Saeed Al-Asbahi, who was kidnapped one month ago from Hodeidah by an armed group that belongs to Sheikh Ahmad Al-Mazami, came to nothing. Al-Mazami demanded the payment of half of his money from Mr. Abdulmawli Saeed Al-Asbahi, the kidnapped uncle who is in jail at present. He also demanded that the other half of his money is to be guaranteed either by Hail Saeed's sons or sheikh Omar Ahmad Saif or any merchant from Taiz. Only then will he release the son.

Some sources reported that Sheikh Omar Ahmad Saif had led a demonstration last Wednesday to the governorate headquarters in Hodeidah requesting the government interfere to release the kidnapped son.

On the other hand, security forces in Sana'a detained five persons from Maza'am tribe and sent them to the Criminal Investigation office as hostages.

Some sources from Maza'am tribe told the Yemen Times that the tribe is preparing to go out in a demonstration to the district administration in Khawlan calling for a lifting of the embargo imposed by the security forces on the tribe and to stop the arrest campaigns that are launched against the tribe members.

Karamish Tribal conflicts to Halt

Mediators were able to stop the tribal conflict between Bani Omar and Bani Sobaih, Mareb, which was triggered last week following the murder of a person from Bani Omar and injuring another due to disputes over distributing the social security cases which were defined for the tribe.

Following the mediation of some sheikhs from Juhm, a one-month cease-fire agreement was reached. It is worth noting that there are parties of the Al-karamish Tribe inhabiting Harib valley, 120km to the west of the governorate Mareb, who have witnessed deadly wars among these themselves over some agricultural land disputes. The latest of these conflicts was two months ago and resulted in many deaths. Many women and children also became homeless.

Al-Wadei in Critical Condition

Sheikh Muqbil Al-Wadei, Al-Salafiah leader in Yemen, is now lying in critical condition in the hospital. He suffers from some problems in his kidney and is expected to leave the country for Germany for treatment within a couple of days. It is worth noting that Al-Wadei has a big center in Sa'adah in which around 6000 students are studying Islamic teachings and the Salafiah principles. It is he who once released a "Fatwah" banning elections and democracy.

NGOs Workshops at AMIDEAST

Saturday June 24, AMIDEAST inaugurated its third series of NGOs training workshop in Sana'a. The aim of the workshop is to increase local Yemeni NGOs capacity in planning and managing activities and improve services in delivery. The project has been funded by USAID with the support of the US embassy. AMIDEAST and USAID succeeded in training 222 decision-makers in approximately ninety NGOs throughout Yemen.

UNICEF, Children's Workshop

In coordination with the Higher Council for Maternity and Childhood and the Coordinating Body of Yemeni non-governmental organizations for child rights, UNICEF organized a training workshop for preparing trainers in the field of child care. The workshop will take place on 24-27 July and that is part of a plan aimed at incorporating children into activities meant for them.

Sustainable Ground Water Administration, Seminar

Organized by National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) and World Bank, the regional seminar about the sustainable ground water administration in the Middle East and North of Africa was held this morning at the Sheraton Hotel. The seminar was funded by the NWRA, Swiss Developing Union and the World Bank. The seminar was preceded by a perspective of water in Yemen. The seminar was held under the auspices of Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani.

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Al-Fadool Arts Institute to be established

Mr. Ahmad Abdullah Al-Hujri, governor of Taiz, assigned Sheikh Abdulrahman Ahmad Noman, chairman of Al-Noman Establishment, Faisal Saeed Fara'a, general manager of Al-Saeed Foundation and Ayoub Tarish, well-known singer to establish Al-Fadool (Abdullah Abdulwahab Noman) Arts Institute. The governor's step is to enhance cultural and literary activities in Taiz. A lecture on the late Al-Fadool and on his literature will be delivered by Abdulrahman Baakar on Sunday, July 7th at the Al-Saeed Cultural Foundation

Al-Afif Honors Ayoub Tarish

Al-Afif cultural establishment honored on Tuesday the celebrity Yemeni artist Ayoub Tarish Al-Absi in appreciation of his artist efforts and services rendered to the homeland. In the grand party that was attended by a large number of artists and Ayoub's fans, artist Abdul Bassit Al-Absi sang a

number of his songs. Artist Ayoub expressed great happiness for honoring him and presented one of his songs. Head of Al-Afif cultural establishment Mr Ahmed Jaber Afif delivered an address in the party followed by a speech by poet Mahdi Alwan Al-Jilani in which he hailed artist Ayoub and gave a review on his artistic life.

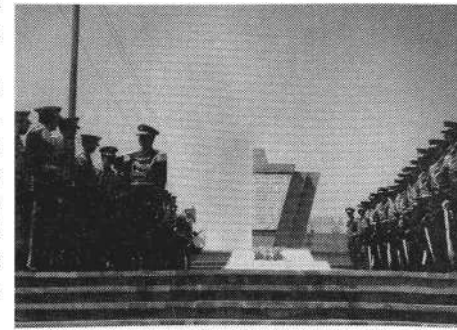
Medium-Term Cover Restored for Yemen

The Export Credit Guarantees (ECGD) in London has announced that medium-term cover has been restored for Yemen after an absence of several years: complementing the overseas Investment Insurance which was announced as part of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative. This now means that Yemen benefits from the full range of ECGD support facilities. Thus, as Yemen is categorized as a Highly Indebted Poor Country, ECGD cover will only be considered for projects involving productive expenditure.

Victory Over Fascism, 29th Anniversary

Yemen's Defense Ministry has placed a wreath at the Russian Unknown Soldier Monument in Raudha area in celebration of the victory anniversary over Fascism. The ceremony was attended by a number of military attaches in Yemen.

Russian ambassador to Yemen Alexander Kalugin told Yemen Times that he had disastrous memories of that day. He added that on 22 June 1941 the fascist forces started an offensive on the former Soviet Union which sustained great losses. " We triumphed over German fascism by virtue of the struggle of the Soviet people," the Russian ambassador added. Ambassador Kalugin has also expressed satisfaction and congratulations on the signing of the international border treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, saying it would provide stability in the region.



NIIT Celebrated New Phase of Development



In cooperation with the NIIT Ltd, one of the biggest international companies interested in information technology and programming, the YTEL established the NIIT Center, the first of its kind in the Republic, to train and qualify interested people in computers.

The center was established in accordance with international standards and in partnership with NIIT Ltd which is a well reputed international company administering more than 1200 training centers in more than 32 countries all over the world.

The center was inaugurated last Monday by Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister. The director of the center, Mr. Jamiel S. Al-Magaleh showed Dr. Iryani over the center departments which included different training programs for students who had finished their secondary studies, for companies, ministries, establishments, for individuals in different fields and for children as well.

Yemen Republic Ministry of Local Administration

Envelops Opening Postponed

The Ministry of Local Administration announces that the date of opening envelops of the general tender N. 15 for the year 2000 concerning purchasing and importing three movable workshops, spare parts of Cater Pillar, and Comatso has been postponed to Saturday 1/7/2000 at 11 a.m. Interested importers are to abide by the same conditions, taking into consideration that the above are to be handed over in Hodeidah port.

APOLOGY

In the Yemen Times issue of 29 May the name of engineer Yassamin Al-Awadhi was mistakenly mentioned in the front page news report about the serial killer Mohammed Adem. The killer Adam had mentioned during investigations the name of Yassamin Al-Sabahi as one of his victims. The newspaper once again offers apology for the unintentional error to the esteemed engineer Yassamin Al-Awadhi who is one of the most active woman personalities in Yemen.



Yemeni-British Relations WHERE TO?

Part 2 and Final



Dr. Mohamed Abdulmajeed Al-Qubati

From YT: "In the 1990s, Yemeni-British Relations witnessed several ups and downs. It is with great delight that we currently witness a positive improvement in the relations during the last few months. Here we bring the second and final part of the article providing some excerpts from the valuable report by Dr. Mohamed Abdulmajeed Al-Qubati giving an insight to Yemeni-British Relations."

Encouraging Indicators on Relations Improvement

BP Concession

The BP company's success in maintaining its concession of supplying Aden airport with fuel and oil in early 1999 was an indicator of new progress in the course of Yemeni-British relations. The BP Aviation department has maintained the concession of supplying fuel and oils at Aden International Airport since before the independence of Aden from Britain. That concession continued even after the southern government regained its possession of Aden refinery in the late seventies of the last century until after the Yemeni unity.

Convening of Emerging Democracies in Sana'a

The British government's direct support for the Emerging Democracies Forum held in Sana'a and the indirect support through the Westminster Organization for Democratic Development, was one of the early indicators of a new breakthrough in Yemeni-British relations.

Six Commonwealth countries participating in the 16-state forum reviewed the generous British support for the forum as well as that of Canada, the second-most economically-strong commonwealth member state. Despite the British warning against

Britons' travel to Yemen, a three-man British delegation took part in the Forum in addition to members of the British Embassy staff and the British Cultural Council.

British Premier's Letter to President Saleh

The written congratulatory message from the British Prime Minister to President Ali Abdulla Saleh on his winning the presidential elections was an initiative that had far-reaching implications. Some of the phrases contained in the letter may reflect those indications. The British Prime Minister expressed the hope that the two governments would be able to maintain efforts for consolidating the close ties characteristic of the long-standing relations between the two countries.

Other Encouraging Indicators

The visit to Sana'a in early November 1999 by the British foreign office head of Mideast and North Africa Sector was a good indicator of improving bilateral Yemeni-British relations. It also represented an attempt to promote mutual interests and potential opportunities. The arrival in Yemen of a big tourist delegation representing the British-Yemeni Society in January 2000 also ushered in a new era of improvement in relations. The arrival of the British-Yemeni Friendship Society on a three-week visit, touring various tourist cities and sites has been testimony to peace and safety prevailing in Yemen. It also indicated that the British government warning against traveling to Yemen was an exaggerated apprehension. British businessmen and companies had announced that they were losing many trade and investment opportunities due to that warning, urging the British-Yemeni society to clarify the current situation in Yemen to the British government and businessmen.

Prospects of improvement in relations were also enhanced through the participation of a British official delegation in the

celebrations of Yemen unity. Under the joint sponsorship of the British Council and their American counterpart a conference for English language teachers will be held in Yemen next October and there are indications that the British Council's education activities and programs will be revived in July. In addition, the Yemeni cities of Sana'a, Aden and Taiz will in November this year witness activities of the British Week. A large exhibition of Yemeni handicrafts will be held in London in summer this year.

Yemeni-British Relations: Common Interests

Many would be surprised when told that Britain is the biggest economic investor in Yemen, especially in oil and mineral explorations, in developing Aden refinery and the free zone. They do not know that Britain comes in the second place after the U.S. in investment in Yemen. Until 1996 the British companies had concessions in 12 out of 23 oil exploration sectors and thus Britain is rightly considered the biggest investor in oil in Yemen. In the field of minerals exploration the British companies had the biggest share of the concessions. British companies were till the end of 1993 granted concessions of seven sites out of twelve.

Commercial Partnership

In spite of fluctuations in diplomatic relations between Yemen and Britain, the latter has along the past ten years maintained its position as one of Yemen's five major exporting countries. In 1998, for instance, the value of British direct exports to Yemen amounted to \$100 million, i.e., 5% of the total imports of Yemen. British statistics point out that Britain's direct exports to Yemen in 1998 reached about 78 million pounds, that is more than \$ 130 million. This gives it the distinction as the third largest exporting country to Yemen after the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. This also means that Britain has retained this place since 1990.

British Assistance to Yemen

In response to a question in the British Parliament, the Secretary of International Cooperation said the major portion of development aid to Yemen was through the British contribution within the World Bank and as part of European Union aid. As for the bilateral program, it concentrated on priorities of the Yemeni government for economic recovery and that included support for the World Bank program for reviving Aden port. As for the projects funded within the partnership plan, the British aid supports local non-governmental organizations and small population groupings.

Yemen-US-British Strategic Partnership

Dismantlement of the former Soviet Union and the end of the cold war has seen the beginning of a new era for the US world military strategy. The fact is that the 2nd Gulf war and all axes of military action after the end of the cold war and within the new world order, confirm the extent of the strategic military connection between the United States and Britain. In a speech addressed to British businessmen and industrialists, prime minister Tony Blair talked about the principles of British foreign policy. He said that they were strong in Europe and strong with the United States. "Our aim must be deepening our relationship with the US at all levels." Mr. Blair added that they were the connecting bridge between America and Europe and "let's use that bridge". He said "when Britain and America would work together on the international stage, there was nothing they could not do."

From these words of the British prime minister it could be concluded that in the post-cold war world, the British and American interests have become interwoven under an echelon that could be termed the Anglo-Saxon interests. Yemen has, therefore, to understand that its strategic partnership with America should inevitably be part of the American-British military partnership and, consequently, mean an implied strategic partnership with Britain. Yemen is the most important country on the Arab Sea and, as a result, perhaps, the most important regional partner within the new frame of the American-British global military strategy.

Yemen & The Commonwealth

The warm welcome and hospitality President Ali Abdulla Saleh received during his recent visit to Canada has attracted special attention from diplomatic observers. What particularly caught their attention was the nature of the joint communique of the Canadian premier at the end of the visit in which he pointed out Canada's strong support for Yemen's endeavors to join the Commonwealth. Yemen's attempt to join the Commonwealth is also strongly supported by South Africa. The two countries issued statements in the wake of Yemen's deputy foreign minister's statement in early September 1998 expressing Yemen's desire for continuing its efforts to secure a membership of the commonwealth. This came a year after the Commonwealth Summit in Edinburgh deliberated on previous Yemeni requests on the matter. By entering the Commonwealth, Yemen would enhance not only its partnership with Britain, Europe and America, but its status would also be enhanced in the global platform advocating democracy and human rights. Yemen is currently working hard in this direction.

Conclusion

Geopolitical facts give Yemen more than one advantage. To safeguard its interests in Yemen, Britain has to consider seriously what happens in Yemen, paying attention to various aspects of development and stability in it. This makes it imperative for policy and decision-makers in both countries to study with open minds various complicated facets governing the course of the two countries' relations. They have to take into account the fact that the developments occurred after the end of the cold war and after the Yemeni government's commitment to trigger democratic changes which have added new dimensions to the relationship between the two countries. The two parties have thus to understand that building strong and growing relations based on positive partnership needs a more flexible approach, getting rid of negative visions inherited from the past.

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Secretaries Meet at the Taj Sheba

Lady secretaries representing various corporate companies were invited to the Taj Sheba hotel and taken around by lady staff members on Friday the 23rd June. The hotel organized the food, music and a dance performance for all the secretaries who were around 80 of them at Abunawas Hall.

Everybody that afternoon were winners of Baskin Robins, free icecream vouchers, Atico company also handed out Nature Shop discounted coupons on the occasion.

The lady winner of the Emirates complimentary return ticket to Dubai was announced as Ms. Nahla Hassan, followed by free half gallon Baskin Robins icecream to Ms. Hanan Abdulhalim & Ms. Salwa Ahmed. The event was well attended this time aging, said Ms. Leenu front office executive at the Taj Sheba.



JOB VACANCY

The American Embassy announces for the following job vacancies within its organization:

1- "Voucher Examiner"

The position is located in the Budget and Fiscal Office, American Embassy. Under supervision of the Senior Voucher Examiner, Financial Specialist and the Administrative Officer. Incumbent serves as voucher examiner for all routine vouchers, maintains the control log for vouchers and transmittals to RAMC Paris, and prepares the weekly pouch.

Major duties and responsibilities:

- Reviews and processes all routine vouchers for all Agencies and variety of sources to insure conformance with terms of original purchase order, contracts, or authorizations.
- Follow up with the authorizing officer to obtain corrections or clarifications, as needed.
- Consults regulations and determines the validity of the requested payment.
- Checks all computations on invoices and supporting documentation for accuracy.
- Prepares and types vouchers for payment, including fiscal data, and details of purpose of payment.
- Replaces the payroll liaison clerk in her/his absence, preparing the regular time and attendance, and in resolving any questions or problems related to payroll.

Education/Experience: Completion of secondary school and specialized training elementary bookkeeping required. One to two years of experience in a commercial or international organization's bookkeeping or accounting office.

Language proficiency/Knowledge: Level III English required. Knowledge of PC-based data bases, spreadsheets and word processing programs is strongly preferred.

Desired Skills/Abilities: Level I typing in English. Ability to use desk calculator.

Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for this position is YR823,046 of which one third is paid in US dollars.

2- PROCUREMENT CLERK

The position is located in the Procurement Office, American Embassy. Under supervision of the Senior Procurement Assistant and the General Service Officer, incumbent serves as procurement clerk for all routine clerical duties and other duties assigned by supervisor.

Major duties and responsibilities:

- Works under the supervision of chief, procurement and procurement specialists.
- Prepare and maintain contract files.
- Drafts basic fax inquiries and transmit to vendors - offshore and in Yemen.
- Processing payment paperwork for local and offshore vendors and track receiving reports.
- Translate local invoices from and into Arabic.
- Telefax and telephone follow up on the status of purchase orders to insure prompt delivery.
- Assisting in typing and filling procurement documents.
- Closeout procurement files according to the procurement regulations.
- Coordinates with shipping, budget and finance, warehouse and requesting offices to accomplish the work.

Education/Experience: Completion of secondary school is Desirable.

Language proficiency/Knowledge: Level III English (good writing knowledge) is required. Knowledge of PC-based databases, spreadsheets and word processing programs is strongly preferred.

Desired Skills/Abilities: Level II typing in English.

Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for this position is YR680,094 of which one third is paid in US dollars.

Who and How to apply

All Yemeni Nationals. Interested applicants should complete OF-174 (Application Form for Employing Foreign Nationals) attached to it a C.V., a certificate or a recommendation letter in the field mentioned above and sent the whole package to American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa, attn. Personnel Office, no later July 10, 2000.

Invitation for Bids

Republic of Yemen
Family Health Project

Credit No. Cr. 2525

IFB. No. WB / CR 2525 / Med / 4 / 99 / Yemen

The Government of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of the Family Health Project, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for the supply of medical sundries and appliances.

The Drug Fund of Yemen on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of medical sundries and appliances to be used in its District Health services. The following lots are required:

Lot Number	Description
Lot 1	Dressing & Nursing
Lot 2	X-ray Supplies
Lot 3	Catheters etc.
Lot 4	Diagnostic Instruments & Ward needs
Lot 5	General Instruments
Lot 6	Instrument sets
Lot 7	Sutures
Lot 8	Anaesthetic Supplies
Lot 9	Special Instruments
Lot 10	Laboratory & Pharmacy Needs
Lot 11	Sterilizing & Miscellaneous
Lot 12	Equipment (electrical & Others)

Bidding will be conducted through the international competitive bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, January 1995 (revised January and August 1996, September 1997, and January 1999), and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at the office of: Family Health Project, the Ministry of Public Health, 3rd floor, Al-Hassaba Zone, P.O. Box 1330, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. Tel: (967-1) 252224, Fax: (967-1) 251622. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the above address and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of USD 250.00.

Bids must be delivered to the above office on or before 10.00 a.m. on 16 August 2000 and must be accompanied by a bid security of not less than 2.5% of the Bid value.

Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend immediately after 10.00 am on 16 August 2000 at the office of the Executive Director of the Drug Fund, situated at the Ministry of Public Health, 2nd floor (Department of Pharmacy Services) Al-Hassaba Zone, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

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Reactions to the Treaty



Dr. Mohamed Abulmalik Al-Mutawakkil

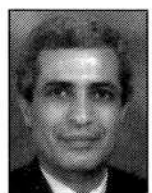
I do approve any settlement that solves the boarders dispute between Yemen and Saudi Arabia for this will certainly clear the tense atmosphere that has permeated the relations of the two countries for a long period of time. Besides, it'll promote and enhance cooperation for the benefit of the people in general. This may also give Yemen access to joining the Gulf Cooperation Council.

It is, as a matter of fact, hard to comment on the treaty at such a stage and I believe that it will be some time before we know the real intentions. The treaty does not clearly stipulate everything. The only thing that was clear was the Al-Taif Treaty signed by the Imam and the late Abdulaziz.

My personal point of view is that I don't bother much about the geographical limits between two brotherly Muslim countries. That is because the geographical boarders are either the result of deadly, backward tribalistic thinking or the result of colonization culture that imposed artificial borders between the people of one nation. Besides, at the present time many countries are tending to leave these borders aside and become more interested in the scope of interests between countries. Europe, for example, indulged in two world geographical wars. However, it has now become interested in the scope of mutual interests.

Thus, we can evaluate the Yemeni-Saudi treaty from this respect; that is in terms of the benefits that the two countries are going to gain and whether this treaty could settle the conflict over the borders. If the treaty does not lead to benefits for the two countries, the geographical agreement does not solve the problem. Rather it complicates it. Yemenis do think that the geographical agreement won't, after all, be to their benefit for negotiations are resolved around the Yemeni lands. So the question that pops up in everybody's mind is how much Saudis will leave for us or how much land we give up to them?

Going beyond the geographical domains to the more important; the idea of mutual benefits to all the people in the Arab peninsula is the only thing that will solve disputes over borders.



Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Saqqaf, Lawyer

It is actually too early to analyze the International Boarders Treaty between the Republic of Yemen and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed in Jeddah

on June 12, 2000. A delay is attributed to the Yemeni government putting off announcing the articles of the treaty until June 22. This delay has actually created ambiguity and doubt in regard to the articles of this treaty. Contrary to the Treaty of Agreement signed between Yemen and Saudi Arabia in February 26, 1995 and

published the very next day February 27, the new treaty signed June 12 was not published until June 22. This delay may be intentional; that is, to prepare the public opinion to accept the treaty before knowing its articles. Besides, this has granted the Parliament insufficient time to discuss it before endorsing it.

The positive thing about the treaty is that it was signed without indulging in a war between the two countries. Contrary to this treaty, the treaty of Al-Taif in May 1934 was signed after the military confrontations and the subsequent defeat of the Imam's military forces. Neither did it happen after a national war such as that treaty of agreement signed in February 1995 which happened after the war of 1994.

Some features of the treaty can be noted in the following:

1) It is an agreement to reach an overall, permanent and complete settlement for the marine and land borders between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

2) The new treaty stipulates in article no (1) the obligation and legitimacy of the Al-Taif Treaty and its annexes which shows the Saudi party is suspicious of the Yemeni legal and political claim that the Al-Taif Treaty is not legal, mainly because it was signed by force following the defeat of Imam by the Saudi forces. Therefore, the Saudi party felt it important to refer to that treaty as legal and obligatory in both treaties; that of agreement in 1995 and in the new one.

3) The new treaty did not include any statement about the way to solve new disputes in case they occur. However, article no. (8) of the Al-Taif Treaty envisages that disputes are to be solved either through negotiations or through arbitration. Article no (4) of the treaty of agreement stipulated the same thing.

4) Clause (a) of article no. (4) stipulated that problems in specifying the identity of villages located at the border line will be solved in accordance with the Al-Taif treaty and in case any villages are located on the coordinate, identity is to be defined according to their tribal affiliation. Then, the course of the border line will be modified accordingly, while fixing the border signs. Now the question is what are the criteria for specifying the identity of a village; Is it the nationality or blood relationship or geographical factors?

Are the authorities of the two countries unaware of the identity of the villages that belong to each country and are located on this line? Or is this clause a mere excuse to modify the line course when fixing the demarcation marks?

5) If a thorough study is conducted and reveals that the government of Yemen gave up some of its lands to the Kingdom, won't this be a violation of article no (1) of the Yemeni constitution that stipulates that the Republic of Yemen is an indivisible part and it is not sanctioned to give up any part of it? In this case the constitutional article should be amended first so as to endorse the treaty. This is the lawful and legal procedure that was followed by the European Union countries when amending the constitutions of its member countries

before endorsing Maastricht Agreement. I do wonder if the government headed by the PGC will depend on its members, the majority, to endorse the treaty. Dr. Abdulkarim Iryani himself stated in a press release to the London-based newspaper, Al-Sharq Al-Awsat in May 6, 1997 that the majority that the PGC enjoys in the Parliament will make things easy for it to endorse any international agreement and any border agreement with brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

6) Americans played an important role in solving the obstacles that could have prevented the agreement of February 26, 1995. This role was asserted by a statement made by Dr. Iryani, foreign minister at the time, to Al-Sharak Al-Awsat newspaper in 30.1.1995. The question that arises now is "Did the Americans play the same role?"

In this context, it is worth mentioning that Mr. Edward Walker, assistant foreign minister, expressed Washington's willingness to help Yemen and Saudi Arabia solve border disputes between the two countries adding that he had already discussed this with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and that he planned to discuss the same issue with Saudi officials.

In short, if the new treaty is fair and just, it is certain that the coming generations will protect and keep it. However, if it is otherwise, the same problems will continue to exist."



MP, Mohammed Ali Al-Shadadi

Mohammed Ali Al-Shadadi, MP, said "My view is that solving the border dispute between Yemen and Saudi Arabia

through dialogue is a victory regardless of whether we give up or recover some lands at the present time. However, the point is "what will happen after the treaty?". Will the people of the two countries overcome the psychological restraints and pull together as they used to in the past? Will this treaty create an atmosphere of peace and security in the relations of the two countries?

I think if intentions are good and there is a real commitment and conviction in the implementation of Al-Taif Treaty and the Treaty of Agreement as stated in the new treaty in article no (1), this will constitute a promising future for the welfare of the people in the two countries.

RAY Party



On the reaction of the Sons of Yemen League Party (RAY) to the Yemeni-Saudi treaty, Dr. Ahmed Abdullah Al-Sheikh Abu Bakr, Manager of the main

office of the Party expressed satisfaction and delight.

"Upon the signing of the treaty, all RAY members expressed their happiness and relief as this treaty is considered a milestone in our relationship. We hope that it would signal a starting point towards strengthening our brotherly relationship, as it will definitely result in development, prosperity, and security for both nations and the region as a whole." He said "We in Sons of Yemen League Party (RAY) have been calling since the fifties for better relationships, especially with our neighbors, headed by Saudi Arabia and Gulf States. Hence, we announced our support of the treaty hours after it was signed, even before we knew its details. This ensures our undeviating stand in this regard, which is documented in our calls and stands during the last half century. In addition to that, we at RAY believe that national issues should never be used or manipulated for our own internal disagreements, whatever height these disagreements with the authorities may reach. We at RAY, want to emphasize our trust in those who have participated in border discussions at different stages on behalf of our country until the final treaty was reached. We also want to stress that we were not seeking to know the details of the border treaty once it was announced, because it required thorough involvement and understanding of its specific details, and needs the assistance of experts to evaluate them. These facilities are only available to the ones who dealt with the border discussions directly during their various phases."

Dr. Ahmed then concluded, "We at RAY, believe that our country's national interest

lies in strong and unique relations with neighboring countries. This will enable Yemen to play a positive and leading role at present and in the future of the region, in the Arab World and the whole world as well. We strongly believe that to achieve this, we need another courageous step towards the same goal by starting an inclusive dialogue and reconciliation and national reunion of all local forces in an attempt to push forward the development process and a change for the better for our nation and country. We need to embed unity's basics and beliefs into our lives and strengthen democratic practices in all ways. We need to establish law and order on a local scale first. Implementing these will be a wise step that has always proved successful throughout history.

Islah Party

The Islah's (Yemeni Congregation for Reform Party) reaction was extremely positive, and is expectedly the strongest positive all opposition parties in the treaty. In that regard, Chairman of the Islah Party expressed his reaction to the treaty in three points, the first was that "the Jeddah treaty has indeed put an end to a conflict that lasted for so long between the two countries. The border conflict was the main contributor to the disputes between the two countries at various levels. The conflict even provided a suitable environment for the evolution of leftist movements in some parts of the country in the past."

Qahtan then complimented President Saleh in his second point by saying, "President Saleh, with a courageous move that he took on his own signed the treaty, but he didn't do that until he was confident that all his great efforts had resulted in a suitable environment that enabled a breakthrough solution for this long conflict. He was able to convert a 'a legend to a reality' as Dr. Al-Iryani once said. What is even more significant is how he has transformed what has once been seen as a sinful, or even a taboo act to a noble, courageous, and heroic deed to the nation. All of this was achieved after a long journey of

awareness campaigns and persistent work on bringing the facts to the public. He was able to do what he did through his intelligence and wisdom and through his initiative and experience in dealing with such issues. He was able to achieve what he achieved by using his political tactics that he is famous for, and through his strength in taking decisions swiftly and accurately. All of these have all gathered in one man, and resulted in this great historic achievement."

On his third remark, he stated, "if the Jeddah treaty is to be considered a historic treaty, there must always be a share for Geography. We can probably give half the credit to geography by calling the treaty a historic geographic achievement as well. This gives a share to history and to geography as well, as it has also been quite significant in many historic achievements."

Finally, he concluded his statement by wishing that Yemen "would have celebrated this great occasion in the same way as our brotherly neighboring Kingdom celebrations."

Brigadier General Ali Hassan Al-Shater

Signing the treaty of international land and sea borders between the republic of Yemen and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Jeddah, 12 June, 2000, is an historic accomplishment. It is a great deed by the political leaderships of the two countries represented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Custodian of the two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ben Abdul Aziz.

By taking this courageous and wise decision, the two political leaderships managed to find a solution and settle a very complicated problem. It has persistently overshadowed the brotherly relations between the two peoples and countries and constituted a source of tension and conflict.

Undoubtedly, the outcomes of this historic achievement will be positively reflected in future relations, cooperation, integration and exchange of interests, securing the future of the coming generations. This achievement would also help stabilize security and stability in the Arab peninsula and the region in general.

On this occasion we express our great appreciation to President Ali Abdullah Saleh who has added a new achievement to his record of national accomplishments. We are looking forward to seeing more brotherly and cooperative relations between the Yemeni Republic and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the interests of all.




MP Muhsin Ali Omer Bassurah

It is very good to have the treaty on international borders between our country and Saudi Arabia signed on 12 June 2000 by foreign ministers of the two countries. But it is to be regretted that the legislative power (parliament), and the committee especially set up for this purpose did not pay due attention to this subject. The committee's report contained no more than articles of the treaty and excerpts from its annexes. We were hoping that certain questions be asked and be answered by the government. There are questions in the minds of parliament members and the citizens, and the answers need to be in writing. The parliamentary committee has only submitted two recommendations at the end of its report. We have been demanding that the parliament chairmanship and the council give an opportunity to question the government because it is a treaty and not an oil agreement to be passed in such a way.

A number of parliament members had in their minds questions about Yemeni labor, and many of them were intending to have the Empty Quarter a region to be administered by all of the parties overlooking it, especially Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. That is because it is an area rich with mineral and water resources.

To sum up, we congratulate and give our blessings to the two leaderships and peoples on this event, hoping that friendliness and stability return to the peninsula. We would like to tell our esteemed government that one of the factors on which we have been pinning our mistakes has gone. It has now to exert all efforts for construction, development and fighting corruption and the corrupt.



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- 2- Those interested should submit a close envelop with the amount of their offer. Last day to submit envelops is July 15th.
- 3- A 50.000 YR. Security deposit is required with the offer and returnable in case of not winning the bid.
- 4- In case of winning the bid, the value of the car should be paid fully in cash.
- 5- In case of winning the bid but refused to buy the car, the 50.000YR. will be lost.
- 6-The envelops should be submitted to Mohanad Al-Yasseri personally at the General Office.
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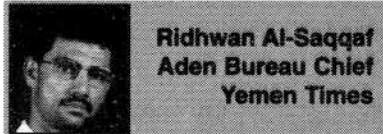


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ADEN OIL REFINERY

More Potential Accomplishments



Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf
Aden Bureau Chief
Yemen Times

Aden Refinery is considered one of the most important economical establishments in Yemen. The refinery provides the local market with all its needs of fuel and petroleum products such as cooking gas, solar, diesel and asphalt etc. It can refine 120,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Yemen Times interviewed Mr. Ibrahim Khalaf Hasan, General Director, Public Relations Dept. at the refinery. Excerpts: Aden is privileged in having an excellent location at the cross roads of marine lines linking Europe, the Middle East, India and Australia. In 1919 British Petroleum (Aden) Ltd. established a bunkering unit at Steamer Point - Tawahi. After World War II demand increased and bigger tankers were built. At that time it was found that refining crude oil at marketing locations is more profitable than at areas of discovery. After Iran concluded its procedures for the nationalization of Abadan Refinery, BP agreed to build a new refinery somewhere East of Suez to fulfil demand in East and South Africa, the Red Sea and Indian Ocean area. Aden with its strategic location then, was called on by more than 5000 ships annually. Such a big number of vessels needing huge quantities of fuel products



encouraged BP to build the refinery at Aden. During 1952 BP signed contracts with BECHTEL of the USA and WIMPEY of the UK for building the new refinery which began in November 1952. It was concluded after 21 months on 15th July 1954. The first British tanker - called British Gratitude- carrying Kuwaiti crude oil arrived at Aden on 29th July 1954. Aden Refinery was designed with a capacity to refine 5million barrels of crude oil annually. The total cost reached 45 million pounds. 2500 British, American and European technicians and 10000 Arab and Indian laborers were needed to complete the work.

Aden Refinery 1977- 1990:

On the 1st May, 1977 Aden refinery reverted to the ownership of the Yemeni government according to an agreement signed with the British company and was given the name Aden Refinery Co. At this time all equipment and machinery were in a urgent need not just for maintenance, but for continuous maintenance,

after serving for more than a quarter of a century. The new nationalized company began studying and exploring new markets and customers. Production rose to 4.5 million metric tons annually. In 1984 the first modernization plan for the refinery began and included adding new productive units in order to maximize yields. A vacuum-distillation unit, an asphalt unit, a barrels factory and an Ethane gas unit were built in addition to 3 spherical-shaped tanks capable of holding 3000 metric tons of gas. These projects cost \$22 million. To match the modern developments of oil tankers the company began its second plan aimed at the development and modernization of the fuel port at the refinery.

During 1986 work began on updating the four terminals at the refinery port and deepening approaches towards them. Modern technology input was aimed at enabling the terminals to receive big oil tankers, upto 110,000 tons. A special port was built for the export of asphalt and cooking gas and to receive 22,000 ton vessels. Total costs of this project were \$55 million.

The Refinery after the Unity of Yemen:

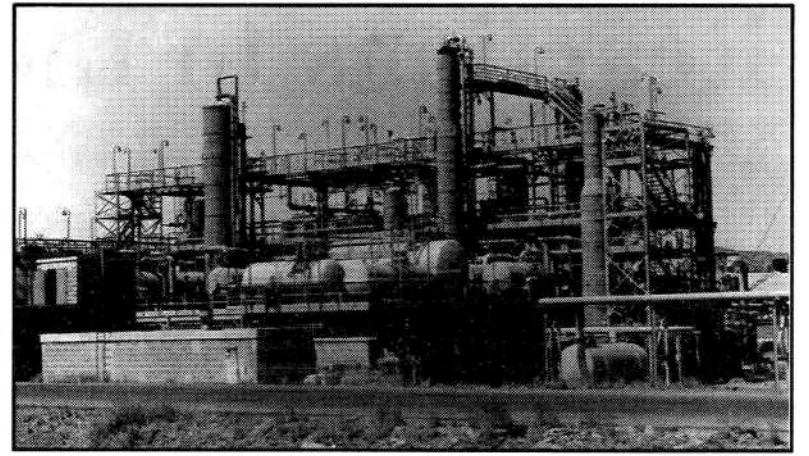
When the blessed unity of Yemen was achieved on 22nd May, 1990 the refinery continued to provide Yemen with its needs of fuel products and thus saved the country a lot of foreign hard currency. It provides several fuel products to the

local market: benzene, diesel, cooking gas, fuels for airplanes, ships and power stations, kerosene and asphalt.

The asphalt industry development project is the most important addition to the national economy. Nearly 50000 tons of asphalt are produced annually and used for roads and airports all over the Republic. Old storage tanks were maintained while new ones were added. By 1992 16 new storage tanks were added, of which two were big ones (100,000 tons) for crude oil arriving from Marib and Masila. The 14 other tanks bring the total storage capacity to 250,000 tons of crude oil. During 1999 two new tanks, 25,000 tons each were added.

Training

The training center at the refinery was established in 1955 when a pressing need for the training of young Yemenis prevailed, to enable them to work at the refinery. The first group consisted of Primary school graduates who joined the project. The best of these were sent to the Technical Institute at Maalla, to join electricity and mechanics courses. They were trained to sit for the City & Guilds Certificate exam papers that came from London. Some of these occupied high posts of supervision at the refinery due to the high level of qualifications they obtained. The training department played a great role and its graduates are manning several refineries all over the Arab



Peninsula and elsewhere. Aden Refinery became similar to a college that supplied the region with well trained and expert manpower.

The Refinery includes other departments such as the technical laboratory, which tests all products and makes sure they agree to international quality levels before exporting them. There are maintenance departments, stores, engineering services, engineering testing departments and several service departments. There is a private hospital for the Refinery personnel, laborers and their families and those of the neighborhood. There is a sports club and a golf range, a tennis court and a general service hall.

What characterizes the Refinery are the efforts aimed at overcoming the effects of the weather in order to protect the machinery and tools by adapting a periodical and uniform range of maintenance applied by skillful Yemeni labor. The Refinery is run by a total of about 3000 male and female workers.

The Most Important Projects Under Implementation:

Some of the most important projects that are being implemented now in the Refinery are:

A) Building 6 new storage tanks for oil and oil products, which is nicknamed the Russian Tanks project. Materials for this project were imported during the late 80s -from the defunct USSR- and remained

at the port of the Refinery. It was the wise decision by management which insisted on concluding the project which rescued these materials. Total storage capacity of this project is 61000 tons, including:

- 1- 10,000 tons Naphtha products storage tank.
- 2- Two 10,000 tons benzene products storage tanks.
- 3- 10,000 tons gas oil storage tank.
- 4- 20,000 tons Solar storage tank.
- 5- 1000 tons benzene storage tank.

This project is implemented by the Engineering Services Department at the Refinery with Romanian assistance from Romconsult Co.

B) Building 10 Cylindrical Storage tanks for Butagas

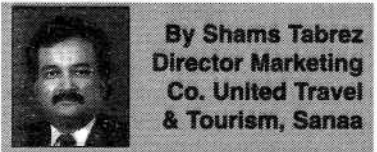
C) Repairing 7 Old Crude and oil product storage tanks.

D) Introducing a complete, overall electronic information system net by introducing computers in all departments of the refinery.

E) Future Project:

- A 35-40Megawatt power station.
- Developing 2 crude oil refining units
- Developing a vehicles benzene unit (Catalytic Reformer)
- Building One benzene and kerosene processing unit
- Building a new unit for breaking gas oil into simpler products.

Market the marketing in the Travel and Hospitality industry



By Shams Tabrez
Director Marketing
Co. United Travel
& Tourism, Sanaa

FINAL PART

approach, implying that a well-aimed shot will hit a specific target.

- 2) Package
- 3) Programming
- 4) Partnership

Increased importance of marketing in the travel and hospitality industry

This industry has also undergone rapid changes. Continuing change is inevitable. Marketing plays a key role in an organization's ability to cope with change.

Marketing is now more important to this industry than ever before. Greater competition, increased market fragmentation and complexity and more experienced customers have created a greater emphasis on marketing. Marketing in the industry has become more professional and very aggressive.

Let's analyze the idea of increased competition. There are now more hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants, travel agencies, airlines, amusement parks, and car rentals than there have ever been. Another supply-side trend beating up competition, has been the growth of chain franchise, consortium organizations. These groups are present in all parts of the industry. By pooling resources in national programs, they have added to their marketing "clout" and have increased competition. Mergers and acquisitions are also a constant phenomenon, tending to put more marketing power in the hands of fewer organizations.

The economy, technology, social, and cultural lifestyle changes all play a role in marketing. The travel and hospitality industry has reacted with new services and products, further splintering the market. The end result is that marketers must be more knowledgeable about customer groups and more specific in choosing their targets.

There are more sophisticated travelers and out-of-home eaters in the market today than ever before. They get their sophisticated tastes from traveling and eating out more often than earlier generations. They have much more experience in sizing up travel and hospitality organizations. These people seek slick promotions and advertising campaigns every day at home, at the office and on the road. To get through to these people requires better quality services and products and a more sophisticated marketing style.

All these factors mean that marketing

has become increasingly important in the travel and hospitality industry. Success now comes only with the ability to satisfy the needs of particular customer groups with excellence.

Core Principles of Marketing

Let us see what the seven core principles of marketing are:

- A) The marketing concept
- B) Marketing or customer orientation
- C) Satisfying customer's needs & wants
- D) Market segmentation
- E) Value and the exchange process
- F) Product life cycle
- G) Marketing mix

A) The Marketing Concept

When our travel and hospitality managers adopt the marketing concept, it means that they act on the belief that satisfying customer's needs and wants is the first priority. They constantly put themselves in their customers' shoes and ask, "How would I react if I were one of our customers?" They continually pull out their best resources and efforts towards satisfying customer needs and wants.

B) Marketing or Customer Orientation

Having a marketing or customer orientation implies that the manager of an organization has adopted the marketing concept and acts according to it.

C) Satisfying Customers' Needs and Wants

To ensure long-term survival in today's competitive business environment, all travel and hospitality organizations must realize that the key to their existence is satisfying customer's needs and wants. In today's marketing-orientation era, they must be ever alert for new opportunities to convert customer's needs and wants into sales.

D) Marketing Segmentation

"This implies the process of dividing the total market for a good or service into several smaller groups sharing similar demand factors."

All customers are not alike. Marketing gurus have come up with the term 'market segmentation' to describe the concept. It is better to pick-out specific groups of people or target markets and market only to them. Some call this the "rifle" as compared with the "shot gun"

E) Value and the Exchange Process

"Value" and "value for money" are terms often used in today's business and in our daily lives. Although easy to say, these terms are hard to define. Value is the V in the four pillars of McDonald's QSCV, a concept on which any corporation can build an enormously successful business. Quality, Service, Cleanliness are the other three. But what specifically does the McDonald's concept mean when it says value? Value represents a mental estimate that customers make of a hospitality or travel service's ability to satisfy their needs and wants. Some customers equate value closely with price, others do not. Price is not the only indicator of value.

The marketing in travel and hospitality industry provides services and experiences that customers find valuable when they are away from home. In return, customers make reservations and pay money, which satisfies the industry's financial objectives.

F) The Product Life Cycle

The product life cycle idea suggests that all hospitality and travel services pass through four predictable stages:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Growth
- 3) Maturity
- 4) Decline.

Marketing approaches need to be modified with each stage. 'Avoiding a decline' is the key to long-term survival.

G) Marketing Mix

Every organization has a marketing mix. It includes the controllable factors (activities within an organization's direct control) that are used to satisfy the needs of specific customer groups. Traditionally four such factors have been identified as:

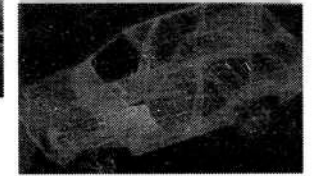
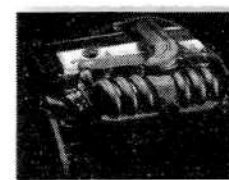
- 1) Product
- 2) Place
- 3) Promotion
- 4) Price

In addition, 4 other points are specifically important in travel and hospitality marketing:

- 1) People

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Training Workshop for NGOs

Jalal Al-Shar'abi,
Yemen Times

A Training Workshop was held for NGOs by the Post Beijing II Operations, Unifem between 19-21 June, 2000. 20 NGOs were covered and the training was undertaken by a National Consultant contracted by the National Project Management Unit. According to Ms. Samira Ali Bin Daair, the National

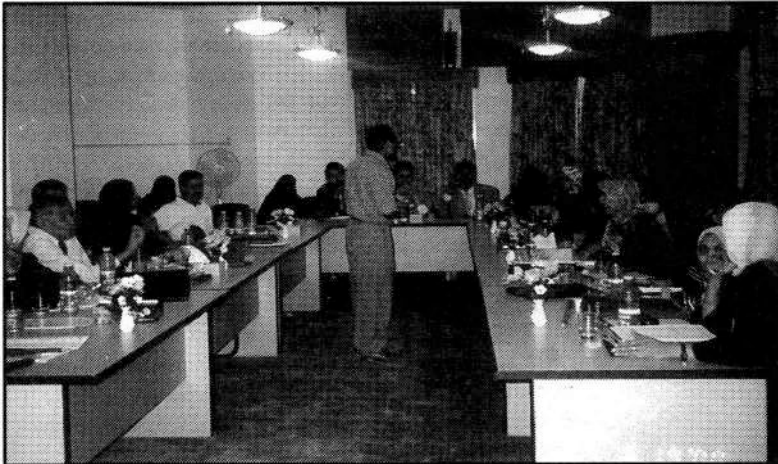
Manager, this was a step towards the direction of building up a national resource of trainers who can be called upon whenever the need arises to conduct such training. The training materials were also compiled locally in close coordination with the NPU obtained from various sources and tailor made for the NGO Network in various areas like Advocacy, Lobbying, Networking, gender mainstreaming as well as approaches to formulation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and communication and presentation skills which is important in terms of relations with funders in terms of presentation, accountability and reporting. The PBII Operations Project is funded by the European Union and Executed by UNIFEM. The main objective of the project is to build up the capacity of national women's machineries in Yemen, both governmental and non-governmen-

tal to enable them to implement the Yemeni Women's National Strategy adopted by the government in March 1997. This implies the formulation of gender sensitive policies, programs and plans in close coordination with women's national machineries. The Beijing Platform of Action had formulated 12 main areas of concern. However, the National Women's Committee in Yemen, the official national body overseeing their implementation has set out three priority areas, education, health and poverty reduction

ing the official view and the other that of the civil society. The training used the participatory approach with a practical focus and with an attempt to give the participants the skills for a critical analysis of programs and policies and also skills in communication, media messages and advocacy, as well as networking and working together, which will give the NGOs more credibility. This will include a gender analysis of their own programs as well as those at the national level.

Concluding remarks from the Program Manager: Needless to say, gender mainstreaming is high on the agenda not only of the international organizations but that of the government of Yemen. All studies have indicated that development cannot take place without the integration of women who constitute the larger segment of the population. However, it is the how and what which is more crucial. So far there have been good programs as well as a lot of lip service which makes it difficult to separate the rice from the chaff. The whole idea of gender mainstreaming into national policies needs to take into account the real needs of the different strata of Yemeni women in the different

sectors. Poverty is very high on the agenda and economic empowerment needs to be taken seriously not only at the micro level in terms of access to income generation but that of the macro level in terms of creating conditions that will be conducive to women's access to livelihoods. It also implies better facilities for the Yemeni citizen, in terms of the basics like fresh drinking water, livelihoods, health and education. This will lead to a slow but sure upward mobility of society as a whole. That is real development in keeping with the concept of gender. As someone who is working with the mandate of gender mainstreaming, I am trying to keep my head above water, and avoid living in an ivory tower turning gender into an academic debate which revolves around itself as so often happens in the development world. As a Yemeni, I would like to raise my voice as high as possible and say that as we sit here engaging in debates, we should not forget that women are still dying every day from the lack of simple medical interventions; girls in villages cannot go to school due to the inadequate provision of the right facilities, and those who have managed to make it finally do not have access to a livelihood. Without being pessimistic we need to look at changing needs and avoid urbanizing the whole business of gender, even as we struggle to formulate our won national discourse on the matter.



(through economic empowerment of women). the PBII project has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Women's National Committee to help build their capacity and assist in implementing their mandate. A different training workshop was conducted by the PBII project for the gender focal points in the line ministries in April, 2000. It is hoped that building the capacity of these focal points will lead to strengthening the national policies and affect gender mainstreaming into the different sectors. This is done in close coordination with the Women's National Committee. This is the second training workshop held for the NGOs and it is hoped that a strong NGO Coalition concerned with women's issues will be formed which is going to be working closely with the Women's National Committee for the advancement of women, one represent-

ing the official view and the other that of the civil society. The training used the participatory approach with a practical focus and with an attempt to give the participants the skills for a critical analysis of programs and policies and also skills in communication, media messages and advocacy, as well as networking and working together, which will give the NGOs more credibility. This will include a gender analysis of their own programs as well as those at the national level.

“Never expected to be given so much power”



► 'Well done, young man', they said, 'in a few years you could be calling the shots'. The young man looked around. He saw hierarchies, secretaries and filing cabinets. Having been well brought up, he did not say 'you're dead and don't know it'. Instead he said, 'I'm afraid

I can't wait that long', and left it all behind to start up on his own. ► Left it all, except the C-Class Mercedes-Benz. ► It was the one thing that seemed to share his philosophy. Embrace the new, but never let it dominate you. Revel in flair, but

don't let flair become your goal. ► He turned his back on the high-rent district and dipped the accelerator; instant response

from the turbocharged 4 cylinder Kompressor propelled him through six gear changes as the sleek C-Class body deceived the air around it,

surging forward with astonishingly little resistance. ► Power and to spare, but applied with rigorous intelligence, controlled by unstinting attention to detail. ► 'I can take a hint', he thought. And smiled.

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Executive Regulation of Juvenile Care Law Workshop

Under the motto "For the Development of the Legislative Structure and Social Programs for Outlaw Children", the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs in collaboration with UNICEF, Sana'a office, organized a workshop for discussing the Executive Regulation of Juvenile care law and development of the related social care programs which it held during 17-18 June 2000. Ismail Al-Ghabri of Yemen Times attended the workshop and prepared the following report:



3) Results:
 a) The problem in light of the official statistics:
 * In 1999, there were 421 children in prisons, 20 of whom were females.
 * Classification according to the danger of the crime:
 76% of these children were classified under murder, adultery, perversion and theft categories.
 * Classification according to the kinds of crimes:
 51% violent crimes
 22.6% thefts

The Objectives of the Workshop:

- 1) Discussing the executive regulation draft of the juveniles care law in accordance with discussing the proposals presented by the government institutions and NGO organizations concerned with juvenile issues.
- 2) Ensuring that children should have a legal representation when facing some cases. Besides, they should be dealt with and taken care of properly.
- 3) Informing the participants in the workshop about the lawful procedures that should be followed when dealing with juveniles.
- 4) Creating an awareness and attracting the attention of all to this oppressed section of the society.

Summary of a study of some cases of children violating the law:

Despite the commendable efforts exerted by the government to improve the situation of Yemeni children, some are still in need of more and more facilities. According to international and official statistics, the Yemeni child is suffering from horrible economic and social circumstances. Children violating the law are the most deserving cases to be helped and taken care of as they are considered to be victims of the ignorance of the society and its inefficiency in performing its duty properly. Despite the importance of protecting the rights of these children in Yemeni law, we find that their basic rights are violated in real life, mainly due to the non-existence of organizations that are concerned about these children's rights. This phenomenon has actually risen in the last few years. Basically the study assessed the size of this phenomenon, its prevalence in small administrative units, the kind of crimes committed by children and grasping the demographic and economic features of children violating the law. It also aims at studying the nature of procedures conducted when arresting these children.

the environment of prisons, detailing prisons and their scope to meet the childrens' basic health, educational and qualifying demands and psychological security. The study also aimed at proposing a primary mechanism that will help decrease the prevalence of this phenomenon. Data has been collected from police stations in the following governorates: Secretariat, Ibb, Taiz, Hodaidah, Aden, Abyan and Sana'a. Besides there have also been field interviews with 140 children who are in prison aged between 7-18.

The following data was compiled during the study:

Children in Conflict with the law:

- 1) Entry:
 Some indications for the miserable social situation of the Yemeni child:
 a) The Economic Situation:
 * Increasing the rate of working children to 3% during 1991-1994.
 * Increasing the number of working children whose age are between 10-14 years old to 11% in 1994.
 b) The Educational Situation:
 * 54% of children at the age of 10-14 are illiterate.
 * 63% of children at the age of 15-16 are illiterate.
 * 76% of children at the age of six have not yet joined the first primary class.
 * 45% of children of school age between (6-15 years old) have not yet joined school.
- 2) Categories of compiling data:
 * Official statistics from the concerned departments.
 * Field interviews with children in prisons and the role of social guidance in seven governorates.

- 16.1% sex crimes
- 10.3% other crimes
- * Sex crimes
 58% crimes were that of homosexuality. The acted upon was kept in prison while the doer managed to escape punishment.
- * Classification according to governorates:
 The Secretariat, Ibb, Aden, Hodeidah, Abyan, Sana'a
- * Classifying cases according to governorates:
 Violence: Secretariat, Ibb, Taiz, Abyan, Sana'a.
 Theft: Aden
 Sex crimes: Hodeidah
- * Classifying cases according to the small administrative units:
 Secretariat (Nukum, Bab Al-Yemen)
 Aden (Daar Sa'ad, Sheikh Othman)
- 4) Children in conflict with the law:
 * Ages:
 70% (15-18) years old.
 30% (7 - 14) years old.
- * Educational Level:
 40% illiterate.
 29% still in primary school.
- * Work
 86% working different activities in streets.
- 5) Factors behind the child violating the law:
 * Family structure
 - 72% of the parents are still alive.
 - 61% of these children are living with their families.

* Family atmosphere:
 - 42% of fathers have married more than once.
 - 22% of mothers have married more than once.
 The family atmosphere is featured with continuous tensions and conflicts.

* Parents behavior:
 - Strict violence to the extent of depriving them of lots of things.
 - Inconsistency between the parents' techniques in bringing up their children.

- 6) Official procedures of the Criminal Justice Bodies.
- 7) Prisons.

About the workshop, Dr. Mohammed Awad Ba Obaid, teacher of psychology in Sana'a University, said "The workshop aimed at discussing the executive board and program to develop social activity of juveniles care. We also discussed the children violating the law.

A survey that has been conducted in different governorates based on the official statistics was also discussed. The results of this study were as follows:
 * Most cases of children violating the law are concentrated in the Secretariat.
 * Cases vary from one governorate to another due to different cultural and demographic factors. For example, most cases recorded in the Secretariat and Ibb are that of violence. Most cases recorded in Aden were those of robbery. Most cases recorded in Hodeidah are of sex; homosexuality and adultery.
 Other important issues that were dealt with in the workshop were to increase the minimum of criminal questioning of juveniles for the present laws consider that criminal questioning is from the age of seven which goes against children rights.

Some of the recommendations of the workshop are as follows:

- 1) Amending the juveniles law in accordance with the child's human rights law and international agreement for human rights.
- 2) Training and qualifying a competent cadre in the social service field.
- 3) Creating juveniles police in which women should be included.
- 4) Establishing a national committee to defend childrens' human rights when they are prosecuted.
- 5) Training a special cadre of specialists and social researchers.
- 6) Separating those who have received court sentences from those who are prone to perversion.
- 7) Establishing a separate department for females juveniles.
- 8) Activating the Ministry role to supervise and control the departments of juveniles care.
- 9) Establishing clubs and conducting cultural programs so as to save children from perversion.
- 10) Establishing an organized mechanism of cooperation and coordination between the different official and non governmental institutions.

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A RATIONAL APPROACH TO HOLISTIC MEDICINE

A Deliberation on an Indian System of Medicine

BY DR. K. K. AGGARWAL*

Nowadays, it is fashionable to talk of 'holistic' medicine. But regrettably, few really understand its meaning. Basically, the word 'holistic' is not a correct word, because it is confusing. Everybody who is a healer today, whether a practitioner of unani, acupuncture, ayurveda, naturopathy, you name it, would call himself or herself as the provider of holistic medicine. Hence the definition of the word 'holistic' must be clear. Here one needs to understand the definition of health. The definition given by the WHO (World Health Organization), and accepted everywhere is: "Health is not the mere absence of disease, but a state of physical, mental, social, spiritual, and environmental well-being". That is total well-being and not merely the absence of disease. Therefore, we must fulfill five criteria - the physical, mental, social, environmental and spiritual.

Basically, there are two systems of medicine, Eastern and the Western. The Western system is based on scientific evidence, trials and research, which looks after the model of receptor, which looks after the symptoms, and is called allopathic and is essentially a researched medicine. The Eastern system of medicine does not look at the symptoms, but at the patient as a whole. It looks into the microcosm as well as the macrocosm. This system looks into the five basic elements of nature - earth, ether, water, air and fire- and basic elements of the

man. This system asks who the patient is, while an allopathic doctor asks what the patient is suffering from. There is thus a difference in approach.

The Eastern systems would include the Indian, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Unani, the Tibetan, ...etc. The question which comes to mind is which of these is holistic? Does holistic mean the Eastern system or the Western system or a combination of both? Now let me define these five criteria set by the WHO. Western medicine basically deals with physical health, physical structure, surgery, flesh, channels, pipes (they look at coronary as a pipe). They don't look at the person. They look at the muscle as flesh, the heart as flesh. They have given mental health to psychiatrists. General doctors do not look into mental health. Social health is just one or two hours' discussion in the whole nine years of medical education. Spiritual health is not defined. Environmental health is talked about in environmentally related diseases like smoking, pollution, water pollution, etc. Hence, Western science is incomplete, and can not be called holistic. Holistic has two meanings, one from the word holy, and the other 'whole-istic', implying to look at things as a whole.

But allopathy is scientific, research based, time-tested, for emergency and for surgical purposes, the best. Yet it is incomplete. To complete it, I must define from where do I get mental, social, environmental, and spiritual health? What is environment? It is basically made up of five elements.

When I use them as therapy, the science is called naturopathy. There is no other science which uses the five elements as therapy. So naturopathy has no competitor. The only science which deals with five elements separately is nature cure. You use sun, water, air and five elements as therapy - and you call it naturopathy. When these five elements enter the body, they become the five elements of the man. When these five elements enter the body, they combine into three, vat-wind, pitta-bile, kapha-phlegm. Air and space make the movement function, fire and water make the metabolism, and water and earth make the structure. So, the allopathic equivalents, and this is my own understanding, are metabolism, movement and structure. Allopathy does not talk about the five elements, nor about vat, pitta or kapha, although they talk about metabolism. Allopathy talks about end organs. The three basic elements-vat, pitta and kapha get united to form seven dhatu called rasa (fluid), rakta (blood), masha (flesh), medha (muscle), majja (bone marrow), asthi (bone), and sukra (semen) in a sequence.

These seven dhatu combine to form organs. Organs make the systems. Systems have receptors. Receptors have symptoms. If a medicine is given to suppress the symptom, it is allopathy. If a drug is given to induce the same symptom it is homeopathy. So Ayurveda, naturopathy, homeopathy, etc., are not contradictory to each other. The holistic approach combines them together without contradiction. This is my definition of holistic medicine.

However, this is still incomplete. So, we need to go back.

We had earlier talked about five elements. We also talked about vat, pitta and kapha. But ayurveda also talks about space or manas. Manas is empty space which is an internet of energized information. This is energized information divided into many segments, called the subtle body-man, buddi, ahankar (mind, intellect, and ego), the causal body called consciousness, and the autonomous nervous system called chakras. The man, buddi, and ahankar is called the disturbed state of consciousness, and then you have a silent state of consciousness without vibrations called consciousness or soul, and then there are empty spaces where nadis which are different from arteries, veins and nerves called chakras, seven in number, communicate the outer consciousness to the inner consciousness. There are thus 108 gates and 7 main gates. Each gate controls an emotion. The forehead or the seat of the third-eye (where the sound of OUM predominates) is the area of intelligence. The throat (thyroid/pituitary gland) is the area of truthfulness (the sound of HUM). The heart vibrates YAM, the seat of love. The naval vibrates RUM, the area of doubt. The abdomen vibrates VUM, the seat of attachment. The base chakra at the anus vibrates LAM. Each sound is related to an emotion, intelligence, truthfulness, love, doubt, attachment and fear. Holistic approach would mean understanding all sciences and merging them together.

Consequently, the holistic approach would mean the treatment of physical, mental, social, environmental, and spiritual requirements of individuals, together and not in isolation. On mental health, we have to talk about kama (sexual desire), krodh (anger), lobha (avarice), moha (love/attachment), and ahankar (ego) and how to remove them. Negativity can be removed by cultivating positive habits by exercises and by yoga as enunciated in Patanjali's Yoga Sutra. Positive thinking comes from instructions of Deepak Chopra's 7 Spiritual Steps to Success. For social health we have to understand socialisation. That means one should do good karma (action), do good karmas for the community. For spiritual health we talk about meditation, the understanding of all forms of consciousness, going from a disturbed state of consciousness to an undisturbed state of consciousness by observing silence, observing the later limbs of yoga - attention, concentration, contemplation, meditation and samadhi. All these using the technique of Pranayam (breathing exercise), Asanas (sitting posture) and Pratyahar (controlling the senses). What we call the 'do's' and 'don'ts' are the yams and niyams. In environmental health, we talk of five basic elements - the five sensory and five motory senses. Here we talk about listening, hearing, smelling, tasting, seeing and touching. Water, mud, sun, aroma therapies, exercise, or pranayama- they all come in environmental health. Holistic treatment also involves holistic prevention. This treatment includes physical, pranic, mental, social, spiritual and environmental

bathing. This detoxifies the physical, mental, social, spiritual, and environmental body. Treatment is to correct the imbalance. Allopathy deals with the current disease and its treatment, not the root cause of the disease, it doesn't talk of the five well-beings. Ayurveda lacks in surgical advances, it doesn't have research, it doesn't have investigations. Nearest to the holistic treatment is Ayurveda but minus emergencies, surgical advances and technologies. So Ayurveda and Allopathy need to be combined. Every other treatment is the offshoot of Ayurveda. Even in Allopathy, 80 percent of the medicines come from plants. In a way, Allopathy can be called synthetic Ayurveda, for they modify the structure of molecules obtained from plants.

Ayurveda was suppressed for over 200 years by the British. It is still suppressed. There is no money in Ayurveda, for its treatment is individualistic. So mass marketing or research is not possible. This in-built weakness of Ayurveda has been taken advantage of by the West. The western countries are now finding that allopathy is not providing answers to the five needs of human beings, and are entering into Ayurveda. They will do research, patent it and sell it. There are more western approved-Ayurveda physicians in America than in India. Holistic teaching should commence at school level. In my 15 years of medical learning, there has not been a single lecture on Ayurveda. I am convinced that Ayurveda has a lot to teach. It is essential that Ayurveda and allopathy be combined to give a holistic approach.

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Courtesy: "Diplomat" Magazine - January - February 2000

Words of Wisdom
 "The Yemeni leadership presents resolving the border problem issue as the panacea to all problems. That is both wrong and dangerous. If a peace deal is struck with the Saudis, how will that improve the lot of the Yemeni people directly and immediately?"
 Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951-1999)- Founder

Our Opinion
 BY WALID A. AL-SAQQAF

TIME FOR ACTION

The first thing that popped into my mind after announcing the approval of the Yemeni-Saudi border treaty, was the realization that time has come for action. Now that Yemen has guaranteed a secure border with its neighboring kingdom, there seems to be no more excuses for not implementing strict measures against kidnapers and terrorists who are still, until today, wandering all over the country without punishment. The government should now try to regain the prestige it had lost. The "Law is above All" slogan should be raised and practically implemented on the ground, i.e., it should not stay on paper only, but should be implemented in reality.

President Saleh has promised to work hard on improving the economy, on building the state of law and order, and on bringing security to the country. It is now time for him to fulfill his promises.

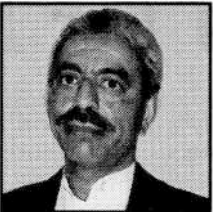
No more border dispute, no more fears from neighbors, and thank God, no more excuses. Today, we will examine the honesty and sincerity of our officials, who have been talking for so long, without anything tangible.

The man in the street is delighted to see that we have resolved our dispute with our brotherly neighbor. He is now waiting for a better standard of living for himself and his family. The common man everywhere in Yemen is not happy for the signing of the treaty merely because it secures our border. His main concern is in fact the economy. Will it flourish? Will our neighbors, who have assisted us financially for so many years, come back to our assistance in reviving Yemen's economy? Will the gate be opened again for Yemeni labor to seek a better living in the Gulf? These are all questions to be answered. Even if a direct answer cannot be given immediately, I'm optimistic that it will be a positive one, as the country can not any more withstand another disappointment. I cannot but believe that President Saleh is, even more than us, willing to do his best to get the country out of its economic downfall. However, only time will prove whether he will succeed. If he does, he will be adding another great achievement to his record.

COMMON SENSE

By: **Hassan Al-Haifi**

Now, It is Time To Look Inward



With the signing of the Border Accord between the Governments of the Republic of Yemen and the Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we can now, to all intents and purposes say, all external troubles are over! For decades now the Governments that prevailed in Yemen, in all their different manifestations have put the blame of their troubles on foreign interference, influence or instigation. Thus all the instability and unrest were laid to blame on foreign sources. Over the years, however much of the external menace has been brought under control in one form or another, including that which existed when Yemen was still a partitioned country of two sovereign states. One would expect now that the last of the foreign excuses for the ills of the country has been rectified thanks to the signing of the Border Agreement between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

While the role of foreign forces or circumstances cannot be altogether overlooked in assessing and managing the state of affairs in a country, it goes without saying that if your house is in order, it becomes very difficult for outside forces to have any strong influence in these affairs. Outside forces would find it very difficult to disrupt the normal proceedings of Government and to prevent the general population from leading normal steady lives.

Up to now, many of Yemen's foreign issues have been pretty much overcome. They can no longer be said to represent an excuse for the

unstable situation in the country and for the poor showing in solving the economic and social difficulties that are faced by the country, and which hit hard at the majority of the population. Moreover, it is well directed foreign policy that will do much to avoid all the foreign hassles we may be subjected to, if such policy is geared to lead to the best interests of the nation. If we can safely assume that all that is being said about the Border accord in the official press and media is of any truth, then we can safely assume that we cannot look outward anymore for answers to our predicaments and, accordingly, a more inward orientation would be the only logical course to pursue for the Government to start tackling the general mess that everyone in the street seems to think we are in. This inward approach the Government must adopt would first of all entail a serious, objective and candid assessment of what it is that seems to make life so difficult for Government and the governed alike. This inward approach would require that the official media and press stop projecting a different image of what the country is actually going through and to be given a freer atmosphere to point out how we really are and who is really responsible. If the Government insists on painting a rosy picture of everything then we are really lying to ourselves and not helping Government face up to the calamities. In fact, transparency is the logical approach for the Government media to take. Transparency enables Government to grasp fully the real tasks that lie before it and thus represent a helpful guide to determine the progress

and the inefficiencies of government accordingly. Without this transparency, no one is fooled but the government itself, by all the hogwash that one is fed over the government media.

On the political front, we have to determine really if the constitutional framers had the present political apparatus in mind, when they drafted the Constitution. As a true working democracy, how far have we gone to give empowerment to local government and not government administrations? And how much control do the local communities have over their resources? Moreover, have we dealt with the opposition in the manner that truly manifests that we are indeed a multiparty system? It sometimes appears that the number two party seems to have little weight or influence in responding to the wishes of their constituencies, let alone the other opposition parties, outside the PGC-Islah alliance, who have become literally décor to impress a foreign audience, rather than an effective force to present a check against excessive domination by any unilateral political machinery. And that machinery has yet to prove its ability in strengthening the national framework and fulfilling whatever can be achieved of the national aspirations of the Yemeni people at large. Therefore, our political situation needs to be seriously assessed in a way that would lead to the redirection of the country politically along the lines of true democracy and the enhancement of human rights, beyond the slogans and cliches, which have now failed to impress even the foreign audiences they are aimed at.

On the other hand, it is time that we

have a government that truly is based on transparency and accountability, for much of the inefficiency of Government can easily be attributed to the fact that performance, in its true and felt sense, is rewarded and inefficiency - which includes neglect - is punished and made publicly known. We can not hear about severe crimes happening within a certain institution, that are inexcusable, yet continue to see the very same officials who run that institution appearing on the TV screen, as though the matter does not involve them or concern them. One would at least expect that these people, no matter what their political weight is, should be suspended, for the neglect that cannot be excused or denied, which led to the occurrence of such crime. This represents the core of the inward approach that must guide future Government in Yemen; otherwise, we will never make any progress towards alleviating the awesome problems that the country is facing. Without accountability in Government, the future will continue to be dim and void of any signs of hope.

Then comes the security situation. For sure, it is difficult for any hopes to be placed on the tourism sector, if tourists are unable to be assured that their hard earned vacations in Yemen will not turn out to be nightmares that outdo the worst thriller movies on the market. There is no doubt that the security situation must be given top priority, if we are also to encourage investments of both Yemenis and foreign investors, who cannot even hope to have their staff's safety and the protection of their assets guaranteed from any surprise attacks by mysterious embezzlers coming out of the deserts or mountain hideouts. There is no question that Yemen's past security paradise has been negated by the increase of robberies, burglaries, murder and all the other crimes which Yemen was almost free from just a decade or so ago. Thus when we assess the security situation, we have to look at the causes of each problem faced by the security apparatus, and to determine what can be done within the security apparatuses in the country - and they are numerous - to make them more effective against deterring crimes before they occur, rather than just find out: "Who done it?" and why is it that so many criminals get away so easily with what they perpetrate?

There is also a need to determine what are the needs of the security apparatus. One cannot expect the chief of security in Al-Jouf or Marib to deal with the security problems there with only one car and a handful of men to support him. Moreover, security forces will not be adequately motivated when their salaries and wages hardly pay the cost of bread for their families during the month, let alone provide them with any amenities. Thus, it would almost seem fair to assume that corruption would be excusable in the security forces, if they are extremely underpaid and if they have no motivation or proper incentives to encourage them to carry out their duties to the highest professional standards expected of them. On the other hand, the law must be enforced in a fair and equitable manner, with no immunity to anyone, otherwise security forces and law enforcement officers would almost find it unreasonable to enforce the laws on the average citizen, while the wealthy and powerful get away from the most heinous of crimes. Even our security forces do have a heart.

While there are many issues that need a more serious inward examination, it would be sufficient to say that the above represent what would appear to be initial positive directions for Government to take domestically, now that all our foreign hassles are over. That seems to be what the Government is trying to tell us.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,
 I sent letter concerning the tobacco industry, but I did not see it on your newspaper. Now I have something surprising about the banking system in our country. One week ago my family went from Saudi Arabia to their country to spend their school vacation. Apparently, my wife has had some money saved at the Yemen bank for Reconstruction and Development for a long time and she regularly sent our money to her mother to save it there. Now she went to this bank to withdraw some money (around 250,000 rials). They gave her just 235,000 rials. After she received her money she asked why they had reduced the amount. They answered that this money belongs to "the criteria" (in other words, a bribe), and she can not do anything about it. She left with the money which she received.

When I called her she told me the story of her suffering and problems. At first they told her that her name was not on the computer and she would have to start the process anew.

We continually suffer from representatives coming from different banks to our office begging us to save our money with them, promising security and beneficial interest. But the kind of corruption my wife experienced is very normal and I want to pass my remarks to central bank managers for their future action. We hope our country will improve by getting rid of corruption.

Mohammed Saleh Hayder
 mosaha@hotmail.com

Dear Mohamed,
 I thank you for your earlier letter, however we are sorry for not publishing it due to the huge amount of letters we get and little space available. However, when looking at our archive, we couldn't find it. We would appreciate it if you could send it again. Thank you for the good letter, and keep on reading Yemen Times.

genuine words filled with happiness, glory and great pride were expressed freely without any doubt. The confusing matter was that in most congratulation messages the name of the President was uttered before the Yemeni people, and in print the President's name appeared to be very large, almost filling a quarter of the page concerned. Next to it, in fact below it stood the words Yemeni People, which were always written in a small font that in comparison with the name above was lost, almost without any significance. Knowing this was not the intention of the wealthy individuals who were paying their respect to the glorious day and one of the most important days in our history, we "Yemeni people" pledge to these individual "important figures" that in the future they should consider giving the Yemeni people at least an equal share of the fonts which they give away so generously on various occasions.

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The Editor

A matter of Personal taste

In the recent celebrations concerning 22 of May, there appeared a confusing or rather unintentional "mistake" in the media, which greatly angered the Yemeni people. This has nothing to do with democracy, plurality, multi-party system etc. but it is more a matter of personal taste. As we all might have seen in the days preceding the celebrations the media was splashed, overlooked shall we say with congratulation messages expressed by individuals, businessmen, companies and political figures to the whole nation and the President. Those

Dear Editor,
 Sir, I am a regular reader of Yemen Times and find the way the events about my beloved country (Yemen) are covered in the newspaper interesting and comprehensive, for it makes us feel at home. Meanwhile, the recent issues of the newspaper have reminded us of the first anniversary of your father's untimely demise. It was unimaginable that such a rising star among Yemeni intellectuals and politicians would pass away in such sudden and tragic circumstances. Your late father had become a very important figure in public life, because of his frank, free and non-compromising opinion on fundamental issues. His memory will never fade from the minds of the people. However, our consolation is that he left a lion behind, to fulfill his noble dreams for a just, prosperous and civic society. Here I wish the newspaper all the best and I hope it could continue to carry on the light of its founder.

Hamoud Mohammed Kadha,
 Pune, India

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GENDER:

Meanings, Uses, and Discourses in Post-Unification Yemen

Part 2 of 3



Dr. Margot Badran.

The emergence of gender as a new construct and analytical tool

The term gender as a new analytical category gained wide circulation in academia in the United States in the mid 1980s within women's studies as this new discipline was maturing. Women's studies had started to take shape as a new field of academic study in the late 1960s when movements for social justice and human liberation were underway. These included the feminist movement from which women's studies most immediately emerged and the civil rights movement from which Black or African-American studies arose, as well as the anti-war movement (protesting the Vietnam war), and the national liberation movements in Africa and Asia, both of which were highly supported on US campuses.

Many women, myself included, who were feminists doing graduate studies in the 1970s chose to focus on some aspect of the study of women. The pioneers in the new discipline of women's studies in the West included Arabs and Muslims who were doing graduate work abroad. Some graduate students focused on subjects relating to women in Islam and in Arab societies. The best known among the Arab women pioneering the study of women and gender (before the term itself existed) is Fatima Mernissi who took her PhD from Brandeis University in the 1970s. In 1977 she published her dissertation as a book entitled *Beyond the Veil: Male-Female Dynamics in a Modern Muslim Society* which became a classic. I point to this to underscore that from the start women's studies was not purely a "Western creation" but was a new field in which many scholars from different parts of the world played important roles. In my own case, as a student of Middle Eastern history at Oxford University, I researched the rise

of the feminist movement in Egypt, a movement that articulated itself within the discourses of Islam and nationalism. In those days, we were struggling to find analytical concepts and tools to aid us in our new areas of intellectual investigation.

I remember very well Joan Scott's landmark talk at the Conference of the American Historical Association in New York in 1985 titled: "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis" which brought to the attention of the wider academic community the power and potential of the new theoretical concept gender that feminist scholars had been working to develop in the past several years. Gender as a new analytical concept helped us to recognize and explore the "cultural construction of distinctions built around the biological category of sex." Or, put another way, to quote gender theorist Linda Nicholson, scholars "came to view differences between women and men as having two dimensions: (1) the biological and (2) the social, with "sex" referring to the former, and "gender" referring to the latter." She continued: "Differences of 'gender', however, or how societies elaborated these biological differences in terms of expectations, regarding behavior, were thought of as variable across cultures."¹ This was to stress that there are many ways gender is defined and acted out within diverse cultural and religious systems. (Linda Nicholson, "Gender," in Alison M. Jaggar and Iris Marion Young, *A Companion to Feminist Philosophy* [Oxford; Blackwell, 1998], pp. 289-97.)

This new analytical concept constituted a major intellectual breakthrough. Through the lens of gender—in combination with race, ethnicity, class, religion, and culture—we could analyze women's positionings and experience, and relationships between males and females. The new analytical construct of gender also enabled scholars to detect and articulate how focuses on questions of women often masked other debates

and agendas. The new analytical concept 'gender' rapidly gained wide currency in academia and soon spread to the development community and to society at large. This, and the rapid diffusion of the term into other languages, was testimony to the relevance and resonance of the new construct 'gender'.

By the end of the 1980s the term gender was being used in some Arab countries. During the 1990s gender had become an integral part of the scholarly and development vocabulary throughout the Arab world. Whereas the new construct 'gender' emerged within the context of the academic discipline of women's studies in the West, 'gender' appeared in the Arab world mainly within the context of development work. The UN Decade for Women from 1975 to 1985 had focused international attention on the need to think specifically about women in development—that is to consider the different needs of females and males in the development process. The end of the Decade for Women coincided with the moment when the new term 'gender' was introduced into our analytic vocabulary. By the post-decade follow-up conference at Beijing ten years later, gender had become the central analytical and organizing construct of development. In the 1990s Arab governments, including Yemen as we have noted, were creating gender strategies, allocating funds for gender and development initiatives out of their national budgets, and were entering into crucial multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements in support of gender and development projects.

In some Arab countries, and Yemen is one of them as just noted, gender emerged more or less simultaneously, within the context of development and academic women's studies. From the 1990s women's studies has been spreading in the Arab world as a new academic discipline. Women's studies programs in Arab universities have typically had a strong gender and development focus. In this and other ways, women's studies have consciously aimed to serve

the wider society. The Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World was founded at the Beirut College for Women in 1973. In Sudan the first women's studies courses were taught at Ahfad, College in the late 1970s. Ahfad which since has become a university, now grants M.A. degrees in Women's Studies. In the early 1980s a women's studies program was established at the Women's College of al-Azhar University. Bir Zeit University in Palestine created a women's studies center in 1994 which is playing a role in national policy making and gender strategy in the new state. By the end of the 1990s, women's studies programs were created at several Moroccan universities, including, the universities of Fez and Rabat. This is but a sample of women's studies programs and centers in Arab countries.

Gender terminology in Arabic

Academicians and development specialists in Arab countries have been grappling with the challenges of gender terminology in Arabic. Scholars in the American academy of the 1980s, who sought a term to convey the notion of cultural construction of woman and man as distinct from the biological categories of female and male, appropriated a word that had been purely a grammatical term designating male, female, and neuter in language. The abbreviated Oxford Dictionary of 1960 defined gender as a "grammatical grouping of words (nouns and pronouns) into classes (masculine, feminine, and neuter). Finding a word for gender in other languages, western and non-western, alike, has likewise constituted a challenge. Deciding upon an appropriate term has often been more controversial than the idea itself.

While the term 'gender' is by now ubiquitous in the Arab world, there is still no consensus on gender terminology in Arabic. Two strategies have been adopted: 1) arabization and 2) assimilation (as a loan word).

Arabization has been the generally pre-

ferred strategy in Egypt. The term gender entered the discourse mainly as a development-driven term. The term *naw' al-jins* (kind of sex) was initially employed. Development specialists, especially gender trainers working in the rural areas in Egypt in the early 1990s, told me that while people were quick to grasp the meaning of gender and its applications in development, they refused to use the term *naw' al-jins*, because it was 'aib (shameful) to say the word *jins* in public in the mixed presence of women and men. For this reason and others, *na'w al-jins* was soon abbreviated to *na'w*, kind, sort, type, species or kind.

There are serious problems with both *naw' al-jins* and *na'w*. The term *naw' al-jins* seems to sustain the fusion—or confusion—of (biological) sex with (socially constructed) gender. And, as just noted, there are reasons of cultural propriety for not using the word *jins*. The word *naw'* is also inadequate. It does not imply connotations of the masculine or feminine that inhere in the word 'gender', which was adopted precisely because it *did* reflect the masculine and feminine as constructed categories, albeit originally with grammatical constructions of the masculine and feminine. There has been widespread dissatisfaction with both the term *naw' al-jins* and *na'w*. In some Arab countries there has also been an attempt to use the term *al-jins al-ijtima'i*, literally social sex, but this does not eliminate problems associated with the word *jins* and may suggest other unwanted implications.

For purists who insist on a purely Arabic term as culturally more appropriate, I would like to speak for a moment on what linguists tell us is the foreign origin of the word *jins*. They argue with strong evidence that the Arabic word *jins* is a loanword originating in the Greek term *genos*. The word *jins* does not appear in the *Qur'an* nor does it occur in classic *fiqh*. Linguists claim that originally *jins* was a grammatical term signifying male and female and if this is so then gender and *jins* both originally performed the same function. It appears that *jins* came to signify sex, as well as race, nation and more abstractly species, genus, category, etc. in modern times. The point I am try-

ing to make here is that *jins* and *jandar* are both of foreign provenance and that Arabic is a rich and vital language able to accommodate new words, transforming them into Arabic, and accessing and refining their analytical power in the service of indigenous needs.

In Yemen, the noun gender has been widely appropriated into Arabic as a loanword. The word *al-jandar* migrated from the academic discipline of women's studies into the mainstream language mainly as a result of the crisis that erupted around women's studies last fall. *Al-jandar* has also been widely used in Yemen in development discourse. Arabic with its rich morphological structure easily accommodates the noun *jandar* from which the quadrilateral root *j n d r* can be derived. This illustrates the pattern noted above of how a foreign word is ingested into Arabic, that is, through the noun form. Women's studies students on the campus at Sana'a University could be heard weaving the word *al-jandar* seamlessly into the flow of their everyday Arabic. However, an unfamiliar loanword can be more easily demonized in popular discourse than an Arabic word such as *naw'*. I shall examine the spread of *al-jandar* in the demonizing discourse of gender in Yemen later.

Meanwhile it is instructive to note that the lack of consensus on gender terminology within the Arabic-speaking world is reflected in the United Nations, where Arabic is one of the official languages. A look at a UN handbook of gender terms in Arabic illustrates the prevailing confusion. The vacillation between *al-jandar* and *naw'* is reflected in the title of part one: *Al-Jandar—Al-Naw' Al-Ijtima'i* (literally, social kind). Gender, however, in the list of terms appears simply as *jandar*. Yet, gender awareness (or consciousness) is *al-wa'i bil-naw'* (a kind of awareness). Gender goals are *ahdaf al-jandar*. Gender blindness is *al-'ami al-naw'i* (a kind of blindness). Gender impacts is *athar al-jandar*. Gender analysis is *al-tahlil al-naw'*. One of the odder terms is *al-musawwa bain al-naw'* literally equality between the kind which intends to signify gender equality.

The third and final part of the paper will appear next week.



Warmest Congratulations and best wishes presented to

**President Ali Abdullah Saleh,
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Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz
and to Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, Second
Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Defence,
General Inspector**

and to the Yemeni and Saudi people
on the great and historic occasion of the Signing
of the Border Treaty Hoping that this will further
strengthen the political and economic relationship and
cooperation bringing them to their highest level. Many
Happy Returns, and may Allah bless this great occasion.

Oil & Gas Mine Company

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أعطر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نرفها للقيادتين الحكيمتين في

الجمهورية اليمنية والمملكة العربية السعودية
ممثلة بالرئيس القائد علي عبدالله صالح
وخادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك فهد بن عبدالعزيز
وولي عهده سمو الأمير عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز
والأمير سلطان بن عبدالعزيز، النائب الثاني لرئيس الوزراء،
وزير الدفاع، المقتش العام.

ولأبناء الشعبين في البلدين الشقيقين لهذا الانجاز التاريخي المتمثل بالتوقيع على

معاهدة الحدود الدولية البرية والبحرية.

متمنين أن تكلل هذه المعاهدة العلاقات الأخوية

وتضاعف من روابط الإخاء والتعاون بين الشعبين الشقيقين.

شركة النفط والغاز والتعدين



ت: ٤١٠٩٦١/٢، ٤١٥٨٨٥
فاكس: ٤١٠٩٦٠
بريد الكتروني: OGMC@Y.NET.YE

Press Scanner

Signing of the border treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia has captured this week's main attention of all Yemeni media, particularly the press. This is only natural, as the dispute is more than seventy years old and the disputed areas very vast.

Prince Naif: Treaty is not secret. Kidnappers Demand a Share in Oil Revenues.

AL-AYYAM (Independent, tri-weekly, 19th June) reported what was said by the Saudi Minister of Interior, Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz that Saudi Arabia didn't pledge to pay large amounts of money to Yemen in return for [signing] the treaty. He added that such an act was not appropriate for the people of Yemen. He stressed that the treaty shall be published in full.

The Prince reiterated his denial that the treaty has anything to do with the return of Yemeni labor to Saudi Arabia, or any privileges it used to have in the past. He however urged Saudi businesses to recruit Yemeni laborers to work in Saudi Arabia.

ATTAGAMMOA (Independent, weekly 19th June) reports that in the aftermath of the border treaty with Yemen's biggest neighbor, whispers were being heard that the treaty will endanger the interests of thousands of Yemenis totalling between 30000 to 40000 people- who used to receive financial assistance from the Saudi government. These whispers grew into comments and overheard expectations. These people were paid either for being loyal to the Saudis or for being victims of the inhuman internal Yemeni upheavals relating to political struggle among Yemenis before and after the unity of Yemen.

Wondering about the future of such people, some are making jokes that only those who joined the list recently might lose because there was not

enough time for them to save enough money as a safeguard against future upheavals. The old-listers, however aren't expected to suffer: They might start receiving less and in local currency. However, if all payments are discontinued promptly it will be a disaster for many. Because of such an aspect it is believed that both parties of the treaty shall see to it that the interests of these thousands are taken into consideration and there shall be the least suffering possible.

In its editorial which ATTAGAMMOA devoted to the treaty, after expressing congratulations to the peoples of both countries, it was quick to say:

The People of Yemen expect so much and so many important benefits from this treaty. The most important is that the leadership in Yemen shall be able to give all of its time to the internal affairs of Yemen in order to give priority to equal and balanced development [of all parts of Yemen]. Implementing the local government law is the next, within clear borders, as a move towards a national reconciliation that closes all open and inherited files from all eras of internal conflicts and wars. Yes to a treaty that guarantees to both sides their historical rights. We want by such a treaty to know what happened to Khrakhir, Wadeafah, Sharoorah and to the sea borders and the pipeline which our brother country wants to build to reach the Arab Sea etc.

All negotiations include some give and take elements, but we look forward to knowing what exactly was agreed, and to practice our right of guarding our legal rights. Any cordial give and take in order to enrich good neighborliness is OK as long as it isn't dictated or imposed.

Saudi Pledge to Support Yemen GCC Membership

AL-NASS (Independent, Weekly 19th June)

said: Political and Media sources confirmed that Saudi Arabia pledged to support the application of Yemen to join the Gulf Cooperation Council, and to stop assisting the [Yemeni] opposition abroad in consequence of the border treaty between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

In an another report titled 40000 sq. km. gained AL-NASS said: while the treaty has been kept secret up to now, informed sources report that the treaty made three important points included in the treaty that were new to [previous] suggestions about the border-line. The border was pushed back 10 km inside Yemen at Al-Wadeafah area in return for a Saudi withdrawal from an area estimated to be 44000 kilometers near the border triangle in Marib governorate. Al-Thar Mountain was divided between both sides so that the part facing Najran belongs to Saudi Arabia. According to this treaty Yemen has abandoned its most important conditions for a border treaty with Saudi Arabia, especially those relating to annexes of the Al-Tayef treaty which gave privileges to the nationals of both countries and Yemen's historical claims to the areas of Asir, Najran, Djizan, Sharoorah and Wadeafah which were annexed by Saudi Arabia in the aftermath of the 1934 war and in the early 70s.

Al-Jifry Phones the President Hours after the Treaty.

President Endorses the Treaty Next Sunday.

RAY (Sons of Yemen League, weekly 20th June) quoted Mr.

Abdul Rahman Al-Jifry, Chairman of the Sons of Yemen League and Chairman of the foreign based National Opposition Front as saying: The border treaty signed by Saudi Arabia and Yemen is the end of a historical era that was characterized by strained relations, and is the good beginning of normal relations that share in the security and stability of the region.

He added in an interview with

ATTARIQ: A sound mind and the logic behind developments and events don't allow that Yemen repairs its relations with neighboring countries and leaves its internal relations and state structure unrepaired. To claim the opposite is very far fetched from sound and proper thinking.

In another article about the constitutional procedure of endorsing the treaty RAY said: Informed sources report that Parliament shall discuss the treaty during next Saturday's session behind closed doors and shall endorse it during the same session. He added that President Saleh will endorse the treaty next Sunday, which makes the treaty constitutional, and opens the way for the executive and practical effects of the treaty.

RAY touched also upon stances taken by other opposition parties. It reported: The Higher Coordination Council for Opposition Parties refrained from announcing an official position towards the border treaty between Saudi Arabia and Yemen which was signed last week. The Council dispatched a letter signed by the chairmen and secretaries general of member parties to Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al-Eryani demanding a copy of the treaty and annexes. Dr Al-Eryani didn't till yesterday evening comply with the demand which was forwarded last Saturday. Some member parties have issued short and cautious statements, and the Council Chairman refuses to answer journalists phone calls.

The Unionist People's Nasserite Organization's Secretary General has cautiously welcomed any agreements that might bring an end to border problems between Arab countries on the condition that they aren't serving the interest of one party, and shouldn't contain any injustice or prejudice to the rights of Yemen.

The Islah party welcomed what was declared by Yemen and Saudi Arabia but added that as the treaty hasn't been published yet, it is hoped that it guarantees both parties rights and interests, and satisfies their aspirations.

The Saudi Deputy Consul in Aden said: By signing this treaty Yemen and Saudi Arabia have concluded a long struggle and closed one of the most

difficult files which has been an obstacle hindering stability and mutual relations, ATTARIQ reported.

Military Campaigns and Tension Builds up between Tribes and Government.

Saudi Arabia Departs 900 Yemenis.

AL-WAHDAMI (The Unionist People's Nasserite Organization, weekly 20th June) reviewed the historical background that led to the clash between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and thus, created the border dispute between them.

It added: The core of the relations between Saudi Arabia and Yemen isn't confined to the border dispute. It is rather linked to many factors, such as the political decisions taken by Yemen, interference in internal affairs of both sides. Arab and International relations, and other issues related to wealth, rights of neighborhood, mutual interests are shadowed by the vast difference in wealth and population among different parts of Arabia.

AL-WAHDAMI blamed the government for the fact that the opposition parties can not take a clear position towards the treaty as it refrains from providing them with copies of the treaty.

However, AL-WAHDAMI noted that by signing this treaty the government loses its last excuse for the continuation of the prevailing conditions of internal affairs: corruption, anarchy, lawlessness, the intensification of the influence of power centers and non-existent development. The whole regime led by President Saleh is required to develop a new policy that makes corrections to old mistakes, brings an end to corruption and lobbies, improves the way our nationals live and enforces national cohesion.

AL-WAHDAMI was the only Yemeni newspaper to report that the Saudi authorities deported hundreds of Yemenis during last Wednesday and Friday. It quoted a report by Al-Khaleej of the U. A. Emirates that: 900 Yemenis arrived at Sana'a Airport on four flights of Saudi and Yemeni Airlines. They looked miserable, remained at the airport for a long time,

and seemed not to have transport expenses to their destinations outside Sana'a.

A long article by Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Saqqaq in AL-WAHDAMI saw the treaty and the procedures that led to it in a very different way. Mr. Saqqaq said about the way the official media reported the last activities and actions leading to the treaty as a ridiculous vaudeville. Is it possible that an important and long-awaited treaty is prepared and signed within 48 hours? The writer called upon members of Parliament not to yield to pressure by government and endorse the treaty quickly. They should respond to their national feelings and not to their party affiliation.

This is the first clear call for such a position towards the treaty to be published in Yemen.

Yemen GCC Membership is beyond Treaty

Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi, Deputy Chairman of the Political Dept., member of the Consultative Council told AL-WAHDAMI that the border treaty has nothing to do with the membership of Yemen of the GCC. It is however hoped that the [improvement of] relations between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and newly regained trust shall, in the future, close the gap between different opinions on the membership of Yemen.

Government to Opposition: No Copy of Treaty

AL-THAWRI (Yemeni Socialist Party, weekly 22nd June) reported

that an informed source at the Higher Coordination Council for Opposition Parties told it that Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Eryani told a prominent opposition personality that only after the treaty is ratified shall opposition parties receive a copy of it. The source expressed his wonder towards such a behavior by government. What is the use of providing the parties of the opposition after the treaty is ratified. How shall the opinions of these parties be taken into consideration.

By Thursday 22nd June the text of the border treaty was already known. Many newspapers published the whole text inside Yemen or abroad.



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Management, Employers & Engineers
Yemen Geological Society

Respected By Eng. Nabeel Saleh Al-Qawsi
Chairman of YGS

قيادة وموظفي ومهندسي
الجمعية الجيولوجية اليمنية
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CYRSH TECHNOLOGIES: Searching Phonetically

"This is incredible" is what one thinks about the project implemented by a solely Yemeni team in the heart of the Silicon Valley, California, USA.

Cyrsh Technology is what they call it. A software product that will start a revolution in the way we search and retrieve data, not only on the internet, but virtually everywhere there is a database of any kind.

Last Wednesday, the team of Cyrsh, consisting of Abdullah Faris, Ghamdan Al-Anisi and Hilal Ahmed Saeed, gave a presentation describing their technology that is hitting the market and bringing about a revolutionary change in the way we search the Internet.

Attended by a large number of people interested to know more about the software, the presentation started with an introduction to the technology in general by Abdullah Faris.

"Imagine you want to search for an Arabic word in the English-dominat-



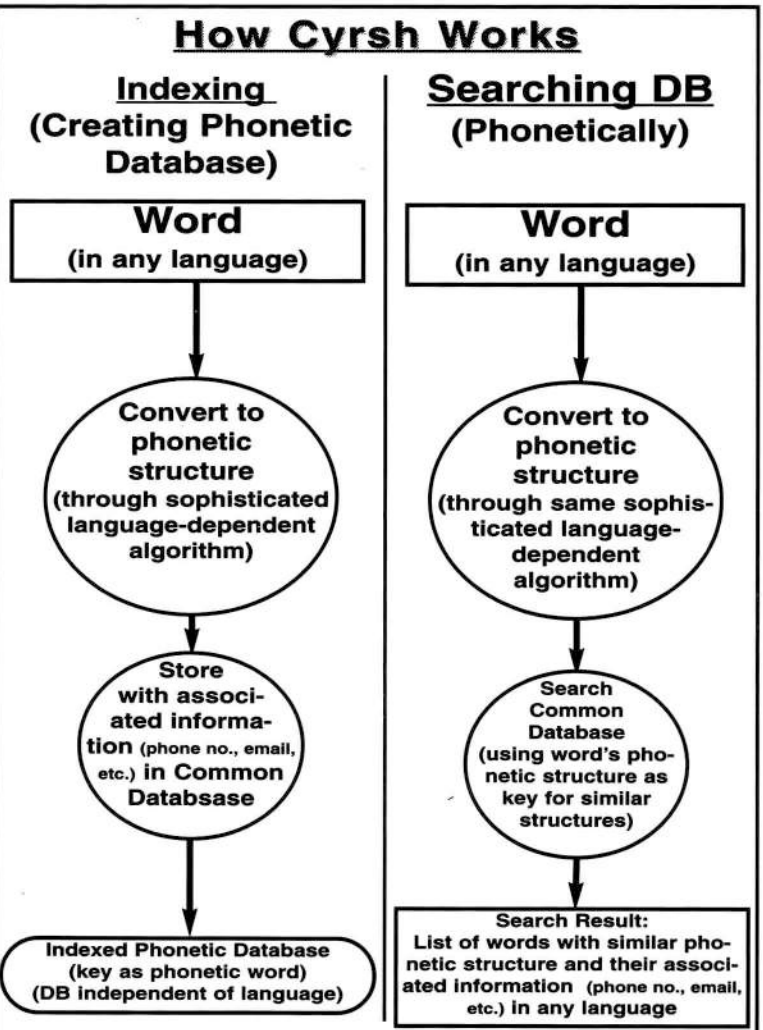
ed session seemed to be quite interesting and informative. Not only did it shed light on the genius of Yemenis who had worked hard to reach this level of excellence in their field of creating Cyrsh, but it also brought to mind the potential of phonetic based search in the future. The technology's greatest benefit is that it would bridge the gap between people with little knowledge of the English language and others.

Amazingly, before the end of the session, Mr. Hilal Ahmed Saeed gave a brief introduction to the way Arabic was introduced to this technology, and how the conversion of phonetic words in Arabic was implemented. "We were further convinced of the strength and beauty of the Arabic language during the days of researching

and programming for phonetic search in Arabic," he said.

As Yemen Times, we were amazed to see how smart and dedicated these young Yemenis are. It was not easy to have this idea reach this level of attention. This was a result of determination, hard work, and dedication to this fascinating new software that seems to be gaining more momentum every day. "I knew that this technology would have a great future. But I never imagined that we would grow so fast," said Abdullah Faris about his company, which has gained more than 8 million dollars of profit since its establishment, and is expected to have a capital exceeding \$1 billion within a few months.

By Nasri Al-Saqqaf



Sana'a British School Students Visit Yemen Times



A group of students from Sana'a British School visited Yemen Times' head office with their teachers on Saturday, June 24. This group roamed the Yemen Times premises and watched the process of setting-up the newspaper. They visited the Translation Department, Journalists News Room and the Technical Department where they were shown how the paper is produced. After finishing their visit, they went to the Press House to see all the steps of how to print newspapers. The students were impressed by the development of the newspaper and the process of producing newspapers.

ed Internet. If you misspell the word even with one single letter, the search through conventional search methods will fail. However, if you search with Cyrsh, not only would you get your results, but you can get it even if you enter the search string with any language at all." This is how Abdullah Faris started his speech. He then gave an example of the word 'waleed'. If we search for Waleed in the database, which does have Waleed but in the spelling "Walid", it will fail in the conventional search method. However using Cyrsh, the words that sound like Walid will be fetched. All that the program does is that it analyzes the phonetic structure of the word being searched, no matter in which language it is and then compares its phonetic structure to whatever is similar to it when being read. Hence, a search for Walid would let the program analyze it to "Wa-l-ee-d", and anything whose sounds include "Wa-l-i-d", "We-l-ie-d", W-l-ee-d", and tens of other combinations, would result in a similar phonetic sound as the searched word.

Therefore, any of these words would be a result of the search, giving a lot of flexibility to the way the word is entered. This applies for all languages simply because every word in any language has a phonetic structure, and this structure is what is important when searching through Cyrsh.

Later in the session, Ghamdan Al-Anisi demonstrated how the technology can be used on the Internet, and how it is actually currently being used through an agent that anyone can download from their site at www.cyrsh.com. It is worth mentioning that Internic, the organization responsible for legalizing and organizing the Internet has agreed to let this search mechanism be on the third generation of Internet site addressing (3rd generation of URLs) and also for the e-mail of the future.

In brief terms, this means that the technology will be a global mechanism for all Internet users to use in order to retrieve website pages and send emails.

Despite the technicalities and scientific terms used in the presentation,

Learning about Women's Qat Sessions



D. Abdallah A. Al-Zalab
Sociologist

Gender-based distinction prevails in Yemeni society in many institutions and social events. The gender factor often interferes in the routine of the daily life of Yemenis. The common qat-chewing sessions held daily in the afternoon is a case in point. Seldom does a woman attend men's assembly or vice versa, except in rare cases such as family sessions or the "Akhdam" class sessions.

Until recently, qat chewing was practiced only by men and only by those from certain social classes. The chewing of qat by Yemeni women, which started less than three decades ago, is considered a relatively recent phenomenon when compared to the men's long history with qat. This is mentioned by Al-Wai'y, in his book "The History of Yemen": "Women, in their own sessions, drink coffee from the time they enter their sessions until they return to their homes. Also, on many days, Al-Nashadah, a certain type of female singer, attends such sessions, where she recites common odes and may preach. Al-Nashadah would attend all events of joy and sorrow. Afterwards, all women go back home around dusk before prayer time".¹ This is still common in the neighborhoods of the old city of Sana'a, especially among elderly women.

According to the findings of a study conducted 20 years ago, only 5% of adult Yemeni women chewed qat on a regular basis.² This percentage has risen substantially during the past years due to the socio-economic transitions witnessed by

the Yemeni community. These transitions have directly and indirectly contributed to the spread of qat chewing among women and the rise of new types of women's sessions, mainly intended for chewing qat.

The traditional women's sessions, known as "Tafrita", were and are convened without qat chewing. This fact distinguishes such sessions from the men's, in which the qat is the most essential part. With the socio-economic transitions that Yemeni society has witnessed, especially in the late 1970s, qat chewing spread among women within the "Tafrita" sessions and began to compete with food stuffs, such as cake, coffee and sweets, usually consumed by women in their traditional sessions. In a study carried out by Sana'a University in 1981, it was found that "the qat-chewing sessions had become more frequent and common than ever, as compared to the twenty previous years. Until recently, the "Tafrita" sessions were restricted to the very wealthy families, and it was not common for a woman to chew qat, especially if she was a member of the middle or low social class.³

Women's attendance at the "Tafrita" sessions was almost always associated with certain occasions such as a birth, a wedding or a death. The opportunity to chew may be the main motivation behind the exaggerated extension of women-related occasions. On birthday celebrations, women continue visiting the mother for forty consecutive days. In the event of a death, the mourning visits continue for thirteen days. Attending such occasions was restricted only to married women, except for two days in which girls were allowed to participate in wedding celebration. The attendance of

unmarried women at such events as a birth or death was forbidden by their parents or guardians.

There are different classifications of women's qat sessions, based on socio-economic level (wealthy/poor, Sadah/public), social milieu (urban/rural), social occasions (wedding, circumcision, travel situations), geographical location, and specific features (Sana'ani, Adeni, Thihami, etc) and other such factors. However, here for analytical reasons, we shall introduce a different way of stratification.

Types of Women's Qat Sessions

It may seem that women's sessions in Yemen in general, and in Sana'a in particular, are very similar and have no major differences between them. In fact, there are numerous types of qat sessions, as is the case with the men's sessions. Women's sessions may be classified into two main types. One type is the open qat sessions. In Sana'a, these are known mainly as the "Tafrita", and they are usually held for a certain occasion and involve a large number of women. These sessions usually have their own special qualities and rites. The second type we may describe as the "closed" qat sessions. These are made up of a small group of selected people, restricted to a limited number of close workmates, school colleagues or relatives. This latter type, which is the most recent, is usually held for non-specific occasion.

1- Open Sessions: "Tafrita"

This type of women's session differs from one city area to another. In Sana'a, it is named the "Tafrita". In Aden and Ta'iz, it is named "Qailah" which is derived from the words "Maqial or the

Qailoulah", meaning dissemination - whether it is news exchanged by women or the showing off of the latest fashions and jewelry women have.

"Tafrita" is the common name which most scholars, both Yemenis and non-Yemenis have talked about. The scholar Karla Makhloof pointed out "the study of this word's origin is a complicated task. Some believe, especially the public, that this word is associated with wasting of time which women spend in such sessions".⁴ It seems that the word was derived from the stem "Farata", meaning to waste. Another meaning of the stem is to commit a slip of the tongue, leave people behind, or outrun somebody towards water. In addition, the same stem may mean to be extravagant at something. However, "Furta" is a noun meaning going out and progressing.⁵

Usually, a "Tafrita" is organized for a certain social occasion such as a birth, marriage, death, religious festival, or the return from a journey. It may also be held merely to meet relatives and friends. Such sessions are regarded basically, as rest time for women, particularly for Sana'anis. It is almost the only event during which women try to spend some time for rest, self-realization and escaping the domination of men. Due to the rarity of the occurrence of public events, other entertainment and cultural occasions, where women can rest and use their leisure time, and since cinema and theater are mostly restricted to men, usually women are confined to staying at home watching TV or going out for the "Tafrita".

When there is a men's qat-chewing session in a certain house, women choose to go to another house where there are no men. In some houses, there is more than

PART I in a series

one place designated for qat-chewing. In this case, women occupy the "Diwan" while the men occupy the "Mafraj" or vice versa, depending on the number of people chewing and the size of the rooms.

Usually, only married women or those who were previously married participate in the "Tafrita" sessions, except for the wedding parties or on the occasion of death, which unmarried girls, including those of adolescent age, can attend. Usually, at the beginning of the "Tafrita" session, women exchange the community's news, women-related news in particular.

Qat is not a basic element in such sessions, as it is at both the men's sessions and at the modern type of women's sessions. In fact, it is almost secondary, and supplementary to the other activities. According to estimations made by an American scholar, Kennedy, 40-60% of women attending "Tafrita" sessions actually chew qat at these sessions.⁷ Qat consumption by women is low, in general, when compared to that of the average qat chewing men. Most women at "Tafrita" sessions drink Yemeni coffee (Qishr), tea with nuts, or tea sweets or cakes, while such items are undesirable at men's assemblies.

This type of women's session is distinguished by the fact that most of the participants do not smoke cigarettes, and prefer the water pipe, known as a "Mada'ah". This is mainly because smoking cigarettes is still viewed as an embarrassment and as a socially unacceptable behavior for women under the prevailing value system, especially for the Sana'ani community.

On many occasions, the "Tafrita" sessions may be permeated with singing, dancing and religious chants, depending

on the occasion. When the occasion is one of mourning, the "Nashadah" (chant-reciting women) is called to recite the Holy Quran and religious chants. In the case of a joyful occasion, a singer is called in and the sessions become very crowded.

In Karla Makhloof's description of a "Tafrita" session, she states that "merely upon entering one of these women's sessions, one is amazed and taken aback by the colorful & embroidered fashions, the abundance of expensive jewelry, the odor of the frankincense, and fragrance of the large variety of perfumes which is mixed with the smell of smoke emitted by the water pipes which are set in the middle the "Diwan", and the noise of bilateral chats mixed with music."⁸

The social characteristics of "Tafrita" are that these reinforce intimacy, equality and gathering, rather than distinction and estrangement.

The women's "Tafrita" sessions do not compare with men's sessions in terms of deep contemplation, thinking, debate, and the different mental states caused by the physiological and psychological effects of qat-chewing, which causes the debates to be conducted on more than one serious topic. Often, the singer or chant-reciting woman spends most of the time singing, reciting chants or the Holy Quran, and praising the Prophet Mohammed, "may peace be upon him." Thus, qat is only a marginal element for women and a session can be held without it, which is not the case with men's sessions.

The time for the sunset call to prayer (Salat Al-Maghrib) is considered the end of the session in many of the women's "Tafrita" sessions and women seldom extend their sessions beyond this prayer.

To be continued next issue

(*References will be available on the final part

Launching Mercedes Benz C-Class

On his second visit to Yemen, Mr. Steffen Baumann, Regional Sales Manager passenger cars based in Dubai launched yesterday the new Mercedes Benz C-class. The company started launching the C-class cars on May 12, 2000 throughout the Gulf countries. Mr. Steffen said "What's more interesting and astonishing is that we invested around US 1.36 billion for the development and investment of the new car.

In the new C-Class, there is an extensive package of technical innovations being phased in on an unprecedented level for this market segment. In the development of the



all the preventive measures so as to reduce the possibility of making accidents through five stages; the first is Danger Warning which on reaching the limits of driving dynamics, a yellow warning symbol lights up in the cockpit; second there are standard-fitted electronic systems such as ABS brakes with brake assist. We have also incorporated an

Electronic Stability Program (ESP) which automatically enters into action in case of critical situations. Third, in case of minor knocks, the impact energy of minor bumps at speeds of up to 15km/h is absorbed by the bumpers and crash boxes in the front end module. Fourth, in case of severe crashes, strong members in the front, side and rear structures absorb energy and distribute the impact forces over a wide area. The belt tensioners are activated. Depending on the severity of the impact, the front airbags initially inflate less than fully, that is, in line with the actual need, so that the optimal effect is assured.

Fifth, in the event of greater danger to the vehicle occupants, a second inflation stage for the front airbags is triggered. At the same time, the belt force limiters are also activated.

We also did a great job in terms of making the car more dynamic and more sporty. That starts from the engine. We have incorporated seven new engines with much higher torque and power. They deliver up to 20% more power and up to 43% more torque than their counterparts in the outgoing series. The new C-Class will set a benchmark for performance in this market segment. With its supercharger, even the 4-



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new Mercedes-Benz C-Class, we have paid great attention to the aspects of safety and comfort which with this top-class technology guarantees a maximum of both dynamism and driving pleasure.

Even at first glance the attractive design,

with its modern interpretation of the twin headlamp face, expresses two of the key features of the new C-Class, namely dynamism and elegance. The sedan is a youthful, progressive car with the latest technical innovations and, in particular, sporty agility. The dynamic features are combined in the new C-Class with traditional Mercedes qualities such as the maximum possible safety, top quality, exemplary comfort and superb reliability.

The standard equipment of the new sedan includes pioneering technical innovations that were previously only available in the flagship models bearing the Mercedes 3-pointed star: windbags, adaptive airbags for driver and front passenger, headlamp Assist, the multifunction steering wheel and fiber optics are only a few examples of a whole host of new developments that make the C-Class a technical trailblazer in its market segment. Overall, more than 20 technical innovations from the Mercedes flagship models are included as standard in the new C-Class.

In fact, every brief caution is made in the car programme to prevent any accident. "Our philosophy is to prevent the accident rather than to let it happen. We have a very stable enriched safety system. We have incorporated



cylinder engine of the entry level C180 produces 129hp and provides similar performance characteristics of a larger 6-cylinder engine. By increasing engine displacement, Mercedes engineers have obtained extra torque for the entry level C180 to make the sedan even more nimble and flexible than the previous model. We have now available the most modern C-200 compressor, C-240, C220, etc.

External shape is all new. It is a very dynamic young fresh design. It resembles some elements from the S-Class so it is easily recognized as a new member of Mercedes Benz family.

As a part of the exterior design, the C-Class has an excellent drag coefficient, which obviously reduces the wind noise in combination with protective bags. It has a very high standard of low interior noise which is normally found in cars of higher categories.

In the interior, there are the automatic head lights which start working in dark conditions. There are dashboard and instrument clusters with mul-

tifunction steering wheel where you can control the telephone, radio, etc.

You can also personalize your car. You have the ability to instruct the car radio, CD or cassette player and car phone to obey the driver's spoken demands by means of linguatronic voice control system (optional).

Another service in the C-Class is a trip computer; showing how long have you been traveling and how much fuel have you consumed which are all built into the multifunction steering wheel. Another feature which is not available in any other competitive model is the comfort air conditioning system (ACS)."

Talking about the development of Mercedes Benz cars' sales in Yemen, Mr. Steffen Baumann said "There has been a steady increase in the development of our sales here in comparison, for example, to our sales last year. Therefore, we are content and satisfied with the progress made. We top our target by 20% or 30%. We are sure with the years to come and with the development of Yemen that this progress is going to be continued."



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. Borrowing some books from the Library

You are visiting the Central library for the first time. You want to borrow some books, but do not know the system. You seek the assistance of the librarian.

Visitor: Good morning. I wonder if you could give me some information.

Librarian: I'd be glad to. What can I do for you?

Visitor: I am a student of the college of education. I am preparing a project report on the topic "Curriculum Renewal in Yemen- Problems and Prospects" and would like to consult some books and journals on the subject. Can I do so?

Librarian: Certainly. You are a student in a college under this university. May I see your college Identity card, please?

Visitor: Yes, of course. Here it is. (He shows the librarian his ID).

Librarian: All right. Please fill out this card. This card gives you permission to use the library for one day, that is today. If you want to use the library for a longer period, you need to fill out a card for every day you want to use the library.

Visitor: Thank you. Can I use the card to borrow books?

Librarian: Yes, you can. But you have to leave a refundable deposit of YR 500 and submit your ID card to us. We allow only one book at a time for overnight borrowing to outstation students.

Visitor: That is OK. Would you please show me the book shelves that have books on syllabus and curriculum?

Librarian: I'd love to. Come with me. These two shelves contain books on syllabus and curriculum.

Visitor: Thanks a lot. What about journals and magazines?

Librarian: Our periodicals section is quite complete. We keep the current issues on display. We also keep back issues for a year. Issues prior to one year ago are kept in the technical book section upstairs.

Visitor: Thank you very much.

Librarian: You're welcome

II. How to say it correctly.....

Try to correct errors, if any.

- 1) No other man of the town is more wiser than Mr. Zubeiry.
- 2) He gave a few coins he had in his pocket to the beggar.
- 3) The teacher will give the students a verbal test.
- 4) He got only passing marks in English.
- 5) These days people prefer coffee than tea.

Previous week's questions solved

- 1) Sadah is farther from Sana'a than Mahweet.
- 2) This is the perfect solution.
- 3) The climate of Sana'a is as good as that of Bangalore.
- 4) He is only a clerk and receives a small salary.
- 5) Mohammed got hundred percent marks in physics.

III. How to express it in one word....

- 1) Promise or swear on oath to give up.
- 2) Ceremonial washing of the hands or body, especially before prayers.
- 3) Different from what is normal, ordinary, or expected.
- 4) To do away with, to put an end to.
- 5) Causing hatred or disgust to somebody.

Previous week's questions solved.....

- 1) Straying away from the right path, from what is normal: **aberration**
- 2) Condition of not being in use or in force for a time: **abeyance**
- 3) Think of with hatred or disgust: **abhor**
- 4) Be faithful to: **abide**
- 5) Of wretched, miserable condition: **abject**

IV. try and find words with the following prefixes:

physio-, psycho-, astro-, cosmo-, geo-

Previous week's questions solved.....

- Tele-** (in the sense of distance) telephone, television, telepathy.
Sub- (in the sense of under) substation, subinspector.
neuro- (relating to nerves) neurology, neurosurgeon, neurosis.
socio (relating to society) sociology, socio-cultural.
ultra- (excessively) ultra-violet, ultrasonic, ultramodern.

Quotable Quote:

"Form small habits, and make them laws."

—R.H. Benson

Communication Workshop Held

In cooperation with UNICEF and the NCHE, a general assembly was organized June 19th on the occasion of the completion of the first phase of the Integrated Training Plan on Communication for Behavioral Change.

120 communicators representing various sectors (health, education, and social affairs) attended this one-day

workshop. The integrated training plan on communication for behavioral change aims at providing a mechanism to strengthen the local capacities and provide a framework for assessing and evaluating the impact of interpersonal communication. The main objective of this plan is to build a network of communicators that are capable of undertaking multi disciplinary

communication activities at the field level.

The plan resulted in establishing a national team of trainers; training 120 communicators at the field level; and drafting a training manual on communication skills.

The integrated training plan led by Ms Zeina Allouche, the information Communication Officer at UNICEF, is considered to be a pioneer initiative not at the level of Yemen only but also at the regional level. Its originality is mainly due to the fact that it approaches communication in an interdisciplinary way, it is based on community participation and engagement in making the behavioral change that favors children's rights and well being.



Taiz Higher Institute Celebrates

The Higher Institute for Teachers Training Celebrated last Wednesday the graduation of the 3rd batch "The Third Millennium Batch" of the English Department at the Institute Theater's Hall. The event included a flurry of activities such as delivering speeches, reciting poems, songs, competitions, etc. The ceremony was well-organized and was actually a resounding success. The audience highly approved and appreciated the activities of the ceremony and the students performance.

The interesting and impressive thing was when graduates stood up and read out the teacher's "Oath" to abide by the ethics of teaching. At the end certificates were distributed to the distinguished graduates. The ceremony was attended by a number of officials from the Education Bureau in Taiz, MPs and teachers as well as students.

Al-Mqalih Glides over the Alp

Yemeni glider Mohammed Saleh Maqaleh has recently taken part in hang gliding championship held in France 25 May to 5 June 2000 as the first Arab crossing with a glider over the Alp.

Maqaleh told Yemen Times that he had won a cup in that championship and that during his participation he got acquainted with many gliders and training men from Alp Club and Alp School. He extended an invitation to a French hang gliding club to visit Yemen and proposed the idea of holding a world championship of this sports game and that Yemen should be one of their stopovers.

In an interview with Yemen Times Maqaleh criticized the defective role the Yemeni ministry of youth is playing with respect to supporting and encouraging sportsmen in Yemen.



منح دراسات وبعوث في أمريكا



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The Public Affairs Section at the American Embassy, AMIDEAST, and The Fulbright Alumni Association of Yemen (FAAY) announce the availability of a limited number of scholarships for Yemenis wishing to study and do research in the United States. Scholarships are as follows:

* The Fulbright Program:

1. Masters Degree:

There are scholarships for a master's degree in the U.S. in all fields excepts medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and engineering. Applications must have:

- International TOEFL score of at least 550.
- A bachelor's degree from an accredited anniversary with an excellent academic record.

For more information and application forms, please contact the AMIDEAST office no. 66, Algiers Street, Sanaa. Telephone # (206-222 or 400-379). Deadline: August 16, 2000.

2. Post Doctoral Research:

The requirements for this program are as follows:

- The applicant must be a Ph.D. holder and wish to conduct further research in his/her field.
- A precise and detailed research proposal for a project that requires being in the U.S. For more information and application forms, please contact PAS at the American Embassy. Telephone #(238-819/20). Deadline: August 16, 2000.

* The Hubert Humphrey Fellowship Program:

This is a one year fellowship program for professionals in applied fields that combines academic training in an American university (non-degree program) and field experience. Requirements are:

- International TOEFL score of at least 550.
- Applicants must have 5 years of work experience in public service fields such as economy, journalism, banking & finance, public health policy, natural resources management, public policy, human resources, education planning, and urban planning.
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Queen Elizabeth's Birthday Celebrated and a British Trade Mission to Arrive in November
HAPPY BIRTHDAY YOUR MAJESTY

The British Embassy in Sana'a celebrated last Monday, June 19th at the Ambassador's residence the Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The event was attended by a lot of diplomats, politicians, businessmen, media people and others. On this occasion the British Ambassador to Yemen Mr. Vic Henderson delivered a speech in which he said "we need more friends of Yemen in Britain and more friends of Britain in Yemen. In short, we need increased bilateral contacts across the board." He also said that he is happy to announce that the first British trade mission would visit Yemen in November since the tragic fiasco of Abyan in September 1998. The ambassador said he hoped to see increased high-level visits in both directions, the ones which grab the headlines. He also praised the visits made by some Yemeni politicians from Yemen to Britain, noting that the Minister of Public Health and the Chairman of the Yemeni-British Friendship Association Dr. Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher will be visiting Britain in a couple of weeks to receive a richly-deserved honorary degrees from the University of Southampton. Dr. Abdulwali Nasher delivered a speech highlighting the greatness of the 19th of June, the birthday of



Her Majesty and the National Day of Great Britain, as it coincides with the signing of the International Border Treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Dr. Nasher observed that Yemeni-British relations and friendship are deeply rooted in history. These relations sometimes witness ups and downs, the last down took place in the tragic Abyan incident. However, the minister said that we are all optimistic that Yemeni-British relations will go ahead and witness sustainable growth and development. The British Consulate in Aden also celebrated the Queen's Birthday. The event was also attended by the Governor of Aden Mr. Taha Ghanem and other diplomats. The attendants cherished the Yemeni-British relationship and the signing of the border treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. It is worth noting that the British Ambassador to Yemen Mr. Henderson will retire from the Diplomatic Service next January but he said that he and his wife Heather would stay for some time in Yemen after retirement.

By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Managing Editor, Yemen Times

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مثلة بالرئيس القائد علي عبدالله صالح
وخادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك فهد بن عبدالعزيز
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ولأبناء الشعبين في البلدين الشقيقين لهذا الانجاز التاريخي المتمثل بالتوقيع على معاهدة الحدود الدولية البرية والبحرية
وهي الاتصافية التي ستمكن البلدين من الانطلاق بالعلاقات الاخوية الى آفاق أوسع من التعاون والتكامل وبما يخدم مصالح وتطلعات الشعبين حاضرا ومستقبلا.

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