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Adam: "I am just a Scapegoat"

Attorneys of Hossn Attiah, attending Saturday's hearing sitting demanded the execution of Adam Ishaq. Advocates, Ismael Al-Dailami and Abdullah Al-Mahdi said that there had been no doubts that Hossn was killed. They also demanded all accomplices be brought to justice. On the other hand, the accused's attorney, Dr. Al-Khateeb said that his client was innocent. He added that he wrote to him during Saturday hearing that he was a scapegoat. Adam wrote in his letters to his advocate that he did not commit any crime as shown in his letters published here. It was expected that the Sana'a

University representatives would appear on Saturday hearing, however, its attorney, Hassan Mojalli said that the issue related to individuals and not to the University. At the end, the hearing was adjourned to August 28 to read the final reports of the German experts.

More on page 11



"I am the scapegoat" the last word written by Adam above

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a letter or statement by Adam Ishaq.

Prince Naif to Arrive in Sana'a Today

Prince Naif bin Abdulaziz, Saudi interior minister, arrives in Sana'a today to hold meetings with his Yemeni counterpart, Husain Mohammed Arab on issues and mechanism of implementing the articles of Jeddah Treaty signed on June 12,



2000. Talks are especially to focus on issues related to security and military articles, settling the borders dispute.

In a press statement Husain Arab said that both ministers would discuss how to withdraw military forces from border areas, adding that that came after the military committee had finished its mission of defining the new areas located on the border line in accordance with the new treaty. He indicated that talks would specify the final confirmation of specifications and technical features related to borders' relations drawn by the authorized technical committees. He also mentioned that there would be an agreement on which company would be authorized to erect border markings in accordance with the coordinates stipulated in the treaty. He has further said that both ministers would discuss matters of enhancing areas of security cooperation between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait Ambassador to Yemen Back Home

His Excellency Yousif Abdullah al-Enzi, 53, the new ambassador of Kuwait to Yemen, was rushed back home on a special medical plane last Friday August 11, 2000 for medical treatment following his suffering from indisposition. Worth noting that he arrived in Sana'a last Monday, August 7, 2000. Mr. al-Enzi started his career at the Kuwait foreign ministry in 1974. He held high posts such as ambassador of Kuwait to Algeria, Belgrade and finally Venezuela. We wish him to recover soon and come back to his new post.

Yemen & Saudi Border Guards, Clashes: 4 Killed

Yemeni troops stationed in Fara area near the border with Saudi Arabia engaged last Tuesday with Saudi border guards, killing 3 Saudis, while one Yemeni was killed and 3 others wounded. On the other hand, in a telephone conversation made by Yemen Times, Sheikh Mohammed Ben Shajea, chief of Wailah tribes settling near the borders with Saudia said that his tribesmen came under an armed attack by Al-Fara forces camp led by Brigadier Abdullah Dares. The attack was an attempt to evacuate their areas to other places far away from the border-line. He added that they would resist any attempt to drive them out of their land where they have been settling for more than 40 years.

"Yemeni as well as Saudi governments must take into consideration that we will not give up our land and we are ready to defend by all means," he concluded.

RSF Urges Minister of Justice concerning Al-Shomou

In a letter sent to the Justice Minister, Mr. Ismail Al-Wazeer, Reporters Sans Frontiers (RSF) protested against the banning of Saif Al-Haderi, owner and chief editor of the Weekly Al-Shomou from practicing his profession for a period of ten months. RSF asked the minister "to do everything in his power to ensure the annulment of the sentence." Saif Al-Haderi was banned by the court on August 6th from practicing his profession for a period of

ten months and to pay two millions for damages to the Education Minister and his assistant. The court also fined the newspaper 650 dollars and Saif Haderi 460 dollars. In February 2000, the court has already sentenced to life banning Jamal Amer. This sentence was finally quashed following pressure by Yemeni journalists and international agencies for the defense of press freedom.

Hospital Invaded by Armed Group

A 25-gunman group on Tuesday broke into Toor Al-Bahah hospital in Lahj, 100 km away from Aden, and controlled all the wards of the hospital. They did not allow anybody in or out of the hospital. They started searching for two nurses who said to be involved in revenge crimes with the tribe of the gunmen. The hospital administration said the two nurses have already been dismissed when it came to

know about the nature of their problems and referred their case to the security apparatus concerned. Press sources in Lahj reported that after some mediation by al-Makaterah sheikh, the armed men acceded to leave the hospital on condition that the sheikh would negotiate their issue with the security parties concerned to meet their demands.

Price Hikes, More Suffering for the People

Prices of basic foodstuffs shot up this week. The 50kg sack of rice has gone up from YR 4500 to YR 6200, the 50kg bag of sugar from YR 1800 to YR 3000. An official source said the increase in the rice and sugar prices was just temporary due to the situation of supply and demand, claiming that the increase was not made by the government.

The source expected that prices will go back to the previous level. However, the Ministry of Oil has increased the price of LPG by YR 20 per cylinder, that is from YR 210 to YR 230. An economic source said that increase was attributed to the government's decision to increase prices of some oil products such as kerosene, mozut and gas. The price of kerosene increased last May from \$ 19 to \$ 22. The price of diesel has also increased from YR 10 to YR 17. However, this has not yet been carried out so far. The same source added that increasing prices of these stuffs were already included in the government's reform strategy that was made according to instructions of the World Bank. On the other hand, the Yemeni Central Bank announced that it had released more than \$ 70 million and YR 5 billion from Yemen-based banks money reserves. An official source added that that step was to reduce the interest rate and the requirements of the compulsory reserves. The bank has announced the reduction of interest rate to 13% and the compulsory reserves from 20% to 10% on dollars and from 15% to 10% on riyals.

Continued on page 2

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**Military Forces Act in Quradhah:
2 Killed**

Four soldiers were seriously injured in clashes between military forces and inhabitants of Quradhah and Al-Marzouh villages in Sabber, reported a source at the security office in Taiz. Military units were deployed in the area following the death of 12-year Osama Abdullah in the main road connecting the two villages. Villagers say that one of them was shot dead by military forces yesterday and many others were taken to hospitals. Many people from both villages have been arrested on charge of beginning the fight against military forces. Inhabitants of Quradhah have sent an appeal to human rights organizations and political parties to intervene for lifting what they described as violations by the military against them. They have also appealed to judicial authorities to accelerate a final verdict in their issue with Al-Marzouh. In Taiz, last Saturday, a great number of Quradhah inhabitants marched the streets carrying their young children and empty water cans on their shoulders calling for a solution to their problem.

Journalist Assailed

Attorney General, Abdullah Abdullah Al-Olufi demanded chairman of the South West court to look into the complaint of journalist Mustafa Nassr of Al-Sahwah raised by the Allaw Association. Mustafa was making a

report on private jails when he came under assault by director of the second district of the Housing Ministry, Mr. Aaydh Al-Shamiri. In this context, Al-Sahwah newspaper sent a letter of complaint to the Journalists Syndicate which responded by urging Minister of Housing, Mr. Abdullah Hussein Al-Dafai to take action against the attacker.

New Hearing Sitting of**Al-Zandani Court Trial, Today**

The South-West Court holds its second sitting today morning to look into the case filed by Ministry of Information against Al-Zandani, Chairman of the Shoura council of Islah Party, President of Al-Eiman university. Al-Zandani's attorney Mr. Mohammed Naji Allaw and ministry of information representatives are expected to present their argumentations during the hearing. Zandani refused to appear in the first hearing without reasons, while his attorney pleaded that it was the responsibility of the Press and Publication Prosecution to look into such matters and not the court. The event comes after a heated debate between Islah and the official newspapers over re-publishing a novel written in the 1970s.

Informed sources have told the Yemen Times that the Minister of Information might tender his resignation during the cabinet meeting tomorrow in protest to violating the agreement on stopping campaigns against Ministry of Information, an agreement which was reached under the aegis of Vice President.

Ministry sources said that the Minister had not been to his office during the last two days. In a report issued by Mohammed Naji Allaw, Al-Zandani's lawyer, it was indicated that what was reported in newspapers about shiek Al-Zandani's refusal to appear in court was baseless. The report also indicated that the case was out of the South-West court jurisdiction as his client lived in al-Rawdah district which belonged to the Appealing prosecution of Sana'a governorate and not the Capital Secretariat.

The report also revealed that there were other appeals presented by the lawyer and that should be settled by the prosecution before asking his client to appear in court.

**Mohammed Sadeq al-Udaini's
Family Attacked**

An armed group affiliated to security authorities in al-Udain district attacked last Friday journalist Mohammed Sadeq al-Udaini's house, seriously injuring his uncle Rashad Abdullah Yahya, 33.

In a report issued by the YJS addressed to the interior minister Mohammed Husain Arab, it strongly condemned the aggressive attack in which machine-guns were used against al-Udaini's defenseless family aiming at abducting his father. The

report also condemned that atmosphere of fear that the armed group has created in the area.

When the syndicate inquired about the matter with the security authority in the district, the reply was "There was some misunderstanding which we will try to settle down."

The syndicate urged official authorities to reinstate al-Udaini for what has befallen him and to hold the attackers responsible for their acts.

Worth noting that al-Udaini had already spent two years in jail in the Central Prison of Ibb on a murder charge. However, the governor of Ibb interfered personally to release him.

**Tourists Not Allowed To Leave
Hotels After 18:00 Hours**

Circulars issued and distributed during last month by various departments of the Local Authority in Seiyun District of Hahdramaut Province urged hotel owners not to allow tourists leave their hotels after 18:00 hours unless heavily guarded, "Al-Wihda" official weekly reported in its latest issue of last Wednesday. The circulars were distributed throughout Wadi Hahdramaut districts. One of these circulars held hotels management responsible for any consequences, the weekly issued by Al-Thawra Corporation said. A number of hotel owners and officials in Hahdramaut have expressed resentment towards this decision which defames tourism in our country.

**The Yemeni Bar Discusses
Forthcoming Elections**

Council of Yemeni Bar Association presided by chairman Abdul Fattah Al-Baseer, held a meeting last Saturday to outline steps of carrying out forthcoming elections in the governorates bureaux. After that the council discussed a number of issues concerning the bar and means of boosting it to defend human rights and freedoms.

In addition, it condemned the assault on Judge Abdul Rahman Abu Taleb and demanded people involved be punished.

Human Rights on Workshop

Organized by some students in the College of Media, a workshop on the freedom of expression and thought against the blasphemy was held this morning. The workshop was held in Abraj Saba'a Hotel.

The workshop aimed at first demonstrating the issues related to the political approach in al-Thakafiah newspaper. The second is the outlining of the future of Yemeni press. While the aim is to come out with practical recommendations so as to loosen the political grip over press and demonstrate the role of journalists in society.

**Sex Channels in Hotels, Call For
Probe**

Attorney General, Abdullah Abdullah Al-Olufi sent a letter to Minister of Culture and Tourism urging him to take action against hotels which use pornographic channels to attract guests.

Al-Nass weekly newspaper, last Monday, published a front page piece of news entitled 'Hotels encourage sex and crime' in which it referred to such hotels.

The Press and Publications Prosecution has already sent a letter to the attorney General demanding investigation into the issue.

Elderly Woman Asks Help

A getting-on lady called Noor Ahmad Ben Mohammed Al-Murady arrived at the Yemen Times headquarters yesterday carrying a number of complaints raised at different times to the Attorney General, Aden and Abyan security offices and Ibb prosecution against her uncle M.M. who lives in Yareem, Ibb governorate. She said that he was behind her father's going missing in 1967 from Sheikh Othman in Aden. Recently she had discovered that her father died in 1994 after he was driven mad. Demanding that he is brought to justice, she accuses M.M. of seizing ownership documents of her father's land in Ibb, now claimed to be his. I have spent the great part of my life looking for my father until I have become partially mad, she said.

**Alawi Al-Attas to the YT:
Elections law
enforces democracy**

Mr. Alawi Al-Attas chairman of the Supreme Committee for Elections said in a statement to the Yemen Times that the new elections law enhanced the democratic and elections experiments in Yemen. He added that the new law avoided all shortcomings of the previous law. The committee is working hard to achieve an accurate and well organized electoral table.

About results of meetings with the NDI delegation he said that they agreed on some points and disagreed on others.

About 195 thousand repeated names have been dropped from voting lists by the Supreme Committee for Elections. That may help regain people's trust in elections, NDI reported.

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**Workshop on Watershed Management**

Under patronage of Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mr. Ahmad Salem Al-Jabali, the National Consultative Workshop on Watershed Management Policy Related Strategies and Action Plans concluded Monday its 2-day activities held at the police officers club.

Objectives of the workshop were discussing of plans made by the ministry of agriculture and irrigation (watershed unit) which were passed by the cabinet on May 24th 2000. Specialists from different authorities concerned shared experiences to come out with a clear plan to protect natural water resources.

A number of statements were made during the opening ceremony by Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, representatives of the Embassy of Netherlands, of the Food and Agriculture organization and others.

Speeches centered on importance of watersheds in the country owing to the large size it extends over (60%). They also highlighted the consequences such as soil erosion, drainage of springs that may happen to such watersheds as a result of ignorance and negligence.

Yasser M. Ahmad
Yemen Times

Appeal For Help

Ramzi Al-Sheibani, an 18-month-old child suffering from Vitreous-retinal degeneration, is in dire need to be operated on abroad. The operation costs about US\$ 10,000 which the family can not afford. Therefore, they are appealing for charitable organizations and personalities for help.

Interested persons are requested to phone: 402855

Continued from page 1

Price Hikes

The same source added that the bank's measures were taken after some promising economic indicators including an increase in foreign assets from YR 2 billions in 1995 to YR 242 billion in the first half of this year, 2000. The same source predicted that the growth of the Gross Domestic Product would reach 4% this year in comparison with 3.8% for the year 99. On the other hand, an economist criticized the government plans of implementing the economic reform program and said the government was trying to restrict the reform process to price increase. He said "This is not associated with a comprehensive reform. There has never been any balanced or complementary reform. Restricting the reform program to increasing prices will only lead to a catastrophe, especially in the current corrupt judiciary system and unstable conditions prevailing in the country." The source added that corruption had taken roots in the country, clear absence of law and order and an ever-increasing unemployment rate among the youths. All these will lead to miserable conditions for the people and the economic reforms would be nothing but mere slogans, he concluded.

Workshop on Tb Kicked off

In cooperation with WHO and Japanese Agency for International Cooperation, Yemen inaugurated yesterday. The Inter-Country Workshop for Directors of National Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis in The Eastern Mediterranean Region at the Police Officers Club in Sana'a.

In the opening ceremony, Dr. Bajamal Vice premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs highlighted the significance of the workshop in combating one of the

most dangerous diseases. Fourteen countries and a good number of specialists took part in the workshop.

**Grand Draws of Sana'a Trade
Center Festivals & "Yemen Times"**

Today, Monday, the 14th of August is the last day of Sana'a Trade Center Festivals. Considered to be the biggest marketing attraction of its kind in Yemen, the festival held a lot of surprises by entertaining the public through musical troupes and children's games. The festival which began since July 21, offered marvelous prizes which have so far been distributed to its visitors.

Today, all eyes are fixed with anxiety to see the winner in the Grand Prize draw: 2000 Hyundai Automobile and other valuable prizes.

Then comes the "Yemen Times" Contest with its fifteen attractive and valuable prizes for its readers of the last four issues. The number of participants went beyond expectations. The biggest of these prizes is a Christian Dior gold watch inlaid with diamond more than quarter million riyals worth. In addition: there are gold, electronics, domestic appliances, tourist journeys etc. First the "Yemen Times" draw shall open at 17:00 hours (5.00 p.m.) and shall be followed by Sana'a Trade Center Festival's draw at 19:00 hours (7.00 p.m.).

The Director of Sana'a Trade Center affirmed that Yemen Times' participation in the second marketing festi-



val added a far-reaching and characteristic dimensions to the festival. This shall be developed annually. The Director also hoped that the Yemen Times shall continue with its support in all forthcoming activities of the Center. This would be beneficial for both the Sana'a Trade Center and the "Yemen Times" newspaper that represents the glowing face of modern Yemen. Names of winners in "Yemen Times" contest with their coupon numbers shall be published in the next issue and shall be also displayed at the main gates of both the "Yemen Times" and Sana'a Trade Center.

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Qatari Emir to Visit Egypt for Talks on Relations, Regional Issues

CAIRO—Qatari Emir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa al-Thani is scheduled to pay a visit to Egypt next Wednesday, the official Middle East News Agency reported on Saturday. Sheikh Hamad is expected to hold talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on ways of further promoting bilateral relations, especially in the fields of economy, trade and investments, the news agency said. The two leaders are also to discuss a



number of important regional issues of common concern, on top of which is the latest developments in the Middle East peace process, it added. The Palestinian-Israeli peace talks are currently stalled over the issue of Jerusalem. Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat visited Qatar last Monday to explain the Palestinian position on the holy city, for which Sheikh Hamad has expressed support. (Xinhua)

Palestinians Committed to Pursuing Negotiations With Israel

DAMASCUS—The Palestinians are committed to carrying on negotiations with Israel and supporting the peace option, said Farouk al Kadoumy, Director of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), on Saturday. In statements to reporters following his meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruk Shareh, Kadoumy said he kept Shareh posted on the Palestinian-Israeli talks at Camp David, the United States, which dealt with several sensitive issues including the status of Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees and a Palestinian statehood.

During the meeting, preparations by the Jerusalem Committee, a subordinate organization of the Organization of the Islamic Conference entrusted with protecting the Arab and Islamic characters of Jerusalem, for a meeting on the fate of the holy city before September 3 were also discussed, he added. Kadoumy criticized Israel for not honoring its promises in signed agreements. Kadoumy arrived here on Friday evening from Beirut. He has left Damascus for Amman on a state visit to Jordan. (Xinhua)

Russian Troops Target Rebel Chiefs in Chechnya

MOSCOW—Russian federal forces have launched special operations against rebel chiefs inside the break-away republic of Chechnya, wounding three of them, the Interfax news agency reported Saturday. The wounded are eminent rebel field commanders Arbi Barayev, Akhmed Zakayev and Ruslan Gelayev, Interfax said, quoting Colonel General Vyacheslav Tikhomiron, commander of the federal interior troops in the area. Rebels headed by the three resisted federal troops for three days in the

village of Gekhi, Tikhomiron said. He said 85 people in the village were exposed for having links with the militants and that 30 of them were killed in detention when they put up armed resistance, Interfax reported. "Appropriate work is under way with the rest," the commander said. Another special operation against "a well-known field commander" continues in Chechnya, the general said. He refused to further identify the targeted rebel leader. (Xinhua)

Egyptian Pilots Warn U.S. Media Against "Defaming" Counterparts

CAIRO—Chairman of the Egyptian Pilots Association Walid Murad warned U.S. media on Saturday against "defaming" Egyptian pilots in the wake of last October's EgyptAir crash, threatening to take legal action. The threat followed media reports by U.S. newspapers on the character of co-pilot Gameel el-Batouti after the release on Friday of 1,665 pages of documents relating to the crash that killed 217 people off the U.S. Atlantic coast. Murad said the association will hold an emergency meeting to discuss taking action through U.S. courts "to stop these cheap efforts by the U.S. media

to distort the truth and defame the reputation of Egyptian pilots," the official Middle News Agency reported. He mentioned in particular the daily USA Today, which published a report on Friday alleging that el-Batouti made a series of sexually suggestive acts in public, some of them in the days before the crash. "The American media are trying hard to ignore the real causes that brought down the plane by telling the kind of stories they are used to from pornographic magazines," Murad was quoted as saying by the news agency. (Xinhua)

Indonesia Calls for Lifting of Sanctions on Iraq

JAKARTA—Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid called for the lifting of international sanctions against Iraq and said he would visit that country in the coming months. "Indonesia would like to see the blockade on Iraq lifted soon," Wahid said after meeting visiting Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez here Saturday. He added that he would visit Baghdad at the end of this summer."

Chavez, who arrived here Saturday morning for a brief visit as part of his tour of countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), shared the view, saying the U.N. sanctions against Iraq were an injustice causing intense misery to the country's children. "Who has the right to (cause) an innocent child to die there. Let God have pity on the souls of those who act that way. I think the

time has come for it to be over," Chavez was quoted by national newspapers Sunday as saying. The sanctions were imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. Chavez earlier paid a brief visit to Baghdad, where he met with President Saddam Hussein. Wahid said that during his 90-minute meeting with Chavez, the two countries had agreed to cooperate in oil and gas exploration. "We have agreed on the idea of forming a joint effort to explore Indonesia's oil and gas resources and to develop the economy

in general," he added. Chavez, whose country currently holds the revolving presidency of OPEC, is due to travel from Jakarta to Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, before returning next week to Caracas where an OPEC summit has been scheduled to be held from September 27 to 30. He said that he had come to Indonesia to invite Wahid to attend the summit and that Wahid had accepted. Chavez left Jakarta for Tripoli, Libya, Saturday afternoon. (Xinhua)

Arab Librarians Meet in Cairo to Protest International Conference in Jerusalem

CAIRO—The Arab Federation for Libraries and Informatics began on Saturday its 11th conference in Cairo, an alternative event to protest against an international meeting of librarians in the disputed Jerusalem. The conference held at the Arab League headquarters ahead of schedule is an Arab response to the international libraries meeting on August 13-18 in Jerusalem, Abdel Gelil el-Tamimi, head of the Arab federation, said before the conference started. He did not give the date initially set for the event. The meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is a violation of the international law

and United Nations Security Council resolutions, el-Tamimi added. Israel occupied Arab East Jerusalem in the 1967 Mideast War and later declared it its "eternal and undivided capital." The U.N. Security Council resolution 242 calls on Israel to withdraw from East Jerusalem, which the Palestinians want as the capital of their future state. The status of the holy city is under negotiations by the Palestinians and Israel. Arab librarians have demanded IFLA to suspend the meeting until the Palestinians and Israel find a settlement for Jerusalem and said on August 1 that they will boycott the IFLA meeting.

"The IFLA has ignored the serious consequences and decided to go ahead with the conference in Jerusalem, which cannot be justified or accepted," el-Tamimi said. Organizers said in a statement in Israel last Monday that about 1,800 people from 80 nations are to attend the Jerusalem event, the first in the Middle East. The 300 participants at the Cairo conference, which runs until August 17, will discuss creating an Internet site for Arabic writings, and ways to boost writing from the Islamic world for publication on the Internet, el-Tamimi said. (Xinhua)

Australians, New Zealanders to help U.S. Fight Fires

LOS ANGELES—Fire managers from Australia and New Zealand have arrived in the United States and will begin intensive training this weekend before joining the battle against raging wildfires sweeping the U.S. West, CNN reported Saturday. Seventy-nine crew bosses from Australia and New Zealand will lead a battalion of U.S. Army engineers from Fort Hood, Texas. Fire center spokeswoman Mary Apple said that for every military battalion, 32 strike team leaders are needed. And all U.S. fire managers, she explained, were already fighting the 60 major fires in western states. Firefighters from throughout the United and Canada have joined efforts in the West. Military troops are on fire duty and even retired fire managers have been asked to come back on the job, she added. Officials said about 20,000 firefighters have been struggling to contain the fires, which so far this year have

burned 4.4 million acres in more than 70,000 blazes, nearly twice as big an area as normal. The storms during the past few days have brought little rain, but delivered 21,000 lightning strikes that caused more wildfires in the U.S. West, according to weather instruments. "Twenty-one thousand lightning strikes means we will have many new fires to contend with today and tomorrow and on in the future," said Incident Commander Steve Frye. Montana is among 10 Western states where 60 large wildfires are burning out of control. The worst wildfires in 50 years also went out of control in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Large wildfires in Oregon and Texas were classified as contained. Despite Friday's drop in the total number of large fires in the West — down from 65 on Thursday — the amount of land ablaze increased, an indication of

the massive work still ahead for fire-fighters. With wildfires still burning out of control across a dozen Western states in what may be the worst fire season in a generation, a fierce debate in timber politics has begun to rage over who might be to blame. Fire experts had warned for years that a buildup of combustible material in Western forests had reached vast and dangerous proportions. But federal agencies did not begin to address the problem until a policy shift in 1995, and conservative critics — including the Republican governor of Montana — were arguing Saturday that, even afterward, the administration did not move fast enough. Independent fire experts in the West have said that the blazes appear to be following no particular pattern, burning with roughly equal fury in areas that have been logged in the past and those where development has been prohibited. But some said there were indications that the recent use of fire-prevention measures had given some areas an additional margin of protection. (Xinhua)

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Israel Asks EU to Coordinate With U.S. in Middle East

MADRID—Israel Foreign Minister Shlomo Ben Ami on Saturday urged the European Union (EU) to coordinate its efforts with the United States in solving the Middle East conflict because they do "not always agree with each other in their plans". Ben Ami made the call here after meeting with EU foreign policy representative Javier Solana. Solana stated the EU's willingness to respect the proclamation of the Palestine State scheduled for September 13, but warned that the 15 EU member countries have not deter-

mined "when it is going to be implemented or to be recognized by Europe." The Israeli minister suggested the EU not to back that plan. He warned the Palestinians that if they implement that plan, they will damage their own cause at a moment in which they had better prepare to resume the dialogue in September and not unduly delay the negotiations. The time to reach an agreement is "limited," Ben Ami said, adding that if this opportunity is not seized, things can go "from bad to worse". (Xinhua)



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Environmental Crisis in Yemen

Abdulhakeem Hashem

Environmental problems normally vary according to economic and environmental policies adopted by a certain country. Insufficiency of basic services such as clean water and sewage system make things worse there. Part of the environmental crisis is attributed to poverty. In addition: outcomes of economic development such as the industrial pollution, clearings, over consumption of water stand chief among the reasons. Environment is no more a mere economic resource, but rather an essential dimension for development as well. This relation should be taken into consideration when outlining development strategies. For examples, studies estimate renewable underground water resources in Yemen at 2.1 billion m3 against an estimated consumption of 2.8 billion m3, indicating a 0.7 billion insufficiency. This statistical fact shows how important it is to outline a sound environmental administration that balances with the development policies.

Environmental situation in Yemen

As many other countries, Yemen has made some economic and social progress at the expense of environment. Moreover, there have been no legislations to control and organize the environmental administration. Yemeni cities are currently facing a number of problems chief among which are

- Water shortage and extravagant consumption of water.
- Insufficiency of sewage services.
- Heaped garbage and wastes.
- Random building in cities.

The countryside is not far away from those problems. Day after day, nature loses a lot due to desertification.

Population's pressure on natural resources
Increase in population has negatively affected development programs and caused many environmental problems. Consumption of water, drop in its quality, damaging land fertility, increase in consumption of agricultural products in countryside are among its consequences.

Indicators of environmental deterioration in Yemen.
There are many. Here are some of them:

1) Slapdash consumption of water.

Consumption of underground water decreases its level to 1-6 m3 a year. According to Yemen's population, each individual's share of water does not exceed 127 m3, while it is 1,250 m3 in the Mideast and 7500 in the world. Every individual needs 100 m3 for domestic usage and 1000 m3 to achieve self-sufficiency according to universal standards. This indicates that we, in Yemen, live a bad shortage of water which is clearly reflected on the recent disorder of water distribution. Some areas, like Taiz and Capital city, have reached dangerous levels of water shortage.

Main reasons for water shortage

Increase in demand for water, expansion of irrigation and irregular drilling of wells are the most important reasons. There are about 45 thousand wells presently existing in the country and 200 are under drilling. Hadhramaut is the only exception in the country for it enjoys a water resource with an annual 280 million cubic meter of water besides water reserves enough for many years ahead.

2) Water Pollution

Clean water is hardly available in Yemen. The most likely cause of pollution is the lack of suitable networks of water and sewage, let alone lack of resources. Sewage network serves about 44% of cities' inhabitants. Countryside people are still depending on unsafe methods to get rid of their wastes. Infiltration of domestic sewage into aquifers is likely to be the most important reason for water pollution. Unlike rivers, aquifers have not the ability of self-cleaning in case of pollution. In a study made on some water sam-

ples taken from Al-Rawdha aquifers, it was clear that it was chemically polluted and contained high rates of nitrate, phosphate and iron as a result of sewage infiltration into underground water.

3) Soil deterioration

Deterioration of soil has many pictures such as erosion of soil, consumption of the natural green cover, decline in arable and grazing land, urban expansion at the expense of arable land, etc.

4) Desertification

Indicators show that 97% of the Yemeni land suffer from desertification at various degrees. This has been negatively reflected on the agricultural and animal production, weather and landscapes. Misuse of land and water and lack of rain are likely to be the main reasons for desertification.

5) Air pollution

Air pollutants are mostly man-made. They are resulting from industrial sources, power plants, fumes, burning of wastes etc. About 350,000 vehicles, running by fuel which is rich with lead are present in the country. Cement factories, Amran factory and Bajel factory breathe sulfur and CO in concentrations that exceed the world guideline. Burning wastes and garbage is also a source of poisonous gases such as Chloride. Industrial installations, unfortunately, lack any means of refinery, purifying or recycling such wastes, causing early deaths, epidemic cough among children, etc.. In addition: there are the crushing plants inside or near the cities. Fifteen crushing-plants exist around Sana'a. This necessitates establishing a network to examine air in the main cities. Climate in Yemen has its own specialty in terms of its ability to absorb pollution. For example, in Sana'a, the climate circumstances and the geographical location increase possibly the formation of smoky haze and accumulation of sulfur oxides. Besides, about 22 tons of lead is breathed into air by cars.

6) Insecticides

Due to the government's encouragement to fight insects and pests, insecticides usage spread among farmers to the extent that it is used to accelerate the growth of qat trees. What is more dangerous is that about 150 tons of insecticides have already expired. A study on fruits and vegetables specimen have shown that they are picked reaped before the elapse of the safety period and that about 50% of the specimen contained high rates of insecticides. Rates were even more in Qat leaves.

7) Liquid and solid wastes

Industrial installations eject poisonous liquid wastes usually discharged into sewers or to the sea. Solid waste is also a permanent problem especially in cities where garbage is heaped to the extent that it is difficult to collect it. Garbage in many cities, especially the Capital city is scattered here and there by animals and the poor people spreading a lot of diseases among people in the neighborhood.

There are may dangerous wastes which have been classified into oils, drugs, hospitals, factories, refineries and photo laboratories which are always thrown away into the streets.

Marine pollutants

Marine pollution in Yemen can be divided into the following:

- 1- Land sources, sewage discharge that pours into sea including homes and industries wastes.
- 2- Marine source, which is a result of cleaning ships, oil tankers, refining, fuel supply to ships, loading and unloading. Statistics show that about

50-60 ships daily cross the Aden Gulf carrying more than 400 million tons most of which is oil. An oil pollution besides oil slicks are currently observed in Aden port and the near-by coasts.

Bio-diversity

Yemen is rich in different kinds of marine life, animals and plants. This richness is being endangered by the environmental deterioration represented by the decline in land, forests, arable land, extension of many marine life due to blind fishing. Many animals have also been facing the danger of extinction.

Eventually, it is to be said that the above dangers should motivate us to adopt a strategic balanced environmental policy considering the following points:

- Environmental dimensions should be taken into account when outlining development programs.
 - Avoiding pollution of resources
 - Imposing high fines on pollution sources. This should include costs of pollution treatment.
 - Searching for new resources and renewing those to drain.
- Remedial plan should consider the following points:
- protection of water resources.
 - Making available clean water
 - Fighting Desertification.
 - Improving administration of forests, arable land and meadows.
 - Providing suitable equipment for wastes recycling.

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Statement of the NDI Pre-Election Delegation to Yemen' April 2001 Parliamentary Election

The National Democratic Institute (NDI) pre-election delegation visited Yemen during the period July 31-August 6, 2000. At the end of their visit they held a press conference at the Yemen Times head office in Sanaa and released a report about their visit. The report highlighted several issues of importance. Yemen Times publishes the full text of the report.

Sana'a, August 6, 2000

I. INTRODUCTION

This statement is offered by a pre-election delegation of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) that visited the Republic of Yemen from July 31 to August 6, 2000. NDI intends to organize two future pre-election delegations, as well as an international delegation to observe Yemen's planned April, 2001 election.

NDI organized a pre-election delegation to Yemen's parliamentary election in 1993, and both a pre-election and an international observer delegation to the subsequent election, in 1997. The Institute also supported the non-partisan monitoring and voter education efforts of independent civil society organizations for both these elections. Since 1997, NDI has conducted a number of democratic development programs in Yemen. These include: work with members of parliament on constituency relations; dialogue with political parties to encourage the participation of women in politics and on the norms of multi-party politics; and the organization, in June 1999, with the cooperation of the Yemeni government and others, of the Emerging Democracies Forum, a conference of sixteen countries in the midst of democratic reforms. In the coming months, in addition to its won monitoring efforts, NDI intends to support election monitoring programs by non-partisan civic associations and to provide assistance to political parties on activities related to the election campaign.

The purposes of this delegation are: to express the support of the international community for a continued strengthening of the election process in Yemen; to assess the evolving political environment surrounding the upcoming elections, as well as the state of electoral preparations; and, to offer an accurate and impartial public statement of its observations. NDI does not seek to interfere in the election process, nor, at this juncture, to make a final assessment of the process. NDI offers these comments in the spirit of friendship and recognizes that, ultimately, it will be the people of Yemen who will determine the credibility of the elections and the legitimacy of legislative bodies that result.

II. SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

The delegation is mindful of the significant progress that Yemen has made over the past decade in establishing working democratic institutions. Since 1990, the country has held three national elections, has given women full legal rights to participate politically, has established a representative parliament and an independent electoral commission, and has created an environment for the growth of a multi-party political system. Yemen's leaders have shown courage and vision in the past and it is with this history in mind that the delegation conducted its work.

In our opinion, these leaders will need to draw upon this same courage to move the country further down the road to full democracy. It appears to us that Yemen's democratic progress has stalled, that the momentum for reform that existed several years ago has unfortunately diminished. This sense of complacency is most evident in the administration of the voter restoration system, which is seriously flawed but does not appear to be the object of sustained political interest. Yemen needs urgently to reform its voter registration procedures to prevent a serious erosion of public confidence in the entire democratic system.

Conducting concurrent parliamentary, governorate council, and local council elections is an enormous undertaking that would overwhelm the capability of most administrative bodies. It appears that no all necessary measures can be completed by next April. We therefore respectfully recommend that governorate council and local council elections be postponed in order to give the SEC and its partner government agencies enough time to ensure that credible local elections are held.

We also see the necessity for continuing reform in the broader political environment. While we understand and respect the

need to balance democratic norms with cultural mores, progress on including women in politics appears to be flagging. The rights accorded to women are among the reforms that Yemenis are most proud of and which distinguish Yemen from its neighbors. Decision-makers should consider further measures to open the political arena to women if they are to realize the goals they have set for the country.

Political parties, both in government and in opposition, need to do their part to invigorate a party system that seems to lack real pluralism or vitality. Many opposition parties, in particular, have yet to fully commit themselves to strengthening and expanding their organization at the grassroots. Much of the responsibility for their future success lies with them alone. At the same time, however, in order for Yemen to enjoy a healthy multi-party democracy certain steps — such as the expansion of media access and an end to harassment of opposition supporters — need to be taken by to level the political playing field.

III. THE DELEGATION AND ITS WORK

The delegation's observations are based upon meeting with: senior members of the government, the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC), national and local officials of the major political parties, leaders in civil society, business, universities, and the news media, as well as representatives of the international community. NDI would like to express its gratitude to everyone with whom it met for sharing their time and views.

The members of the delegation are: Martha Y. Walker, State Senator from West Virginia; Dr. Omar M. Kader, a Palestinian-American political activist and business leader; Thomas O. Melia, NDI Vice President for Programs; Nick Green, NDI Senior Field Representative in Yemen; and Andreas Katsouris, NDI Senior Program Officer for the Middle East and North Africa. The delegation's work was facilitated by Ahmed al-Yemeni and Hatem Bamehriz, NDI Program Assistants in Yemen.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE DELEGATIONS

The delegation has benefited enormously from the hospitality and frankness of everyone it met. There is an obvious interest in Yemeni society for continued democratic development. This gives us hope for Yemen's future.

Election Administration

Yemen's political leaders recognized, at an early stage, the importance of ensuring that elections are administered by an independent, politically neutral organization. The Supreme Elections' Committee (SEC), established before the 1993 parliamentary elections, remains the only such organization in the Arab world and is one of Yemen's key democratic achievements. Public perceptions of the independence of the SEC, as well as of its administrative capabilities, are important determinants of the public's confidence in the electoral process.

Local government elections, now scheduled concurrently with those for parliament, are going to test the capabilities of the SEC like never before. Indeed, the SEC has been entrusted with a large number of significant tasks than most of its counterparts in the world. Whereas in past elections the committee was asked to oversee elections for 301 legislative offices, with the addition of governorate and local council elections in 2001, this number will expand to at least 7000. This more than twenty-fold increase will affect all aspects of the SEC's function including: the need for trained staff; logistical arrangements at thousands of new polling places, including a large number of ballots and instructions for their use; data processing technology and software; and the preparation of the voter registry. Further complicating its work, the SEC is being asked to draw boundaries for thousands of local districts with inadequate demographic information and also to meet its legal responsibility to inform and educate the public about two entirely new systems of government. This would be a daunting prospect for even the most experienced elections body.

In the opinion of the delegation, the SEC will be very hard-pressed to meet this challenge. We cannot see how it is possible to accomplish all that needs to be done unless extraordinary measures are immediately undertaken by the SEC and the government. While its individual members seem well-intentioned, the SEC appears not to

have adequate resources to address all of the problems described above. The SEC's coordination with the Ministry of Local Administration and other relevant government bodies, with whom it must work closely over the coming months, needs to be expanded and fortified.

Furthermore, the delegation encountered in its travels around the country a widespread and acute lack of confidence in the SEC on the part of political and civic leaders. Steps need to be taken in order to increase the transparency of decision-making in the SEC and to communicate its challenges and accomplishments to a broad Yemeni audience.

Voter Registration

One of the pillars of any democratic election is the mechanism by which eligible citizens register to vote. A functioning registration system ensures that all potential voters are able to participate in the political process, one of democracy's core principles. Likewise, registering to vote is, for most citizens, their first encounter with the electoral system, and thus, often shapes their attitude toward the entire process. When voter registration is efficient and fair, people will have reason to be confident that votes will be counted accurately and that other basic elements will be safeguarded.

As far as the delegation could discern, confidence in the voter registration system in Yemen is currently very low. Corrective measure are needed in nearly every aspect of the process including: mechanisms to sign up new voters; training of SEC staff; elimination of duplicate or false registration; removal of the names of fictitious persons or those of the dead; the process for changing registration; the adjudication of disputes; and production of lists for use by election-day staff. The need for modern information technology is especially critical since, we are told, the current system is incapable of checking for duplication or of easily generating distribution lists for pollworkers or the interested public.

The SEC has embarked on a program to address some of these shortcomings, specifically by purging the registry of duplicate and erroneous names and have recently cleansed 195,000 of these. Another initiative, we are told, will seek to fill collect additional demographic information for incomplete entries. These are commendable efforts and will improve the registry to some degree, but the delegation is concerned that this may not be enough to secure public confidence in the system.

One major complicating factor is an apparent legislative consensus to change the electoral law to preclude the registration of new voters before the next election. If enacted, this measure would deny all unregistered, but eligible citizens the opportunity to participate in the election — those who have turned 18 since mid-1999, those who have moved, and the newly politically active, including a large number of women. By the same token, it will also eliminate the possibility that the current list could be publicly reviewed, challenged, and amended, a procedure that is vital to improving a registry that all parties, including the SEC, agree contains the names of a great many ineligible voters. *An electoral system that does not allow for other registration for almost two years before election day would not meet even minimal international standards.*

Even current law makes the establishment of an efficient voter registration system very difficult. One especially damaging provision allows voters to register in one of three different constituencies: the one in which they reside, in which they work, or in which they were born. Given poor record-keeping and the absence of a central database, this makes multiple registration al but impossible to detect, let alone prevent and contributes to a popular sense that the process lacks integrity. It is especially untenable in a political system committed to elected local administration.

Women's Political Participation

Increasing the political participation of women is central not only to Yemen's democratic future, but to its economic and social development as well. Women represent one-half of the human capital upon which the country needs to draw if it is to maximize its potential.

One of the most impressive aspects of Yemen's political progress is the legal inclusion of women. But the political momentum for further liberalization seems to have evaporated. Many women told us that senior officials pay lip-service to increasing women's participation, but do little to bring it about. The possibility that

new voters will not be allowed to register before the election only underscores this point, since the burden of this provision will fall most heavily on Yemen's millions of unregistered women. Responsibility lies not only with the government. Political parties too have a special responsibility to act on their stated ideals. Not one of the many political parties with whom the delegation met included a single woman in their often large delegations.

Local Government Elections

The imminent establishment of a elected system of local government — the first in Yemen's history — is a positive step in the country's political development. Decentralization brings decision-making closer to the public, a move which creates the perception that government is responsive to local interests. Elected local government also supports and strengthens the national political system insofar as it provides a training-ground for the next generation of Yemen's political leaders.

The first step in establishing effective local government is the election of councils through a process that is regarded as credible by the people. The conditions for such elections are not present in Yemen today. Preparations for local elections are seriously, probably fatally, behind schedule. Without detailed demographic information, the SEC cannot accurately determine the population within a prospective local council area. It cannot, therefore, draw local council boundaries. Until it does so, political parties cannot plan for the election nor can essential public education campaigns be undertaken. Given the problems it sees in all the bodies charged with administering these elections, the delegation does not believe that these tasks will be completed in a timely manner. Yemen appears to face an unenviable choice between poor local elections and no elections at all. The latter may be the less destructive option: councils that are seen as illegitimate and are ignored by the public could set back efforts to decentralize rather than advance them.

Political Party Relations

One important measure of a democracy is the strength of its multi-party system. By this benchmark, Yemen appears, in some ways, to have made significant advances. Created from two one-party states ten years ago, the united republic has established an environment, both in law and in practice, for the emergence of dozens of political parties representing a wide spectrum of political opinion. Party representatives generally treat one another with respect and cordiality, a sign that the system is able to hear and consider different points of view. Yet there are signs that Yemen's political party system has not developed to a point where free and open competition between parties is fully understood and tolerated. The apparent lack of distinction between the ruling party and the government is troubling, for instance. Some say the current administration is formed by the party, but many others see the relationship in the reverse, that the General People's Congress (GPC) is simply the government's political arm. There is some truth in both characterizations. This fusion between party and government is not unique to Yemen, but it contributes a widespread impression that the scope for fair political competition is limited, as public resources of many kinds — media coverage, finances, the time of public employees — are used to reinforce the GPC's political position.

Many opposition parties complain that, despite open lines of communication with the government, their ability to organize citizens, conduct party activities and campaign for office is restricted by the actions of the army and security forces. The delegation is not in a position to evaluate the accuracy or significance of these reports. Nonetheless, they are concerns that NDI has heard many times during the past several years and attest, at least, to a political environment which opposition parties say is manipulated to their disadvantage.

At the same time, many opposition parties seem unwilling or unable to stand on their own two feet and to present clear alternatives to the government in a consistent way. The delegation observed that many parties were more content to complain about their current predicament, and to insist on external conditions for their participation, than to organize themselves to expand their membership and influence. Each party needs to assume responsibility for its own situation and to consider the future of a united Yemen instead of nurturing historical grievances.

The frailty of the party system is also evi-

dent in the pre-election agreements that political parties say they have made in past elections. In order to ensure the victory of a candidate of a particular party, one or more of its rivals withdrew their candidates in the constituency, sometimes as little as five days before election day. These constituency-by-constituency arrangements were very often part of larger accords between parties to divide up parliamentary seats between them.

To some degree, these arrangements serve positive or useful public purposes, such as keeping social peace and ensuring the representation in parliament of various political forces. In a young democracy such as Yemen's, there is some value in this. The arrangements are also a reflection of a traditional political culture that values consultations, inclusion, and consensus. Nonetheless, in a democratic system, we worry that these agreements deny citizens the opportunity to choose their representatives and therefore, if widely practiced, that they might ultimately compromise the basic objective of democratic elections, which is that citizens choose their representatives in government.

We are also concerned that many opposition parties are actually weakening themselves over the long term by focusing their energies on negotiating safe passage to parliament for a small number of their leaders rather than on expanding their outreach to voters, developing and articulating a persuasive message, and strengthening their internal democratic organization. This approach may have been a good tactic in the early days of Yemen's multi-party era, but as the country's prepares for its third parliamentary elections, it seems that if opposition parties remain focused on negotiating a comfortable arrangement with the GPC, they will not present themselves as viable democratic alternatives. Until they do the hard work of establishing a genuine base of support among voters, these parties are unlikely to earn a permanent place in Yemen's political arena.

Media Access

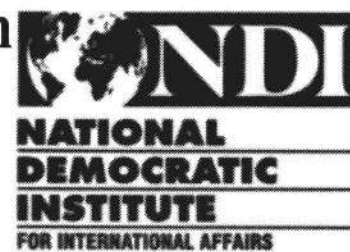
Democratic elections require that all political parties and candidates have reasonable access to the media. Printed media can be an important means of communication, particularly where, as in Yemen, there exist both independent, private-owned newspapers and political party newspapers. However, in a country where so much of the populations is unable to read, the broadcast media play a disproportionately large role in determining the news that is communicated to the public.

All radio and television in Yemen is owned and controlled by the state, and this imposes upon a democratically-inclined government a special responsibility to provide the means for its political rivals to make use of the airwaves. The election law does hold that parties must have equal access to television in order to present their political platforms and obliges the Ministry of Information to make it possible for the SEC to put this commitment into practice. But the brevity of official election campaign (two weeks) and the practice of showing political broadcasts infrequently and at off-peak hours, diminish the significance of this formal legal guarantee. In the months before the official campaigns period, television and radio news and other programs often feature the activities of senior government officials at length and in exclusively positive terms. This treatment confers a significant political advantage upon the governing party.

Regarding the print media, leading editors and journalists assert that the climate in Yemen today is much improved over earlier years, even though they are subjected to nearly continuous legal action, resulting in fines and imprisonment, for the publication of articles deemed objectionable to government officials or private citizens. All newspaper must receive a government license to print and all (but one) depend on state-controlled presses for publication. These give the government implicit control over the media and may lead to self-censorship even when they do not result in outright restrictions. The Ministry of Information and opposition political figures have also pursued legal action against various newspapers for publishing opinions they do not approve of, opinions which would appear, for the most part, to fall within the boundaries of normal democratic discourse.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of its findings, the delegation respectfully offers the following suggestions for consideration:



1) Reconsideration of New Law: We recommend that Parliament and the President pause before giving final approval to the new election law. A short hiatus would give the legislature and the SEC the opportunity to publicize the proposed changes, to receive input from various sectors of Yemeni society, including citizens' organizations and political parties not represented in parliament, and to build the necessary public consensus in order for the election process to succeed. NDI, and others in the international community, would also then be able to offer advice and assistance.

In the course of this reconsideration, we strongly urge that Parliament reintroduce language that permits the SEC to conduct new voter registration in the months preceding next year's elections. The delegation is convinced that failure to permit eligible citizens to register to vote for a two year period before the election would constitute a serious breach of democratic principles and would sharply diminish public confidence in the election and in Yemen's democratic reforms.

2) A New Voter Registration System: The current voter registration process is fundamentally flawed. Instead, NDI recommends that the SEC, in cooperation with the Yemeni government, put in place a more modern system to meet current and future requirements. A new registration system might involve, at the outset, the issuance of national identification card to each Yemeni citizen. Each card, and its accompanying entry in the SEC's records, would contain an identifying number unique to that voter. This system would need to be linked with entirely new data processing software for the SEC, software that would combine all information into a national registry, would include photo identification, would be able to detect duplicate entries, and which would reject entries with incomplete information. The delegation further suggests that the General Elections Law be amended to limit voter registration to the place of residence only.

The delegation appreciates that national registration would be a significant logistical and financial undertaking. Nonetheless, potential international donors are reportedly willing to enter a serious discussion about election priorities if the SEC and Yemeni government present a coherent plan and do it soon.

3) Postponement of Local Council elections: The current plan to hold parliamentary, governorate, and local council elections on the same day does not appear to be tenable in the absence of an extraordinary and immediate mobilization of significant human, financial, and political resources. NDI recommends, therefore, that the local government law be revised to eliminate the requirement that the SEC hold all three elections on the same day. More time to prepare, especially when combined with a new voter registration system, should allow the SEC to organize local council elections that meet recognized democratic standards and fully engage the Yemeni people.

4) Greater Cooperation between the SEC and Political & Civic Leaders: In order to build public confidence in its operations, the SEC might wish to consider establishing a regular, formal mechanism for consultation and information-sharing with various interested parties. Greater communication with all sectors of society would allow the SEC to hear the public's concerns firsthand, and would, in turn, allay some of its misgivings. It may be that NDI could help facilitate this process at the outset.

5) Women's Political Participation: All of Yemen's political parties should consider taking immediate steps to identify and register female supporters around the country; to recruit and nominate female candidates; to place more women in positions of responsibility within the party, and; to develop policy positions that appeal to female voters. These measures would not only be good for Yemeni women, but would enhance the political standing of all parties undertaking them. But the impetus for women's inclusion in the election process might also come from the President and Parliament, which are in a position to add at least one female member to the SEC.

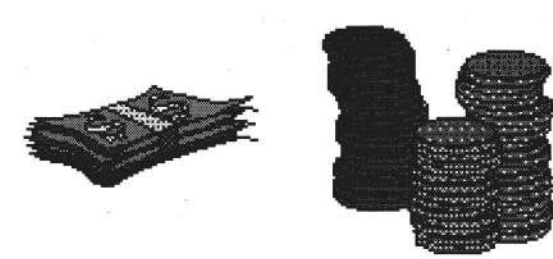
Continued on page 6

Yemen: Stock Exchange Market

Establishment of any money market needs a collection of economic, legislative and legal requisites. It also needs suitable economic policies to ensure creation of a regular market for circulation of securities, in addition to being able to grow and expand. This includes mobilizing savings and investing financial surplus in productive sectors. Economy experts agree that the basic requirements needed to prepare for the establishment of a stock market are the following:

1- Providing suitable economic and investment environment. This depends on a number of circumstances and factors which altogether form the investment climate. This also requires a degree of economic stability, stability of prices, controlling inflation in economy and other indicators related actual rates of interest fixed according to supply and demand. In addition: there should be a realization of real rates in economic growth.

Economic reform program in Yemen has aimed at creating an economic ground to be a basis for the resumption of economic growth and activating investment and raising financial, monetary political efficiency. It tackled the most important financial and monetary discrepancies which economy suffers. It was relatively successful in controlling the monetary supply and reducing budget deficit to about 3% in the year 1998 and containing



inflationary pressures. Inflation rate has dropped to about 9% in 1998 besides the success in liberating exchange rate and building foreign currency reserves amounting to around US\$1.37 billion in 1997 as well realizing effective economic growth rate which reached 8.6%, 5.6%, 5.2% and 2.7% during the period 1995-1998 respectively. On the other hand, Investment Law offered a bunch of privileges, tax- custom exemptions, facilities and material and legal guarantees for national and foreign investments. The measures also included the development of Aden Free Zone, using its strategic position on the crossroads of international trade routes.

Nevertheless, there are shortcomings in some major infrastructure such as roads, communication, water and electricity. Moreover the infrastructure suffers from abnormal financial and monetary shocks and fluctuations such as budget deficits which shot up to 6% according to State budget assessments of 1999.

2- Provision of suitable legislative

and legal structure which is a collection of laws and regulations and bylaws controlling performance of stock market whether at issuing or circulating them as well as registration of

companies in the bourse and assessing their assets.

The suitability of the legislative and legal structure and invoking them in the creation of a stock exchange market are measured by two basic factors. The first is the existence of harmony between provisions of these laws concerning different aspects of issuing, circulation, devolving and investing of these stocks. The second is realization of balance and complement between the supervision and growth role for these legislations on the basis that the purpose of these laws is to organize the market and develop it in a way leading to realization of justice and credibility.

3- Presence of a number of companies having relations with the stock exchange market.

Success of the stock market necessitates existence of two types of institutions and companies operating in the securities market.

The first is companies concerned with money brokerage development and those with risk capitals and fund

deposit administration. Other institutions run marketing and covering issues of stocks.

The second type of companies are those of general share which are considered the main source of stocks. In Yemen the supply of stocks is characterized by being limited owing to the nature of the structure of existing investment companies because most of these are closed family-owned companies or state-owned companies. In order to ensure their financial needs closed companies depend on their own resources and also their self-savings or refer to bank loans. On the other hand we find that government institutions too depend on capital transfers in State budget to cover their fundings.

Despite this, current economic developments and expected structural changes may contribute to the establishment of a stock exchange market. Here we may point to a number of possible factors which push towards the need to create a stock market.

a - Nature of the new directions of economic policy aimed at privatization of public and mixed sector projects, so these companies' shares which shall be put for public subscription, shall relatively represent the biggest part of supply for the stock market. In this regard the Government intends to put its shares in a number of big companies in form of public subscription during the next three years.

b - Expected expansion in activity of the private sector:

Measures and policies of structural and economic reform aims at supporting and encouraging private sector and providing suitable atmosphere for investment, knowingly that State's withdrawal from economic activity and reshaping its entry in economic life allows the private sector to steer the economic development and activate investment; subsequently the presence of an organized stock market shall assist in mobilizing savings and prepare them for funding the expected expansion in the growth of private sector by increasing supply of stocks in the market.

c - Some studies show that the private sector has moral incentive to put the shares of some public subscriptions belonging to companies and institutions and register them in the stock market when created. It aims by this at benefiting from facilities which it may get and to prove that the private sector may contribute in economic development programs.

d - The need to divert from issuance of short-term Treasury bonds into long-term stocks serving the purpose of actual investment. This calls for the creation of a stock market to realize long-term economic objectives.

It is worth mentioning that a World Bank mission had in 1999 carried out a survey of companies which possess the components for enrollment in the stock market and found out only six qualified companies.

4- Sufficient demand for stocks:

Despite economic measures and financial and monetary reform programs carried out during the past five years, actual demand for securities is still limited. Basically this is due to lesser demand for stocks, absence of markets for circulation of securities. Besides this there are other factors which hinder growth of demand for bonds which are:-

a - reduced size of gross local saving owing to lower individual incomes resulting from successive economic crises which effected economy. Equally the 90s observed a fall in the purchasing power of the local currency which led to the reduction in real income level. That period also observed a number of unsuitable economic circumstances which led to decreasing of economic activities, reduction in saving power both by the economy and individuals.

b-drop of investment awareness; particularly towards the importance of receptacle and means of new investment, such as knowledge of bonds and the advantage of investing them besides the structure of investment companies.

c - reduction in investment revenues in this type of investments under availability of options and other substitutes characterized by relative increase in revenue such as investment in real estates and land and speculation in currency.

However, creation of a stock market may lead to a genuine growth in demand owing to the wide reforms in legislations, laws and institutions which, in turn, establish a convenient investment and economy working for attracting capitals and investing them.

Future of Small Enterprises



Farouk Al-Kamali
Taiz.

What is enterprises?

Definition of small enterprises vary from one country to another, according to their circumstances. However, there has been a wide agreement on their integral role in gearing up economies.

There hasn't so far been a unified definition for small enterprises in Yemen. For example, the Ministry of Industry defines them as small installations using 15 or less employees and equipment for less than YR 2 million, while it was defined as the project that embraces 1-4 employees in The First Industrial Survey.

Results of the First Industrial Survey in 1995 showed that 33284 small enterprises installations are present in Yemen. According to the same survey, governorates' share of those projects was as follows: 15% in the Capital Secretariat, 13% in Ibb, 11% in Sana'a, 9% in Taiz, 8% in Hadhramaut, 8% in Dhamar and 7% in Hodeidah. This indicates that more than 71% of the small enterprises installations are concentrated in those governorates, while Shabwa and Al-Jawf ranked as the lowest since they featured less than 1% of the total number of the projects.

Importance Of Small Enterprises:

The ability to meet the market demands and tastes in a remarkably short time, creating

new job opportunities, improving administrative skills and ability of recycling wastes of big industrial plants attach high importance on small enterprises.

Development and encouragement of small enterprises in a country like Yemen is a strategic goal for making progress. Weakness of economy, increase in unemployment make development of small enterprises a must in order to create new jobs and to eliminate poverty.

Realizing this importance, the Ministry of Industry established in 1995 a unit for promoting small enterprises as part of the agreement between our country and the United Nations Fund. Another agreement to fund the unit was signed between Yemen and the Netherlands.

The unit encourages establishment of small enterprises by giving loans to people to run such projects. Germany has also showed interest in providing technical aid to Yemen in the same domain. The result was the signing of a cooperation protocol between Yemen and GTZ on August 14, 1996. Work in the cooperation program between Yemen and Germany commenced in October 1998 and will go on for 8 years as planned. Activities of this project have been concentrated, for the first phase of its implementation, in Taiz and Aden.

At the office of the Small Enterprise Promotion in Taiz we met Mr. Rudolf Guthuer, Team's Head, who said: "We

encourage small enterprises and people who help themselves." He added that plans had been set up to form ad hoc committees to study the problems that small enterprises suffer from, especially those related to governmental offices. Our main job is not funding, but providing information and advice for technicians, he said. We help those who need help. We coordinate with the private sector and the Unit For Small Enterprise Promotion in the Ministry of Industry to solve financial problems through loans, he added.

We also met with Dr. Abdul Ghani Hameed, project General Manager who said that the enterprises provided more than 60% of the job opportunities in the market. There are certain factors that can develop small enterprises' capability of export level, he said. Exemption from taxes is an example, he added.

The office creates a kind of dialogue between owners of small enterprises and authorities concerned and has continuous

contacts with them as to come close to their problems.

As for the difficulties faced he referred to those with governmental authorities such as taxes, customs, duties, electricity and those created by enterprises owners' lack of administrative skills. He added that there were plans to establish a service center for information and consultations besides establishing a fund to support small enterprises' runners.

Yemenis have a reputed old history in handicrafts and traditional industries. Many of them run small enterprises. However, the future of small enterprises looks uncertain. Despite the great number, products seem to be less accepted by consumers for their poor quality which results from lack of technician skills. The solution can be through more training for owners of such projects to enable them successfully run their projects and improve quality of their products to export levels. Certainly, such a stage needs extra abilities.

Continued from page 5:

Statement of the NDI Pre-Election Delegation to Yemen's April 2001 Parliamentary Election

6) Expanded media Access: In order to guarantee greater access to broadcast media by political contestants, the SEC and the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate, which draws together journalists from independent, party-owned and government-controlled media, could be encouraged to work together to develop guidelines on fair and responsible coverage of political events in the two or three months preceding election day. NDI would be willing to facilitate such a discussion.

7) Political Party Development: Those parties interested in playing a role in Yemen's political life in the years to come should reconsider their focus on negotiating political outcomes and, instead, strengthen their contact with and appeal to voters, as well as their grassroots organizations. Again, NDI, through its political party development program, would be in a position to assist political parties undertaking these reforms. We encourage all democratically-minded parties to commit themselves to participation in the system and to working with others to address problems that do exist. For instance, parties could provide names of disenfranchised voters to the SEC and volunteer to cooperate in repairing deficiencies.

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Words of Wisdom

"The system of government in Yemen today is based on some form of arrangement between the top rulers and the power centers. The arrangement says that the power centers obey almost blindly the dictates of the top rulers, and in return the power centers are free to misuse and abuse their powers for self-enrichment and to the detriment of the general public, and rival power centers."

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



Our Opinion

BY WALID A. AL-SAQQAF

Can You Feel the Change?

Recently, the number of key figures working on changing old styles of work and life have started to emerge. Some of these individuals are from the private sector, but many are from the official sector and are prominent government employees. To give you an example, I want to take SABA news agency as a case study. I have been impressed by the time Mr. Hussein Al-Awadhi dedicated to reorganize the infrastructure and functions of the news agency. I felt the desire in Mr. Hussein to raise the quality and independence of his agency. "It is a tough task, but at least there must be a start." This statement of Al-Awadhi brought me the hope of a brighter future in the official media sector.

On another level, Mr. Ali Salah, the famous TV figure had also impressed me with his new vision through his weekly program "Face to Face." In the latest interview YT made with him, he openly explained how he was able to barely bypass the obstacles put in front of him when launching and continuing his program. It is always a risk to move on into another level and break the old style, which our older generations were used to. He faced a lot of resistance from people within the TV channel, but he succeeded in convincing everyone that time has changed, and we need to cope with the world.

A third example would be President Saleh himself. He is a person who has felt that Yemen needs to change and cope with the world. As he has visited many countries recently, he realized that we are lagging behind. His fight against Qat, was an excellent example of his intentions for change. The number of laws issued last year and this year have clearly signaled his desire to improve the country's standard and ranking in the world.

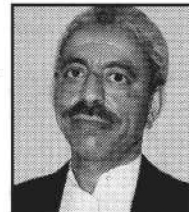
Change is coming, but it is coming slowly. We can see the number of Internet cafes opening almost on a monthly basis. We can see how people have started seeking ways to generate income not the routine way of working as employees, but by inventing ideas and taking advantage of the development gap. We need to look around us and see how nations are developing. We cannot stand idle with the hope that Yemen will self-develop. It is us who should develop our country, and work hard on changing the outdated mentality that still seeps in many key officials' mind from the old generation. If we want to compete with nations in the fields of development and economy, we cannot do that until we cut off the strings that keep us from going forward. We need to get rid of all the links that connect us to the past and prevent us from progressing.

In conclusion, I do feel hopefully that we will be progress, especially that there are more and more individuals feeling the need for change. This change that would bring the country a brighter future. I have started feeling this change. Can you feel it?

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Poorer



"I am packing my bags and leaving!" said Yahya to his cousin Ali, who had just come to visit his cousin, Yahya's wife.

"But, where are you going?" asked Ali. Yahya responded: "It does not matter, anywhere is bound to be better than here. It is written that success for Yemenis only comes outside of Yemen. So, if they have any ambitions or aspirations, they better forget about finding them here."

Yahya's wife came in with her opening talk: Look Yahya, there is no where to go to stake out a fortune these days. What you said was right a few years ago, but now all the doors are closed. Besides, you don't have enough money to buy the application for the passport, let alone the airline ticket to wherever you want to go."

Ali retorted for Yahya: "If you have the determination to do something you can get it done. Once you decide to go at it, you will start to see things happen. I say Yahya, if you really have your heart set on going, then carry on and you will see your dream come true. Tell me where Rae you going again?"

Yahya's wife came in with the refreshments: "Here, Ali, you are lucky you visited us at the start of the month, there is no way you could see these glasses full of anything, but hard water! You see, on Yahya's salary, we have exactly 4 days of normal sustenance after paying the electricity and water bills. Bear in mind, this is only because the kids are on their summer vacation, and we do not have to worry about their transport costs to school. As for their allowance, that was taken out of the budget long ago. They are now forced to sell goods at the intersections to be able to come up with whatever they can for their candy."

Yahya knew his wife had a knack for carrying on a unilateral conversation all day if nobody stopped her: "You see what I mean, Ali? It just seems to get harder and harder as we go on. Every time we see something that raises our hopes, we later find it to be continued propaganda from the government. Myself, I have given up hope a long time ago. My only hopes lie outside the borders of this rugged land. How can anyone be creative or innovative when someone has to spend 25 days of the month struggling to meet very basic sustenance needs for him and the family. Transport to work has even become a problem, especially for us who live so far from work."

Ali came back into the conversation: Didn't they just approve a raise for government employees last week? Would not that be of any help in your struggle to make ends meet?"

"Who are you kidding?" asked Yahya, continuing: "First of all they are the reasons we are like this: They first let our currency become nothing more than speculative game for the plunderers, who have taken everything from above and below the ground for themselves, without providing any avenues of access for conscientious people to strive honestly to make a living. Then they subsidize basic commodities, just so the rich can get richer. After that, they say the World Bank says, 'Sorry folks, no more subsidies!'; then they say that we cannot give you raises to meet inflation increases, because the budget needs to be curtailed; then they say the World Bank and the IMF say you got to liberalize trade, so prices on everything are made to float according to 'supply and demand', so our demand is there but what difference does it make if the market is flooded with the goods when the prices are so impossibly high, then they say, you have to improve performance and attend to work all day - until 3:00 PM, then they say that the World Bank says that the government has to lay off 200,000 military and civilian personnel in one shot. I can go on and on all day to explain the inconsistencies in what the government says and means. Of course, you should also bear in mind that they never feel any of the crunches most of the people in the country feel!"

Furdous has been waiting on edge for her chance to speak: "I remember my mother telling me, do not marry a government employee for two reasons: one if he is honest you will never see the light of a bright day. Second, if he is dishonest, you will never see a bright grave! Nevertheless, when we got married Yahya, even as a government employee was doing well and the first two kids had a good early life. However, all of a sudden things just started to fold under and our salary become worthless. For us, it was lucky we were able to build this modest house of ours. However, for many our friends they have had to live with a lot of what Yahya says and still pays rent. For sure, they could never provide refreshments to their visitors."

Ali tried to make some signs for hope: "Look most of our problems are tied to regional and international developments. Things on the regional and international

level are now stabilizing, especially with the border pact signed with the Saudis."

"There we go living on wishful thinking created by a regime that caters only to the wishes of its minority constituency. Look at these people and the way they live. They are somewhere up there in fairy tale land, while most citizens live off the remains they leave as leftovers. The most affluent of the impoverished majority live off a can of artificially produced yogurt, every two days. It is really pathetic that they can ever be expected to dictate policy that the population can be guided by to relieve them from the poverty pit they have fallen into, when they were the ones who dug the pit for us."

Furdous added: "Ali, just who much do you think those raises they very reluctantly pass on to the employees amount to; YR five hundred or even a thousand per month. That is hardly enough to meet the cost of sugar, which incidentally just rose by 30% this month. It is really like being tickled, when the government says that it is giving a 10% income boost to the civilian and military personnel."

Ali added: "What makes all this worse is that one sees that there are a lot of government and military personnel managing to build sumptuous castles and drive around in the latest modern vehicles."

Yahya clarified: "No, they are not as much

as you think when put in relative terms. They probably represent 2% of the entire government cadre. But these are the people who have found ways to beat the system and literally come up with all the money and luxuries they need to enjoy all the modern conveniences of the day."

His wife cut in again: If that is not enough, they also can manage two government paid vacations in the Bahamas with their kids a year, on the pretext of attending conferences or seminars that no one will ever ask them to report on anyway! It is really a horrible picture to make of a system that allows those who have staked their claim to its bounties to find no limit to the wealth they can plunder."

Ali came back into the conversation: "So tell me Ali, where are you going to and how?"

Yahya responded: "If worse comes to worse I can always hijack a bus somewhere and walk off with the cash I need to start a life somewhere else. The government is ready to pay the ransom."

Ali and Furdous spoke at the same time: "No way! Look for some better alternative!"

Yahya said: "What better alternative is there in a land that says no you cannot succeed here or that says this is the land where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer." Furdous said: "What about the kids, Yahya?"

Yahya: "The fear of God and those kids are about the only reason for continuing to want to live. As for the kids' future, God knows what they will face, as they see their rich friends get richer and their poor friends get poorer."



Comptulstionsa

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Enough Talking, Time to Act!



Nadia Abdulaziz
Al-Saqqaf,
Yemen Times

What makes it easier for us is that we are a few. And again what makes it tougher for us is that we are a few. What I mean by "us" is active women, not only in Yemen but all around the world. We, being a minority, make competition

less, and put us in the lime light easily. But come to think of it, we need support to be able to do something we cannot do it on our own, yet.

You see, in a society where men take the leading positions in most fields of life and work, a woman needs to prove herself to him first. Because even if she is qualified but he doesn't or would not think so, it is a very slight chance that she gets through.

Now that the problem is made clear, I have a few suggestions, which I hope could be of help. These are addressed to all women of the world and of course, our fellow men who are interested:

- 1) Development of any society starts from developing its people individually, then the society as a whole.
- 2) Women, being an integral and vital part of society, need to be focused on, not brushed aside.
- 3) There are two angles through which improv-

ing women's situation should be looked; first is by pulling those in lower levels to higher ones by the help of those already on top. And secondly, by pushing those on top to higher positions and to achieve more by those at lower levels it is a two-way cycle.

- 4) We need a major plan to organize our steps in order to be able to attain our aim. And what is more important, we need to stick to it.

- 5) All women should get together and work as a team. Group and collective efforts always lead to better results. We need to gang up against all those limitations and restrictions so as to make a place for ourselves.

These are but few of many ideas, which I hope could be helpful to women strife for playing their actual and genuine role in life. What we need is a strong will and persistence. Set up a goal, plan for it and then go ahead. Enough of wasting time and beating around the bush. We have taken enough, now it is time to act and give.

Taiz, Has It Become Stage of Violence?



Imad Al-Saqqaf
Taiz bureau chief

Realizing its importance and its position in the political life, late Dr. Al-Saqqaf, founder of the Yemen Times, asked me, a few years ago, to be in charge of the paper bureau in Taiz.

The first moments I got into contact with it and its people I loved it. In this short period I have lived and experienced the joys and sorrows of its people. I have seen hundreds of students quitting schools owing to lack of funding, patients sleeping on the ground in public hospitals, children feeding on garbage, homeless beggars and lunatics. It is really a miserable city which

despite everything bad still holds some beauty. As if the above is not bad enough, daily clashes have become common to hear about here. Five people were killed in Mawyah in a clash over a tree, fighting over water springs re-erupted between Quradhah and Al-Marzooch villages in Sabber, a teacher was killed in Djabal Habashi by students who were caught red-handed in a cheating attempt during examinations. Similar bloody stories are heard from time to time as happening in Sharaab, Djabal Habashi and Al-Rahidah.

What is going on here? Why do conflicts last for ages and never come to an end without bloodshed? Why do the executive authorities keep silent towards such issues? Why do officials live in the ivory towers while ordinary people live in miseries. It is hoped that governor and director of security will join hands to settle down such disputes that make havoc of the city.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY 2000



The Embassy of India, Sana'a, cordially invites all Indian nationals in the Republic of Yemen, along with their families, to join in the celebrations of the 53rd Anniversary of the Independence Day of India on Tuesday, the 15th August, 2000 at the Embassy premises (Building No. 12, Djibouti Street, Off-Haddah Street, Sana'a). They are requested to assemble at the Embassy at 0820 hours. The venue of the function has been changed to the Embassy premises on the request of some Indian nationals who find it inconvenient to reach the embassy Residence.

PROGRAMME

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| 0830 Hours | Flag Hoisting |
| | National Anthem |
| | Reading of President's Address |
| | Refreshments (Breakfast of Snacks) |

On the occasion of the establishment of an entertainment club for street children, the Social society for Family Development (SOFD) appeals to people to help enrich the club with stories, dolls, games, musical instruments, educational audio and video cassettes either new or second hand.

Interested donors, please phone:
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Behind Al-Huda Schools.

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

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VACANCIES

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen is offering the following job opportunities for Yemeni Nationals. Details are listed under each position

• ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR

A qualified English Instructor is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Plans and prepares lessons and courses for teaching.
- Provides English language instruction to Yemeni employees and trainees.
- Monitors students' needs and progress based on classroom activities and test results.
- Maintains a variety of records relating to students' and written tests, attendance, work records, etc.
- Liaises on a continuing basis and works closely with technical staff in areas or topics which require English language training input in preparation for technical courses.

Minimum Requirements:

- Masters degree in English Language.
- 5 years' experience in teaching English as a foreign language. Computer skills including Word and Excel.
- English language competence of Native speaker.

• TECHNICAL (MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL) INSTRUCTORS

A qualified Electrical Instructor and Mechanical Instructor are required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Plans and prepares technical lessons and workshop practice.
- Updates training material such as drawings and illustrations as required and ensures the availability of training manuals and related material.
- Monitors and follows up on the skills ladder program. Reports regularly to students' supervisor on progress status.
- Provides counseling and tutoring to individual trainees as required.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in engineering discipline.
- 5-8 years' engineering/operational experience and/or Oil Field experience. Computer skills including Word and Excel.
- High level of proficiency in English.

• SENIOR CORROSION TECHNICIANS

A qualified Senior Corrosion Technician is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Generates and implements corrosion monitoring programs.
- Implements cathodic protection programs for Company assets.
- Actively participates in the process of coating selection, application and inspection for tanks and vessels and other production facilities. Monitors production chemical performance including biocides, demulsifiers, water clarifiers and corrosion inhibitor application. Recommends changes as required.
- Monitors chemical field trials carried out by vendors.
- Assists in the implementation of recommendations of outside specialist companies (cathodic protection, Ultrasonic, etc.).

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of technical education in Chemistry and 6-8 years experience in an oil field corrosion department.
- Certified with National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE).
- Experience with providing on-the-job training to others.
- In-depth knowledge of database, Excel spreadsheets and word processing applications.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

• PRODUCTION ENGINEER (1)

A qualified Production Engineer is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Supports the Production Engineering Supervisor to capture well optimization opportunities through well performance monitoring.
- Prepares new well completion, workover and remedial work programs for Masila block operations.
- Monitors service rig operations to be sure programs are successfully executed.
- Develops and executes well and equipment optimization projects to increase efficiency or reduce costs with Sana'a and Calgary staff.
- Prepares equipment specifications and requirements for downhole equipment and all associated components.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor of Engineering degree and 10 years' experience in production engineering with concentration in petroleum or mechanical engineering.
- International experience in oil and gas environment.
- Demonstrated ability to read, write and speak English at a university level.
- Proven leadership abilities.
- Sound understanding of completions and production techniques and the use of artificial lift methods, especially ESPs.
- Proven ability to troubleshoot well and equipment performance deficiencies.

• PRODUCTION ENGINEER (2)

A qualified Production Engineer is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Supports the Production Engineering Supervisor to capture well optimization opportunities through well performance monitoring.
- Prepares workover and ESP changeout programs for Masila block operations.
- Prepares programs for water shut-offs and zonal re-completions.
- Prepares logging programs and slickline survey programs for gradient monitoring and well interference testing.
- Designs ESP equipment strings for each program.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor of Engineering degree and 5 years' experience in production engineering in field operations.
- International experience in oil and gas environment.
- Demonstrated ability to read, write and speak English at a university level.
- Sound understanding of new well completions and production techniques and the use of artificial lift methods, especially ESPs.
- Proven ability to troubleshoot well and equipment performance deficiencies.

• ACCOUNTANT

A qualified Accountant is required at our main Office in Sana'a, Yemen. Working hours will be 8:00 - 15:00 hrs Saturday to Wednesday and 8:00 - 12:00 Thursday.

Work Performed:

- Prepares monthly bank reconciliations for five in-country bank accounts.
- Receives and reviews uploads from CPF and Dubai. Includes verifying coding and ensuring compliance with Company accounting procedures
- Receives and reviews uploads from CPF and Terminal for accrual.
- Reviews Calgary/Yemen invoices for monthly Intercompany Transaction Voucher (ITV) process
- Sets up ISO monitor Timewrite and record Timewrite allocation. Reclassifies various monthly transactions to asset and/or expense accounts. Analyzes variances and prepares journal entries.
- Prepares, reviews and maintains Operating Unit Cost Centers which are used to capture operating costs at well, Field or area level within IDEAS, CENDEC, and PW INTERFACE.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Commerce or equivalent.
- 3 years' general accounting or Finance experience. Excellent computer skills including Word, Excel, IDEAS, Lotus Notes.
- Good knowledge of English.

• ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN

A qualified Electrical Technician is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Installs, maintains and repairs electrical equipment. Includes troubleshooting motors, wiring, power supplies (Wartsila, Caterpillar diesel engines and solar turbines), well site equipment, 69/13.8kv overhead line network, switchgear, power generation control and protection equipment.
- Participates in planned and preventative maintenance programs and breakdown work.
- Connects and disconnects high voltage electrical power supplies.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of technical (electrical) education and 6-8 years of related experience.
- Experience with providing on-the-job training to others.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

• ELECTRIC SUBMERSIBLE PUMP (ESP) DATA TECHNICIANS

A qualified Electric Submersible Pump (ESP) Data Technician is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Manages all ESP Repair Shop activities. Includes scheduling ESP teardown and repair work, repairing and testing ESP equipment and managing the ESP repair shop budget.
- Performs inventory control of the ESP equipment.
- Monitors ESP failures and repairs.
- Inputs and updates equipment information on ESP run-life.
- Prepares the budget review every month. Includes monitoring the budget for the year, monitoring ESP repair costs by well, and tracking all ESP-related invoices. Also updates the operating expenditure (OPEX) tracking sheet and the shop cost tracking table.
- Creates and produces reports for the production engineers as requested.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor degree in engineering discipline or business administration.
- 4 years' field and some business experience. Strong computer skills including Word and Excel and relational databases.
- Good knowledge of English.

• MACHINIST

A qualified Machinist is required at our Terminal Marine Operation, near Mukalla, Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (14 days on / 7 days off).

Work Performed:

- Fabricates parts in the shop as requested by various departments at the Terminal. Uses machinery such as lathes, milling machines, surface grinders, bending machines, press brakes and other equipment.
- Carries out planned maintenance according to work orders.
- Maintains all equipment in the machine shop. Includes preventative maintenance servicing to all drills, taps, dies, etc. according to manufacturers' specifications.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of machinist trades education and 5 years' experience in machine shop.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Able to read engineering machine shop drawings.
- Proficient in the use of Standard Machine shop measuring equipment.

• TRAVEL & IMMIGRATION LIAISON

A qualified Travel & Immigration Liaison is required at our Terminal Marine Operation near Mukalla, Yemen. Working hours will be 0700 -1600h Saturday to Wednesday.

Work Performed:

- Prepares immigration documents to ensure that expatriate passports have the necessary permits/visas to work and reside in Yemen. Includes obtaining exit/re-entry stamps for approximately 40 passports weekly.
- Liaises with labour office and any other authorities to obtain work permits for expatriates working at CPF or Terminal.
- Procures domestic travel documents from airline office as requested by supervisor.
- Liaises with airport authorities. Includes expediting immigration/security and airline issues by preparing G7 visas and accompanying rotators to the airport, meeting and greeting travellers at the airport, and providing assistance when necessary.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary (12 years) education.
- 1-2 years' experience in government/immigration agencies. Computer skills including Word, Excel, email.
- Valid driving license.
- Good knowledge of English and Arabic.

• ASSISTANT CAMP ADMINISTRATOR (Trainee)

An Assistant Camp Administrator trainee is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

The Assistant Camp Administrator Trainee progresses through the Skills Ladder over a period of time and develops the required skills to perform the following duties:

- Carries out a variety of administrative duties related to the day to day camp activities covering accommodation, catering, laundry, maintenance, transportation and aviation services.
 - Allocates accommodation to personnel, visitors and guests ensuring that the accommodation is clean and serviced.
 - Prepares the daily accommodation report.
 - Administers all aviation services, including travel bookings for air and ground transportation for employees and visitors between CPF, Rlyan and Sana'a.
 - Prepares the weekly flight schedule.
- Minimum Requirements:**
- Completion of secondary education with 2 years experience working in remote location.
 - Very good knowledge of English.
 - Intermediate computer skills including word processing, spreadsheets.
 - Valid Yemen driving license.

• FIELD TRAINING COORDINATORS

Qualified Field Training Coordinators are required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

The primary function of the Field Training Coordinator is to facilitate the development of National staff at the CPF in order to achieve COPY's Yemenization objectives. The Field Training Coordinator will also augment the regular CPF staff on an exception basis in order to maintain continuity of operations.

- Develops on-the-job trainees to work independently.
- Develops and revises skills ladder training as necessary.
- Provides instruction related to field operations.
- Ensures compliance with EH&S policies and procedures.

Minimum Requirements:

- University degree or trade certification and 15 years' experience, including 8 years in a supervisory capacity.
- International experience in oil and gas processing environment.
- Computer skills including Word and Excel.

• OPERATIONS IMPROVEMENT MANAGER

A qualified Operations Improvement Manager is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

Works with the Vice President of Yemen Operations using business and engineering skills to identify and implement opportunities to optimize field operations.

- Coordinates the efforts of the Calgary technical groups, field staff, and the Yemen government regarding operations and development projects.
- Evaluates projects involving operations, construction, drilling and logistics.
- Provides support for contract evaluations.
- Participates in third party project and business development phases of potential facility users.
- Manages the OPEX project model jointly with operations staff and operations engineering.
- Participates in Masila manpower and Yemenization strategy development.
- Participates in operations improvement initiatives related to key operations cost improvement strategies.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor of Engineering degree and 20 years experience directly related to operating a large oil and gas production facility.
- Experience in implementing capital programs in excess of US\$100M.
- Excellent communication and presentation skills.

• CORROSION TECHNICIAN TRAINEES

Corrosion Technician trainees are required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

The Corrosion Technician Trainee progresses through the Skills Ladder over a period of time and develops the required skills to perform the following duties:

- Implements corrosion monitoring programs.
- Implements cathodic protection programs for Company assets.
- Monitors production chemical performance including biocides, demulsifiers, water clarifiers and corrosion inhibitor application.

Minimum Requirements:

- Corrosion Trainee:**
- Completion of Secondary School (12 years) and Technical School with a major in Chemistry, Biochemistry or equivalent.
 - Minimum score of 60% on the Trainee entrance exams.
 - Good knowledge of math, chemistry, physics.
 - Good knowledge of English.
 - Valid Yemen driving license.

• ENVIRONMENT HEALTH AND SAFETY OPERATORS

Qualified EH&S Operators are required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Inspects CPF, Field and Terminal safety equipment on a regular basis to ensure that it is in a proper operating condition. Covers such equipment as fire extinguishers, breathing air equipment, eye wash and emergency shower, first-aid kits, aviation/emergency response vehicle etc.
- Carries out periodic job site observations to ensure compliance and advises personnel regarding proper safety procedures and practices.
- Advices the Environmental Health and Safety Supervisor immediately of any hazardous or unsafe acts and conditions, environmental incidents and accidents, injuries or near-miss events with the potential to cause any of the above occurrences. Participates in accident/incident investigations as required.
- Provides assistance to the Safety Training Coordinator in the performance of various types of safety training programs.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of formal training in a technical discipline with 3 years' safety and field operating experience.
- Basic computer skills including use of Excel, Word and Freelance.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemeni driving license.

• LABORATORY TECHNICIAN

A qualified Laboratory Technician is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Performs crude oil lift analyses.
- Carries out process monitoring activities.
- Performs deposit analysis.
- Carries out chemical quality control testing.
- Monitors power plant samples.
- Analyzes drinking water and carries out checks of drinking water system.
- Monitors the sewage plant efficiency. Includes analyzing biological oxygen demand, checking solids content at the discharge effluent.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of technical education in Chemistry and 4 years experience in an oil field laboratory.
- Completed courses in Laboratory Instrumentation.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

• CHEMICAL / CORROSION TRAINING COORDINATOR

A qualified Chemical/Corrosion Training Coordinator is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

The primary function of the Chemical/Corrosion Training Coordinator is to facilitate the development of National Corrosion Technicians at the CPF in order to achieve COPY's Yemenization objectives. The Training Coordinator ensures that the mechanical integrity of the company's assets are adequately maintained.

- Develops on-the-job trainees to work independently.
- Develops and revises skills ladder training as necessary.
- Provides instruction related to corrosion and chemical programs.
- Ensures compliance with EH&S policies and procedures.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor of Science degree and 15 years' experience, including 8 years in a supervisory capacity.
- Certified member of National Association of Corrosion Engineer (NACE).
- International experience in oil and gas processing environment.
- Computer skills including Word and Excel.

• ENVIRONMENT HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINER (Trainee)

An EH&S Safety Trainer Trainee is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

The EH&S Safety Trainer Trainee progresses through the Skills Ladder over a period of time and develops the required skills to perform the following duties:

- Responsible for coordinating safety training activities.
- Develops, upgrades, documents and provides training courses and assessment where necessary to meet the needs of the company's emergency response plan, company policies and procedures or oil industry training requirements.
- Prepares quarterly training schedules for the CPF and Terminal based on the needs of line managers and supervisors.
- Coordinates the maintenance of EH&S training facilities and equipment at the CPF.
- Provides materials and expertise for all levels of management as requested for safety meetings, presentations and orientation.
- Conducts job site observations to establish training needs.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary (Technical) education followed by 3 years' full time training leading to an Engineering Diploma.
- 7 years' oil field experience in an operational or technical role including safety training responsibility. Includes short specialized courses in fire and safety and computer skills covering Word, Excel and Powerpoint..
- Very good knowledge of English.

• MECHANICAL TECHNICIANS

Qualified Mechanical Technicians are required at our Masila Block Operation, Hadhramout Govt., and Terminal Marine Operation, Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off) or (14 days on / 7 days off).

Work Performed:

- Overhauls diesel engines. Includes overhauling Caterpillar and other types of diesel generators, and commissioning same.
- Services generators and carries out daily inspections of solar turbines and generators.
- Repairs and carries out major overhauls on mechanical pumps.
- Carries out planned maintenance in plant and on equipment.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Technical education (mechanical trades) and 6-8 years of related experience.
- Experience with providing on-the-job training to others.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

• PLANNING CLERK

Planning Clerks are required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Provides administrative support to planning and general clerical support to Maintenance department.
- Inputting data into maintenance management system to produce work orders for maintenance planning.
- Organizing and maintaining maintenance record and stationary items, and sorting and distributing mail.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary education (12 years) and 1-2 years clerical or administrative experience in maintenance or engineering office. 1-2 years technical experience in operating or maintaining equipment would be an asset.
- Computer skills including Word, Excel, database applications.
- Good knowledge of English.

• RESERVOIR SURVEILLANCE ENGINEER TRAINEES

A qualified Reservoir Surveillance Engineer is required at our Masila Block Operation Hadhramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

The Reservoir Surveillance Engineer Trainee progresses through the Skills Ladder over a period of time and develops the required skills to perform the following duties:

- Meets daily with the Field Superintendent and Sr. Production Engineer - North to arrange the work schedule for the Slickline unit and Fluid Level surveys.
- Prepares all Slickline programs requested by the Calgary or CPF Engineering groups for approval by the Sr Production engineers.
- Trains the Senior and Assistant Slickline Operators to use the technical software to program and download the ZIP electronic recorders.
- Responsible for managing the Reservoir Surveillance budget.
- Prepares Service orders for annual contract with vendor and for shipment and repair of electronic pressure gauges.
- Prepares and sends all ZIP gauge reports (including analyses for all static gradient surveys).
- Coordinates the collection of Fluid Level survey data by the Field Operators for updating the TDH technical report
- Stewards to the 500+ KUSD Production Logging budget and manages the inventory levels of diagnostic (meters, gauges, etc.) and service equipment (slickline tools, shop tools, etc.) in accordance with specific corporate objectives.

Minimum Requirements:

- B.Sc. or Diploma in Engineering, Geology, or Geophysics and 5 years' experience in an oilfield operation.
- Computer skills including Excel. Experience using the ZIP reporting program, and the Subpump modeling program.
- Good knowledge of written and spoken English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

If you have the qualifications & work experience for any of the above vacancies, please send your full CV in English attached with an application letter to the following address not later than August 25, 2000.

Please note the following, or your CV will not be considered:

- Clearly indicate the position you are applying in your application letter.
- Please provide a direct telephone number where you can be reached
- **Please don't call us**, we will contact you if you are chosen for testing & interview

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen
P. O. Box 15137
Fax No. 01-269899
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Attn: Human Resources Supervisor

Dowries in Brides, Nagging Social Problem

By: Hassan Al-Zaidi,
Yemen Times

Many existing traditions and social norms play havoc with family relations by creating a lot of problems. Such traditions need to be studied carefully. Still are there social taboos controlling certain aspects of social relations that could not be overpassed. One of those traditions in our society is *Zawaj Al-Badal*, that is a sort of bartering in marrying a bride for a bride. *Zawaj Al-Badal* is the marriage of one's sister/daughter to another man without dowry. The dowry is that the bridegroom should marry his sister/daughter to his brother/father in law. The crux of the problem is that if one of the two husbands divorces his wife, his sister/daughter married to the other man in such manner is bound to meet the same end. Although this habit is rarely observed in cities, it is still there in the countryside.

Examples

"I am one among tens in the area who have suffered from 'Zawaj Al-Badal,' said Saleh Ali Kilab. He said that he fell in love with a young woman from a neighboring village. "I met her father who refused my proposal unless my sister married him. He was very old and my sister was very young. My sister liked to sacrifice for my happiness," he went on. What happened after marriage was common. "Sometimes my sister left her husband's house due to some problems between them. Whenever this happened, her husband came and forcibly took his daughter, my wife, away from my house. This went on for two years, until we had children. Things went normally after that," he concluded. "I was married 8 years ago to a man who refused my brother's proposal to marry his sister," said a woman who requested anonymity. "I had to marry him so that he agreed to let my brother marry his sister. I was 14 then," she sighed. "When problems became unbearable, I left his house for many times. Each time this happened he came and took his sister. I always went back to him for the sake of my brother who loved his wife and she loved him. However, problems did not stop. So many times I tried to commit suicide. When he saw that I was seriously attempting to kill myself he divorced me. But in return my brother was forced to divorce his wife, although he had already had a baby. My brother tried to force me to go back to my husband's house, but I refused. My youngest brother was about to kill my husband because he put the same condition to divorce me, that his sister must be divorced as well," she ended her story.

Reasons:

High dowries is likely to be the main reason. Not all men can afford marriage expenses. Matrimonial exchange of sisters or daughters is a breakthrough for many of them, because each bride is considered as a dowry of

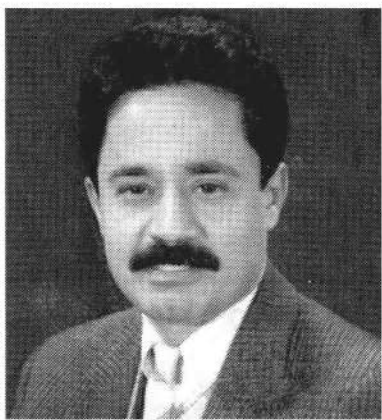


Saleh with his children

the other. This may appeal to some people, but this means one of the two couples will be oppressed.

Zawaj Al-Badal in Islam

Such kind of marriage is forbidden in Islam unless all parties agree. Besides, each bride must be given her own dowry handed to her in person. Many girls are forced to accept such marriage and sometimes under pres-



Dr. Nasser Al-Thobhani.

sure of relatives.

Montaha Salah, a psychological researcher, made a study on 50 women who married in this way. She observed that most of them did not succeed in their marriage life. About 4% of them suggested that each bride had her own dowry. Only 1% was leading a stable life. These were far away from their parents. The researcher also noticed that such tradition was more common among relatives (80%), and in the countryside than in cities. I believe that it is because of girls' ignorance and inability of men to make decisions away from the influence of their fathers, she said. Decision makers are often the fathers or the eldest brothers. Disputes and problems are also judged by the same decision makers who often order their sons or brothers to divorce their wives. In case their daughters or sisters are divorced the reaction is unquestionably the same. The main motivation in the

researcher's opinion is the difficult financial situation of families which can not afford the marriage of their sons and the traditions that permit such marriages.

This kind of marriage reminds us of some marriage traditions known in the pre-Islamic period which were forbidden by Islam, said Dr. Nasser Al-Thobhani. "The Yemeni society, although relatively urban, is still controlled by some traditions and conventions, particularly the eastern and northern areas. The system of *Zawaj Al-Badal* should be connected to the social behavior, especially blood relations and affinity, of the respective area if it is to be explained. The behavior in the tribal society does not depend on freedom of choice and finding the right person, but rather on the coherence of such behavior with the traditions and conventions rooted there.

Undoubtedly, certain changes have been noticed in the individual's roles within tribal families. Some of those changes have been in the domain of *Zawaj Al-Badal*. To some extent, *Zawaj Al-Badal* might suit the social structure and the tradition and conventions of tribes. Consequences of *Zawaj Al-Badal* is clearly seen in societies which observe some social, cultural and economic changes which crack the tribal structure and the nature of traditions and conventions. Such changes also lead to certain changes in women's role in society. Women and society no more accept such marriage at a time couples work together to plan their future," he added.

Forced Marriage

Marriage in our country is still controlled by a set of traditions and conventions that create some social taboos that nobody dare challenge. It is the tribal traditions that dominate social life in many of its aspects. Such traditions and conventions make resorting to courts to settle disputes among married couples a kind of a scandal, especially for women. Disputes are often settled through traditional norms. Marriage traditions and conventions are somehow common among tribes. Although this kind of marriage has declined in many areas in the past decade, same traditions and conventions are still controlling marriage formalities in some areas of tribal background. Such traditions and conventions are mentioned below:

Engagement

Tribal traditions give the priority to marry any girl to her relatives. If a relative has already spoken to her, or her parents or has paid some money as a sign of his interest in marrying her, they are considered engaged. In this case, he has the right to object to any other proposals. If the daughter rejects her relative for another suitor from outside her family or tribe, the new

suitor is taken to oath that he does not influence her to reject her relative. If he does not agree to swear, his proposal is rejected.

The 'Hajr' or 'Qusran' (Mode of Objection)

When a suitor comes from another tribe or family to propose marriage to a girl whose family has once refused the proposal of one of her relatives, the relative who has been rejected has the right to object to any other engagements. He has first to present a specific amount of money (known as *Zikn*) to the girl's father. If he has a cogent reason for his objection, the new suitor has to satisfy him in order to let him marry his dream bride.

Breaking of Engagement

If the girl decides to break her engagement, her father tries to change her mind. If she insists, her father has the right to forbid her from other marriage for a specific period of time if her fiancé demands that for breaking the engagement. During this period the fiancé can try to change her mind. If he discovers, during this period, that there is another rival he has the right to

forbid her from marrying that person for good. He also has the right to get his money back in double.

Dowry & Related Conditions

Upon engagement, the would-be bride's father or guardian identifies conditions including the dowry. Some would ask rather difficult demands, especially if they want to reject the suitor indirectly. The suitor has the right to have a slack time (often not more than two years) to collect the money. If he agrees, marriage arrangements should go on. Dowries always do not exceed YRs 2 million including gold.

Al-Himlan (Husband's exemption from wife's subsistence)

When a wife leaves her house out of problems with her husband, traditions and conventions force her father to make her go back to her husband's home. If she persists without any mistakes from the husband's side, her husband has the right to (Al-Himlan) from 6 months to 7 years. During this period, the father tries to persuade her to return. If she refuses, the husband can ask for arbitration.

Arbitration

The tribal norms do not force the husband to divorce his wife even if she does not want to live with him anymore, unless arbitration is made by her father upon the demand of her husband. In this case the father commits himself to pay whatever the husband dictates in order to divorce. Again, tradition and conventions do not give the husband a right to ask for money more than what he actually spent in the marriage. The tribal society does not respect those who ask for great amounts. Husbands should be generous and tolerant if they are to gain respect. Interestingly, the husband has the right to name three persons to whom the divorcee must be forbidden to marry for good.

On the other hand, the father is not asked to give back the whole sum demanded by the ex-husband immediately. He can postpone paying part of it until a new suitor knocks at his door. The above norms are considered laws that all tribesmen must resort to in case of any disputes. Such laws are in need of a radical change to suit the new roles individuals should play in

LESSONS FROM HIROSHIMA

By: Abdulrahman Thabet

Although she addressed us with a very sad tone and a rattling voice, we understood every single word she said. She was talking about one of the most terrifying days she ever came across in her entire life, the 6th of August 1945. She is one of those people who witnessed that inauspicious day, the day when the war machine decided to use the first atomic bomb against a human population. She woke up early at around 7:15 a.m. She asked her aunt's daughter to join her game in front of the house. It was a clear morning, bright and cloudless, something that encourages any body to have a day out.

Suddenly, a flash of light pierced her eyes. The next moment the entire house collapsed on their tiny little bodies. They were trapped underneath. She did not know for how long she remained unconscious. She struggled to pull her self together again. When she managed to do that, she found that cuts are throbbing her face and hands. Her shirt was soaked in blood. Motionless, her aunt's daughter was lying some meters away. She died immediately after that terrible bang. The body was so burned she could not recognize it, she only knew her by that little silver necklace surrounding her neck. It lost its shining silver colour and became as dim as an early September evening. She was able to poke her head out of the wreckage and tried to crawl to the nearby city center. At the beginning, she thought that some natural disaster targeted their house only and caused that much of damage. But when she freed herself of the debris and opened her eyes, the neighboring buildings that should have stood there were nowhere to be seen. Every thing was a sea of flames. For a while she thought that she did not wake up from her short coma because what was happening in front of her eyes was beyond belief.

Thousands of people were hurling through the air, naked and burnt. The blast has blown their burned clothing to tatters. In the city, where nearly all standing structures were toppled, thousands were trapped under the debris. Unable to free themselves, they were burned to death in the sea of fire. She saw panicked people running her and there with skins peeling off and left hundreds of glass fragments lodged in their bodies. Decades later survivors still occasionally have such fragments surgically removed from deep in their flesh; some continue to live with fragments embedded in them.

The old lady was speaking to us in one of the halls of the Peace Memorial

Museum, built in Hiroshima to "narrate" the horror of that event and to show the human kind deepest wish to eliminate nuclear weapons in order to realize a genuine peaceful international community.

The 6th of August and the days that followed were times the survivors find difficult to recall. Despite the pain, many have devoted their lives to the task of describing the experience. They come every now and then to the Museum to recall these memories and relive the horror times to convince the world never again to permit the use of a nuclear weapon.

They recall things like the utter destruction, the tragedy, the overwhelming numbers of dead, the grief of family members they were unable to save, the physical disabilities and the constant fear of aftereffects. Mrs. Tanaka, the lady speaking to us that day, is one of them. Comprising of three buildings, the museum is located inside the Peace Memorial Park where the A-bomb Dome stands, the same place that received the hit. The three buildings contain a variety of functions, displayed and narrated by visual means in a very well manner, through which the city works to preserve the memory of the a-bomb and bring about world peace. The buildings also display belongings left by the victims and other materials that convey the horrors of that event. One of these things that touched my feelings deeply was a bicycle that belonged to one of the kids that were near the scene. Pieces of his skin, stains of blood and remains of his cloths were stuck on his bicycle. May be he was going to his school or to bring home something that his mother asked him to bring. No body knows because both of them were killed immediately right as soon as the blast happened. In one of the corners stood a concrete pillar on which hundreds of letters are stuck on it. They are addressed by the Mayor of Hiroshima to various world leaders urging them to work for peace and to get rid of any mass destructive weapons. Later I understood that this is his daily main duty that he is performing, daily, with real enthusiasm and devotion. Like the rest of the people in Hiroshima, the atomic bomb experience convinced then that human beings could not coexist with nuclear weapons. Hence, Hiroshima, a city known for education, became better known for its efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and bring about lasting world peace.

The Victims' Monument stands close to the center of the Peace Memorial Park. At its center lies a stone chamber that hold the Register of the A-bomb Victims. Each year on August 6 the names of victims who died because of the aftereffects are reported by their

friends and families and added to the long list. The Japanese characters carved on the front of the chamber say, "Let all the souls here rest in peace, for we shall not reveal the evil!" These words are a pledge never again to repeat the evil of war, and visitors take this pledge as they pray for the repose of the souls of the A-bomb victims. The pledge expresses the determination of the Japanese to endure the sorrows of the past, transcend all rage and hatred, and work tirelessly for peace and mutual prosperity. The Children's Peace Monument, the most popular monument, also stands at the other edge of the park. The monument was inspired by Sadako Sasaki, a vivacious young girl suddenly struck down by radiation aftereffects. She developed leukemia about ten years later. In the hospital she used medicine-wrapping paper to fold over thousands of paper cranes in the desperate hope that doing so would cure her. Her class mates were also assisting her in folding these cranes and she also received thousands of similar paper cranes from children from all over the world who tried to stand with her during her crisis. Such activity continued until she died on October 25, 1955. Sadako's grieving classmates decided to build a monument in her honor.

Their sincere patience led to a nationwide fund raising campaign to build a monument for her and the thousands of other children lost due to the atomic bombing. As a result to these efforts, the monument was built and revealed on May 5, 1958. On top of its concrete tower stands the bronze statue of young girl holding over her head a huge paper crane symbolizing the hope of all children for a peaceful future.

In comparison to the destruction caused by natural disasters or conventional weapons, the tragedy that Hiroshima witnessed on August 6, 1945, and few days later on Nagasaki, represented an entirely unprecedented disaster. The potential effects of the radiation threaten the health of survivors to this day, and the more threat has inflicted tremendous psychological damage. The suffering caused by radiation is immeasurable. In addition to that, the dropping of those atomic bombs thrust our world into the nuclear age. By developing nuclear weapons, human beings placed themselves on the brink of self-extinction. Hence, we must give a deep thought to this issue, not just on the A-bombs that were dropped on Japan but on war in general and actions that lead to war. We should manifest the Spirit of Hiroshima and powerfully support Hiroshima's mission, the effort to help all peoples around the world join hands to make peace a permanent reality.



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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

The recent visit to Yemen by the Emir of Qatar Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani has this week captured the main press coverage. Detailed news stories on the Yemeni-Qatari talks and the two countries' leaders joint press conference have been highlighted by all Yemeni official and non-governmental media. News of the visit has front-paged the Yemeni press as the most prominent event of the week and many newspapers carried editorials on this historic visit. In addition: Yemeni press front-paged various domestic, Arab and world news. In addition to domestic and Arab themes tackled in this week's press in commentaries and analyses, the Yemeni-Qatari summit has been highlighted and given prominence.

Review of the main headlines appearing on front pages of this week's Yemeni press.
- Yemeni-Qatari Summit Meetings Wind Up Successfully

- Eight Agreements on Cooperation Signed by Yemen and Qatar
- A Committee from Yemeni Journalists Syndicate Meets Head of Political Security
- South-East Secretariat Court Verdict: Ash-Shumoa Weekly Chief Editor Receives 7-month Suspension from Practicing Journalism plus More than One Million Riyals Fine
- NDI Delegation Visited Parliament
- Serial Murderer Case: Attorney Al-Baghdadi Demands Sanaa University to Pay Huge Pecuniary Damages
- Agreement on Employment of Yemenis in Qatar, Signed
- Saudia pumps its Oil Across Yemeni Territories
- Armed Clashes between Al-Sherif and Security Forces in Taiz
- Centre for Combating TB in Aden
- U.S Assistant Secretary of State Visits Yemen
- Because of Medical Faculty Crime, Two Woman Journalists Under Continued Intimidation
- US, Western Voices Demand

Lifting Iraq Blockade
- Israel Warns its Tourists Against Visiting Yemen

Excerpts from main articles and analysis published by some Yemeni newspapers.

Under a heading of "Successful Summit", Al-Mithaq weekly, organ of the PGC, August 8, 2000 published an editorial. AL-Mithaq editorial confirms that Qatar entertains a distinguished presence in the Yemeni people mind and conscience due to Qatar's honourable stand by Yemeni unity during its most difficult circumstances. The editorial has also stressed that visit of Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of Qatar aims at strengthening bilateral relations. It has maintained that it would surely have positive impact on inter-Arab relations, and Arab issues. The visit has important indications in interest of the two countries and enhances Arab solidarity. The editori-

al has further said that the agreements, signed by the two countries in various fields would certainly constitute a qualitative change in the two countries deep-rooted relations.

RAY Weekly, mouth-piece of Sons Of Yemen League of August 8, has published an editorial approaching impressions spelt out by the NDI delegation on the democratic experiment in Yemen. Citing NDI's impressions, RAY editorial has said that NDI remarked that democratic development in Yemen has stopped and enthusiasm towards reform has diminished. The editorial remarks that this is a cry of warning that the democratic experiment in Yemen has reached a stage where a strong and courageous initiative is needed. What the NDI noted about the necessity of maintaining the process of reforming the political environment in general, is identical to RAY's points of view, the editorial has said. RAY's editorial stressed that NDI's diagnosis and prescription of remedy were identical to those of RAY. It said that was not a coincidence. It was a normal conclusion to be reached through dealing with the issue by sincere scientific study and contemporary instruments.

Al-Ihya'a Al-Arabi weekly, organ of Arab Baath Socialist Party, Iraq faction, August 7, 2000. The newspaper tackled in one of its articles the issue of sanctions imposed on Iraq. The article attributes the Iraqis' firm stand against and resistance of the continued tyrannous sanctions and aggression to their absolute faith in justice of their cause. It ascribes continuation of the blockade to the Iraqis' refusal of any forms of imperialist hegemony and to commitment of their sovereignty and independence. The newspaper says that the Iraqis have proved to the entire world that the ongoing aggression on them has nothing to do with international legitimacy or international resolutions. It stresses that the United States insistence on keeping the blockade is mainly meant to serve the Zionist circles. Aims of the blockade are not targeted at Iraq only but at the Arab nation as a whole, the paper has concluded.

ATTAGAMMU weekly, organ of ATTAGAMMU Al-Wahdawi Al-Yemeni, August 7, 2000. A leading article of the newspaper has discussed the recent Camp David meeting on the Palestinian-Israeli peaceful settlement. The article argues that there is no need to remind about the failure of Camp David summit, nor to recall the stand of the US President and his bias to his foster child, Israel against the Arab right stipulated in the UN resolutions. By recalling this it is out of urging the Arab people and the Islamic nations to support the Palestinian negotiator. It is a matter that does not contradict calls for holding an Arab summit to discuss the situation. Arab and Muslim peoples are capable of influencing world public opinion and conscience and demonstrating a principled stand by the Palestinian right. They need not resort to violence nor embarrass Arab and Muslim rulers, including the Palestinian leadership. They can exercise various peaceful activities appealing to the world public opinion everywhere on the globe to support the Palestinian right. The article urges the people of Yemen and all their organisations to initiate the first step in support of the Palestine cause and Al-Quds issue.

Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of People's Unionist Nasserite Organisation, August 8, 2000. An article on its Arab Affairs page has also dealt with a theme related to the Palestine cause. The article queries about the motive behind the waving of moving the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. It supposes that if there is any meaning of this waving, it is no more than a new addition exposing America's bias to its foster child, Israel. The US stand also disclosed the extent of its disregard to the UN resolutions calling for the return of the Palestinian territories, mainly the holy Al-Quds. This US position represents a powerful blow to those still betting on the US neutrality and its being an honest sponsor of the so-called peaceful settlement. To face such a US move, the article proposes to:

- 1- Declaration off collective boycott of all US and Israeli goods and products.
- 2- Completely suspension of all dealing with companies having trade relations with America and Israel.
- 3- Adopting a resolution on closing down US and Israeli embassies all over Arab and Islamic worlds.

Al-Balagh independent weekly, August 8, 2000. The newspaper's editorial has said that ignorance, hunger, fear and disease are the major enemies of humanity everywhere and at any time. Any government of whatever regime is obliged to fight these enemies. The editorial expresses regret and claims that "our government has not been capable of providing security for the citizen." It says that hostile acts are repeatedly committed against people's lives, properties and rights. The latest were the attacks on some state officials. It says that development, stability and prosperity would not coexist under the prevalence of fear and absence of security. The habit of vengeance and counter-vengeance is a tangible indication of indiscipline in our country, Al-Balagh editorial maintained. The newspaper wonders when would vengeance stop and what measures the government has in store to end this phenomenon.

While Ambiguity Still Enshrouds Morgue Issue Adam Puns Interrogators What Is The Fact Of Medicine College Crime?

By: Jalal Al-Shara'abi, Yemen Times

In every fresh session, ambiguity continues wrapping the case of Mohammed Adam Omer Ishaq, accompanied by many question marks. The most urgent question mark is that of What is the fact behind the Faculty of Medicine crime and the accused Adam?

In the last two sessions held last Saturdays the court did not hear anything new whereas these sessions should have solved problems in the light of report of the German experts. Unfortunately, the report itself was not final.

Last Saturday session was confined to submission of defense by both the victims' and defendant's lawyers. In this session Adam appeared in stylish gear and looked inspired. People expected he must be having something new to say this time; but to their surprise he refused to answer questions directed to him by the court. His silence meant nothing new other than ambiguity. Charges brought by the prosecution and interrogators were focused on the two victims: Iraqi-national Zainab Sa'ood Aziz and Yemeni-national Husn Ahmed Attiyah; both former students of Faculty of Medicine.

In his defense, Zainab's lawyer, Abdulaziz al-Baghdadi demanded that Sana'a University pay a civil compensation amounting to US\$2 million to his victim's blood-relatives. He also demanded to bring Sana'a University before court on charges of gross negligence.

In fact, Dr. Hassan al-Maggali, did appear before the court last Saturday representing Sana'a University. He said that the case was of a personal nature and that the University has nothing to do with it. But many a lawyer affirmed that Maggali's appearance in court was "on personal basis" as delegated by a University

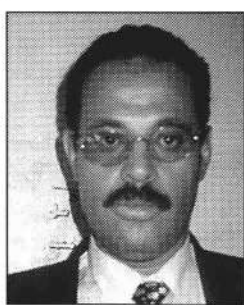
official against payment of YR one million.

Meanwhile lawyers Ismail al-Dailimi and Abdulla al-Mehdi representing blood-relatives of the victim Husn, demanded to have Adam executed by a fire-squad or beheaded by sword for premeditatedly and aggressively killing an innocent Muslim. Based on personal and civil rights of their victims, the two lawyers also demanded the court to hold Sana'a University responsible for the breach of their victim's material and moral rights. They asked for compensation at court's discretion. On the other hand, Adam's counsel, Dr. Mohammed al-Khateeb told the Yemen Times: "From the very beginning, while going through the interrogations with Adam, I was convinced that he was a liar. He alleged to have committed crimes which he virtually did not. Dr. Khateeb added: "All fourteen of his alleged victims were found to be alive; therefore his confessions were baseless. His lies could be tallied with the fact that none of the alleged 14 victims' parents or guardians turned up."

Showing his disagreement over the stories which were ascribed to Adam, Dr. Khateeb said: "Common sense and logic never accept the circumstances, means and ways in which Adam behaved with the victims such as his establishing relations with his victims and ending them up at the morgue through the alleged killing." The defense counsel of Adam went on to say that according to his client's allegations he used to collect his victims' lingerie and outer garments and dump them in a dustbin somewhere at the morgue door. "It is ridiculous to believe this because any student could feel it or any body's attention could



Ismail al-Dailimi



Dr. Muhammed Al-Khateeb

have been drawn to this act," he said. Giving another evidence on the lies of his client, the lawyer said that Adam was said to have killed Husn at 12:00 hours on the same day of her disappearance but her faculty colleagues and others affirmed that they last saw Husn at 15:00 hours on the same day!! Dr. Khateeb then narrated the stories about Husn by saying: "In the first instance, Husn's father blamed his sons who always opposed her university-level education. The second account maintained that she eloped when forced to marry her cousin whom she detested. The third, a death certificate, confirmed her death eight months before her disappearance. There are other stories; but all these are enough to convince us that the corpse is not that of Husn!!"

The "Yemen Times" was taken aback to learn from Dr. Khateeb's disclosure that Adam, while in dock, slipped a note to him saying he did not kill Husn and that he has no relation with her killing!! "All I could understand from him was that he himself was a scapegoat. It would appear that he is acting on someone's behalf. Why? I do not know," Dr. Khateeb said. The "Yemen Times" was struck dumb with another account concerning Zainab. Dr. Khateeb said her friends confirmed she left the Faculty in a black Mercedes on her own will on the same day she was reported to be missing. There was a row between her and her mother as told by Zainab's mother during her interrogations. Other contradictions could be traced from the different statements Zainab's mother made to local and foreign newspapers and magazines.

However, the lawyer categorically denied that there was any prostitution ring behind this crime. He construed the presence of body parts found in the morgue to the presence of a 'black market' between the hospitals and the University for the sale of these parts. "It has been confirmed to me that Adam actually had relations with hospitals' morgues," the lawyer said.

Mr. Khateeb added: "All the aforesaid evidences point that Adam is innocent provided if any killing has taken place outside the morgue and provided Adam has no relation with it." Until this moment ambiguity cloaks the case. Observers keep gossiping while the Minister of Interior is under strong pressure from influential sides to change his hard-line attitude. The Germans' final report is to be read out in the next session on August 28.

A Public Tender Announcement

Immigration, Passports and Naturalization Authority announces its general tender No. (8) of 2000 for the preparation of fingerprints system contract. International firms, specialized in fingerprints systems intending to bid for the tender come to the Immigration, Passports and Naturalization Authority, Purchases Department, to buy the tender documents in exchange for irrevocable \$ 500 through the companies' representatives or their accredited agents in the Republic of Yemen.

Underbidder firms should:

- 1) Be specialized in the fingerprints system.
- 2) Enclose with the bid a preliminary insurance of 2.5% of the bid value in accordance with the form enclosed with the tender documents or through a payable cheque from an endorsed local bank payable to the Immigration, Passports and Naturalization Authority for 90 days from the day of opening the bids.
- 3) The bids are to be made in accordance with the tender documents, enveloped by a sealing wax and addressed to the Immigration, Passports and Naturalization Authority, Public Administration for Financial Affairs (Purchases and Storing Administration). The deadline for submitting the bids is Sunday September 10, 2000 nine o'clock.
- 4) Envelops will be opened at eleven o'clock on the same day in the presence of representatives or local agents of the companies.
- 5) Local agents specialized in information systems should enclose a procuration from the companies or an endorsed empowerment from the authority concerned in the company homeland.
- 6) Local agents should enclose a copy of valid taxes card with the bids.
- 7) Any bids not meeting all the tender terms and fail to present the documents needed as stated in the specification list, won't be considered.
- 8) The authority is not obliged to accept the lowest bid.

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Media Role in Human Rights Issues



Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi,
Managing Editor
Yemen Times

The question of human rights has become the focal point of the interest of more people. The country that abuses and violates human rights is looked down upon by other countries. Human beings should be treated equally and should enjoy their full rights. There are several committees and centers all over the world that keep monitoring any violations in any country in the world. Some other institutions are concerned with raising awareness towards human rights issues. There is a very close relationship between media and human rights issues since media plays a pivotal role in disclosing any human rights abuses and educate people about their rights. This is why the Human Rights Information and Training Center (Hritc) decided to target journalists in its First Workshop for Training Journalists held during the period 6-9 August. The event was attended more than 50 Yemeni journalists. There were also experts of human rights from some Arab countries. Yemen Times met some of the experts and participants and filed the following interviews.



Dr. Mohammed Ameen Al-Maidani,
Head of Arab
Program at the
Human Rights
International
Institute, France

"There are some international and regional committees working to protect human rights. They keep watching and observing whether or not international treaties of human rights are observed and implemented by countries. For example, on the international level, there is a committee to protect economic, social and cultural rights. Another one is to protect human rights founded by the

International charter concerned with the civil and political rights. There is also the Anti-Discrimination Committee founded by the international anti-discrimination Agreement. There is also the child rights committee, that of the anti-torturing committee and the anti-discrimination against women.

On the regional level there is the American Human Rights Committee located in Washington. Founded in 1959, it was first to encourage human rights. Then it started working to protect human rights after the American treaty for human rights was endorsed. Another one is the African Committee for protecting human rights and nations stipulated in the African treaty for human rights and nations. Finally, there is the Permanent Arab committee for protecting human rights, a technical committee in the Arab League, whose job is to encourage human rights and has nothing to do with their protection.

There was also a European Committee for human rights (1953-1998). However, when protocol No. 11 was included in the human rights and basic freedoms agreement and started to be implemented, the committee was canceled. Instead there was an organization that has emerged from the European agreement for human rights called the European Court for Human Rights. This is in short the topic of my paper. I gave the participants an idea about the human rights organizations."



Dr. Mohammed Ahmad Al-Mikhlaifi,
Advocate

"I presented a paper in which I explained the position of the right of expression among other human rights' articles, especially the political rights. I focused on the international treaty of human rights which was endorsed by Yemen. In the paper, I noted that the freedom of expression is related to the freedom of opinion which was one of the basic

human rights that should not at all be restricted. However, forms of expression may be defined according to some obligations pertaining to the respect of other people's rights and the prohibition of religious or national hatred. Forms of expression can be divided into two divisions. The first is the right of expression through the media which are considered to be the most important means to express opinions. Other forms of expression are through writing books and paintings. There are also other means such as cinema, TV, and radio. The second division or form is the right to meet which is ensured by the international treaties that Yemen has endorsed. In the article No. 15 of the punitive measures this form is represented through the different forms of expression including the right to hold demonstrations, processions and strikes. This form may include the physical or the linguistic way of expressions. There may be some common features between the freedom of media and that of holding meetings such as seminars, workshops, celebrations, conferences, etc.

The course is important for these journalists to make them aware of their rights and be cautious of the illegal things so as to avoid questioning."



Ez Eddin Saeed Al-Asbahi
Hritc Director

"The first course for human rights is the basis for an all-out program of human rights aiming at increasing the awareness of the media people to human rights issues. We are right on our focus on these part of the society, journalists, as they are playing a role model in forming of people's minds. They are responsible for protecting human rights. Therefore, it is important that we have a well-informed and learned media so as to teach people these principles and fundamentals. When the people become aware of their rights, only then can they defend

and struggle for them.

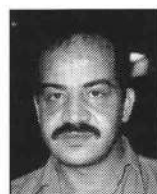
The course was divided into two parts; a theoretical and practical program to discuss human rights and how to deal with them in the media.

We hope that the coming programs and courses will be focused to enhance human rights in the different means of the media including the electronic media. The center is ambitious to organize new workshops and to publish new publications in its program for next year. It also plans to enhance the ties of cooperation between the different means of media, without which there will be a considerable difficulty in making the people understand these fundamentals. Finally, one has to give a token of appreciation to the government of Denmark for its admirable support."



Fathiah Abdulwasa,
Head of Legal
Affairs Department,
Ministry of
Information

"During the previous two days we had the theoretical lessons and basics of human rights. I feel confident to say that we have acquired a lot in the field of human rights. A matter of fact, the topics discussed are of high importance to all of us. We considerably benefited from them. The practical lessons were also of importance to have a real acquaintance and training with human rights issues."



Majdi Helmi,
Journalist and
Trainer, Egypt

"In the first workshop, we discussed the role of the media in observing the elections in general. Media has to develop the awareness of people to the importance of elections before they take place, that is, from the time of enrolling the voters names. It has also to raise their awareness to the need of observing the voters' names. It has also to encourage women to participate in these elections. We discussed the role of mass media in following the registration process and how it can comment on the wrong procedures. After that we discussed the electoral process itself and evaluated the law according to which the electoral process will be held. We also dealt with the conditions the media should adhere to during the electoral process, especially those owned by the government. They should be impartial in giving accounts about the candidates and their parties. The media should also disclose any violations that occur during the electoral process.

The second role is that of the international teams that come to give a lawful assistance and monitor elections to ensure the transparency of elections. A part of these teams' job is also to monitor whether the media is partial or it takes sides.

We noted the relations between the mass media and international monitoring teams and notified that while these teams start working one or two weeks before the elections take place, the role of the media starts far a long time before these teams. After all they are complementary to each other for they have to publish the reports of these teams, otherwise no-one will come to know about these teams' activities until they are published in books. We finalized this by studying how journalists can be impartial during the electoral process. We made the participants came up with an article about the role of the media during the elections that would be held in Yemen next April.

The second workshop was about the ethics of the journalism which concerns all journalists all around the world. These ethics are sometimes used by some people to attack and suppress journalists. The ethics of journalism is a general term that are defined by Press Code of Conduct (PCC) which should be enacted by journalists themselves in accordance with the specialties of each country. The PCC contains journalists' rights, duties and disciplinary punishment. I was surprised when I came to know that there was no PCC in the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate which was the point I depend upon to explain the duty of the journalist to defend and

protect human rights through his abidance by PCC. Some of the rights included in the PCC are the right to feel secure, have free access to information and report them, lead a good life. A part of his duty included in the charter is to respect the fundamentals of religions and static conventions of his society. We noted that these prohibitions should be precisely defined in the PCC. To activate PCC is to define the mechanisms to receive the complaints that those who are affected from the press should follow so that the syndicate investigates the matter with the journalist and apply the disciplinary punishment. This should be the alternative of going to court and seeking the criminal punishment. We finalized this by asking the participants to make a draft of a proposed PCC including the rights as well as the duties and they did."



Abdullah Khaleel,
Human Rights
Expert and Trainer,
Egypt

"I and my colleague Majdi Helmi worked on the practical activities after the theoretical presentation was over. We studied cases and put issues for discussion. The studies that are dealt with by the participants were six hot issues in the field of freedom of opinion and expression.

The first was the journalist ability to use the proper expressions and terms to report about the different events that occur in our life. The second thing was to make up a training guide, meaning to collect all the information about the freedom of expression and opinion. We also got to acquaint the participants with the international media systems common in different countries including the suppressive, liberal and socialist systems. The purpose was to stand the participants on a better stead to say what the legislative media system prevailing in Yemen is and what its features are.

There was also another hot issue observed in the Arab region which was the ownership of media by the governments and its effect on journalists as they become subjected to suppression and troubles.

Another important thing was the transformation to free media due to the impressive revolutions in information through international space channels providing journalists with a free access

to information. Three issues has actually resulted from this transformation process. First, the ability to keep the identity of the press in the Arab region. The second, there was an attitude against this transformation process. It aimed to impede this process under the pretext that this process will lead to a new form of colonization through information. The third issue was the effect of this information on the national security. It was important to discuss these issues very strongly so as to identify our position and say whether we are moving towards the liberalism or suppression systems. The participants were quite successful in solving many controversies in these issues. The only thing I recommend is to hold more and more specialized training courses for journalists and media people."



Helmi Noman
Information
Resource Center
Director, Public
Affairs Office,
American Embassy,
Sanaa

"Internet and Electronic Publishing: Free Flow of Information"

I started the presentation with a live demonstration of how the Internet technology works and then presented a review of the world Internet presence and then the Arab Internet presence in general and in Yemen in particular.

I then raised the question whether traditional media are going extinct because of the Internet. A statistical review was presented and the different indicators were discussed.

Later, I conducted a comparison between Online Journalism and Traditional Journalism and presented the distinguishing characteristics of Online Journalism.

I also discussed the issues of censorship and electronic publishing and how the journalists can protect their rights of free communication by using different technologies.

Later, I demonstrated specialized Internet information resources of great importance to journalists.

Finally, I wrapped up the presentation with a discussion of the various opportunities and challenges associated with Internet electronic publishing and the free flow of information and opened the floor for discussion and for the participants' contribution on these issues.

Public Auction The NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY Tawahi, Aden Governorate

The National Shipping Co. announces the sale of its following marine crafts

(A) Goods' lighters(21) Nos. broken down into the following loading capacities:-

- 1) 6Nos. Flat Topped Lighters, 200T each,
- 2) 4 Nos. Open-topped (Deep) Lighters, 200T each,
- 3) 11 Nos. open-topped deep lighters, 150T each.

Both the lighters of 200 and 150t categories are available in Maalla Wharf Aden Free Port while the Marine Launches are available at Hedjuff Workshop just behind the Hedjuff Power Station.

(B) Three Nos. Marine Launches of 90 HP each (Tuban, Bana and Hassan)

(C) Auction sale will take place on Monday, 28th August, 2000 at 0900 hrs and during the official working hours at Maalla Wharf thereafter at Hedjuff Workshop.

(D) Interested parties should observe the following conditions:-

1) Payment in cash or by a valid cheque the amount of Yr.5,000 for each required craft being initial entry fees to ensure participation, may be refunded if unsuccessful and could be contributing to payment of 30% of the cost reached of the whole deal, which case an official receipt will be given for each case.

2) Successful parties are obliged to pursue payment of 70% of cost reached in one week and after settling the taxes through the Tax Dept at Aden Port or through their representatives who shall be present in the sale after which sold crafts should be withdrawn.

N.B. The payment of YR5000 (The Initial Fees) shall be unrefunded after one week.

**For further information please phone 204890
during office hours.**

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Queen's Junior College which constitutes all educational levels from preschool to grade 12 of Secondary school study, invites candidates to apply for the following vacant positions:-



1. Principal

- **For B. Sc holder:** Teaching experience for minimum of 10 years and had occupied a Principal position for 3 years.
- **For M. Sc holders:** Teaching experience for minimum of 7 years and had occupied a Principal position for 3 years.
- **For PH. D holder:** teaching experience for minimum of 5 years and had occupied a Principal position for 3 years.
 - The applicant should be in a full knowledge about the British and American Programmes of educations.
 - The applicant should be fluent in English.

2. Arabic teacher

- B. A degree and above in Arabic language with teaching experience minimum 5 years.

3. English teacher

- B. A degree and above in English language with teaching experience minimum 5 years.

4) Geography teacher, 5) Music and Sport teachers, 6) History, 7) Chemistry, 8) Biology, 9) Physics, 10) Mathematics, 11) Computer, 12) Nursery and Prep, 13) Accountant, 14) Islamiyat and Quraan, 15) General Registrar.

- B. A. degree and above in the subject field with teaching experience minimum 5 years.
- Applicant should be fluent in English and Arabic and can teach the subject in both languages except for Islamiyat teachers.

5. Secretary

- Fluent in English with a previous Experience in the secretarial work for minimum 3 years.

All applicants to send their CV and a copy of their qualification and experiences before the 15th of August to the following address:

Tel: 416909-451991, Fax: 209544 or 415992

P. O. Box: 11586

Fag Attan - 60 St. Sana'a - Yemen
Email: arwauniversity@y.net.ye

Interview on August 20

"Rules of Engagement" in the UK

By Brian Whitaker,
The Guardian

Rules of Engagement, the Hollywood film about a siege at the American embassy in Yemen, arrived in Britain on August 11.

Despite accusations of racism, its makers are obviously hoping to repeat the huge success it enjoyed in the United States earlier this year. Advertisements for the film were running on British television all week.

I went to see it on the first night and, I'm happy to say, out of 300 seats in the cinema, at least 230 were empty. The film, like all the characters in it, has no redeeming features. It's utterly bad.

The problem is not just the racist portrayal of Arabs. The whole film reeks of American supremacism: Its message seems to be that international rules of behaviour can be ignored where American interests are at stake.

We are shown a couple of hundred demonstrators shouting outside the US embassy in Sana'a. Some wave Yemeni flags. Others wave banners which are difficult to read - though I did make out the word "jihad". Are they Islamists, nationalists, or what? It's impossible to tell and, as far as the film's makers are concerned, it doesn't matter. It's just the typical sort of thing they imagine happens all the time in the Middle East.

We are told that Yemenis have been holding demonstrations outside the US embassy in Sana'a once a week, to protest at "the American presence in the Gulf". Ah, so now we know where Yemen is - "in the Gulf".

Anyway, it's all too much for the American ambassador, and he wants to go home. It doesn't occur to him to ask for a police escort to the airport. Instead, the US Navy diverts an aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean and within minutes three helicopters full of Marines have entered Yemeni airspace without so much as a phone call to ask President Salih if he minds.

This infringement of Yemen's sovereignty is never questioned in the film. It is, apparently, OK to invade another country if people shout at your ambassador.

The Marines park their helicopters near the back door of the embassy (which the demonstrators have conveniently left unmolested) and go inside to rescue the ambassador and his family.

At this point, anyone who visited Yemen will become confused because the scenes were actually filmed in a mud-built village near Ouarzazate, in Morocco. This makes Sana'a look like a rural backwater, and the architecture is completely wrong.

The US "embassy" in the film is an old casbah with rickety wooden doors which are easily forced open by the crowd. If the Americans were so worried about terrorism, one wonders why they didn't choose something more secure.

The "Yemenis" don't look very Yemeni - probably because they're Moroccan Berbers. They wear a variety of clothes from around the Arab world, though the film-makers have managed to obtain a couple of jambiyyas from somewhere.

Inside the embassy, the Marines come under fire, apparently from snipers on neighbouring rooftops. Their commander, Colonel Terry Childers, bundles the ambassador and his family into a helicopter, then risks his life to remove the American flag from its pole on the embassy roof.

The shooting from outside the embassy continues and three Marines are hit. Colonel Childers orders his men to fire at the demonstrators. They kill 83 and wound 100 more.

Amazingly, the film's view is that this massacre was entirely justified, and that Colonel Childers is a hero. We are asked to believe that the Yemeni demonstrators - far from being innocent civilians - were in fact armed to the teeth and shooting wildly at the Marines. There are glimpses of old men, women, even a one-legged child, firing guns.

Back in the US, Childers is put on trial for mass murder by his superiors who have their own personal or political motives for wanting him punished. Most of the film - which at two-and-a-half hours is unusually long - is taken up by the trial. As a courtroom drama, it doesn't work unless you accept the basic assumption of Childers' innocence (and I suspect that British audiences won't).

The picture of Yemen that emerges from the film is of a dirty, dangerous, primitive place. Yemenis, without exception, are deceitful, bloodthirsty fanatics.

Some of the images are gratuitously nasty. There's close-up a shot of two hands clashing with jambiyyas in the street. This enhances the atmosphere of violence, though whether it's a fight or just a traditional dance is unclear.

There's also a hand-painted sign in a grubby alleyway saying "Funduq Taj Sheba". Hopefully, the real (five-star) Taj Sheba will sue for defamation.

Personally, I found this view of Yemen and the Yemenis both stupid and unbelievable. But I have had the good fortune to visit Yemen several times. People who have never been there and know little about the country could easily get the wrong idea.

It is worth mentioning, perhaps, that the film's portrayal of Americans is equally unflattering; they are shown as brutal, bullying, lying, cheats. But in their case this behaviour serves a higher moral purpose: protecting the American way of life.

I would like to think that the film is as wrong about Americans (and especially their leaders) as it is about Yemenis. I would like to think that the story was dreamed up by some second-rate scriptwriter who knows nothing about politics or the way the American military really operate.

But the terrifying fact is that the story was written by a man who once held a senior post in the American government: James Webb, Secretary of the US Navy under President Reagan.



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Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Asking Directions

Mr. M.: Excuse me. I am trying to find my way to the new premises of the British Council. They published a location map of their new premises, but being new to the city I am unable to follow that up.

Native: British Council well I don't remember the exact location. Can I see the road map which, you say, they published?

Mr. M.: Yes, here it is.

Native: (Looks at the map) I know where it is. It's in the Sana'a Trade Center buildings.

Mr. M.: Where exactly is it and how to get there from here?

Native: We're in Hayle Street. From here you have to go to Baghdad street and head towards Algiers street. Are you taking public transport or taxi?

Mr. M.: Today I'm taking buses to mark the exact way so that I can repeat my visits along the same route.

Native: That's good. It's slower, but you'll get to see more of the city riding the bus which are called 'dababs' in local language. Walk to the bus point at the bottom of the lane and take dabab no.3 going to Bab-Al-Yemen. The distinguishing mark of the dabab is that the number is printed on a green plate. Please don't take buses with yellow or orange colored plates. The Bab-Al-Yemen dabab, also called Al-Bab dabab, will take you through the Hayle street to Al-Zubeiry street. When the dabab takes a right turn and then a left turn to enter the Al-Zubeiry street, get down at the intersection. There you'll get two-wheeler taxis. Ask for Sana'a Trade Center which is one of the loveliest buildings in Sana'a. You can't miss it. The British Council functions on the third floor.

Mr. M.: May be I should write all this down. I don't want to get lost. That's, Al-Bab dabab to Baghdad street and two-wheeler taxi to Algiers street. Am I right?

Native: Absolutely. Wish you a pleasant ride.

Mr. M.: Thank you very much for the help.

Native: You're welcome.

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

Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences.

- 1- Ahmad is both beautiful and intelligent.
- 2- The doctor observed that the patient was gradually becoming weak.
- 3- The story of the film was spoiled in the last half.

- 4- My shirt is as good, if not better than yours.
- 5- Had you been to Ibb, I had also gone there.

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1- What is the **latest news** of today?
- 2- The two brothers helped **each other**.
- 3- There are only **a few** toffees left in the box.
- 4- He is a **miser**.
- 5- Some persons are very **cowardly**.

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

- 1- Person whose profession is to keep and examine business accounts.
- 2- Responsible to somebody for something.
- 3- Look at with pleasure or satisfaction.
- 4- Management of public affairs.
- 5- Allow somebody or something to enter.

Answers to last weeks questions:

- 1- Without beginning or end, lasting for ever : **eternal**
- 2- Break off proceedings of a meeting or of the parliament for a time : **adjourn**
- 3- Give a judgment or a decision upon something : **adjudicate**.
- 4- Officer in command of a country's warships : **admiral**

IV. Combine the following pairs of sentences into a simple sentences.

- 1- I saw my book. It was lying on the table.
- 2- He entered the contest. He was hoping to win a prize.
- 3- The boys marched to the ground. They were singing a song.
- 4- "I am leaving the job," he said. He threw the letter on the table.
- 5- Three beggars came to the bus. They asked for money.

Answers to the last week's questions:

- 1- I have **known** Ahmad since we **were** at school together.
- 2- One day last summer, I **was walking** down the street when I **met** an old friend of mine. I **had not seen** him for over eight years, but I **recognized** him at once.
- 3- When I was small, I thought that rain **came** through holes in the sky.
- 4- If I **were** you, I **would have taken** a holiday.
- 5- She told the boy **to sit** down.

V. Words of wisdom:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you. Weep and you weep alone."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Stub it Cut before it Stubs You Out

Tobacco is a spurious, malignant plant planted in cigar and cigarette, pipes, hookah, or chewing or snuff. It ruins health and wastes money. Furthermore, it plays its trick on us and eventually exposes us to fatal diseases.

Tobacco consists of different substances some of which are seriously harmful and poisonous to human health. These include Tar, Nicotine, Carbon monoxide, etc. As a matter of fact, wasting one's money on such harmful things is nothing but lavish extravagance. It is prohibited from

religious and social perspectives, although it is regarded as one of the vital and important resources supporting firmly the economy.

The WHO is taking active part trying to prohibit smoking by urging for a ban on smoking. Ironically, we find a huge hoarding prominently publicizing cigarettes in all public places. Despite the statutory warning that smoking is injurious to health, more and more people take to this harmful habit that causes deadly diseases of heart, lunges, blood, etc, for instance. Giving up smoking is seemingly difficult but easy if you are firm in your decision.

I am not a doctor or a specialist, but I could give up smoking eight years ago. I used to smoke three packet, i.e. sixty cigarettes a day. Then I realized that I am going the wrong way. Thanks to the help of Dr. Mohammed Said Magower, Cardiologist in Abu Dhabi. It is needless to mention that coughing, colic, infection and loss of appetite motivated me strongly to abandon the evil habit. So I call upon everybody not to be a slave to smoking or any kind of Tobacco. You have to stub smoking out before it stubs you out.

Nasser Abdulla Nasser Salleh

Kidnapping and Tourism in Yemen

Incidents of kidnapping or the abduction of the foreign tourists in Yemen seems to be a great monster which threatens the future of tourism in our country. Abduction certainly is synonymous with terrorism.

Nowadays these crimes are increasing more and more. Of course this will destroy the image of our country as well as our society. Many gangs

claim to commit these crimes for the sake of getting some promises from the government to implement some projects, especially in educational and media fields. However, these demands have become all the more complicated. For instance, releasing some prisoners out of penitentiaries or asking the government to do something against the siege situation against the Iraqi population. Above all, these crimes will create a huge number of problems against our soci-

ety, which has been described as the society of faith and wisdom by our prophet Mohammed "Peace be upon him".

I came across an American tourist who said that, as far as he could see, the Yemeni people are friendly. As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Interior has made very strict rules against such crimes. The people of Yemen should be aware of their guests even if they are not Muslims.

Habib Ali

تمزية

(يا أيها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي الى ربك راضية مرضية فادخلي في عبادي وادخلي جنتي) صدق الله العظيم

نتقدم بأحر المواساة والعزاء إلى
الأخ / عبده ربه منصور هادي نائب رئيس الجمهورية
وذلك لوفاة صهره
أحمد الخضر علي
في حادث مروري مؤسف سائلين الله له المغفرة ولدنويه الصبر والسلوان .
الأسيفون :
وليد عبدالعزيز السقاف ،
أحمد ناصر الحماطي ، جمال العواضي
صحيفة يمن تايمز وجميع موظفيها .

CANADIAN OXY

Vacancy

Human Resources Assistant
Yemeni National - Female Preferable

A qualified Human Resources Assistant is required at our main office in Sana'a, Yemen. Working hours will be 8:00-15:00 hrs Saturday to Wednesday and 8:00-12:00 Thursday.

Basic Faction:

Responsible for assisting the Human Resources Supervisor in the National recruiting process by controlling all incoming CVs and applications, updating the applicant tracking data base, preparing offer and rejection letters and assisting with general office duties.

Work Performed:

- Receives, sorts and inputs all incoming CVs and applications from the general public and within the Company.
- Provides administrative support to the Human Resources department in the form of Typing, filing documents, copying, faxing, etc.
- Provides information to Sana'a employees on administration of Company policies and procedures.
- Coordinates orientation for all new employees in the Sana'a office.
- Carries out other similar or related duties such as vacation tracking and administrating the employee service award program, posting HR bulletins and announcements.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of University Degree.
- Minimum of 1 year experience in an administrative role.
- Intermediate knowledge of word processing, spreadsheets, data base applications.
- Good knowledge of English.

If you have these qualifications, please send your CV to the following address not later than August 25, 2000.

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen
Human Resources
P.O. BOX 15137
Fax No: 01-269899
Sana'a Yemen Republic
Attu: Human Resources Supervisor

YOUTH FORUM

What do you like to do when it rains?

Rains are enjoyable and pleasant by Allah's mercy. It is the only thing that can help the earth become a paradise, but without rains it would be a dead planet. So, rains bring happiness and fullness of life, of ease and pleasantness to a dry earth. That is a fantastic thing and a divine gift from Allah.

I love to watch the rains from the window or standing on the door to enjoy its sight to the point where it is dropping. How I wish I could walk in the rains, to feel every drop of rain thrilling my heart with happiness and drenching my clothes. I love to see my feet become cold and shaky because the road is made slippery by the rain. My love to the rain is like my love to my mother who is the dearest being in my life.

When I look to the sky and see the rains dropping from it, I feel like seeing a wonderful sight. But no beautiful sight do I see would be as thrilling as the sight of rains.

When I look to a baby smiling or sleeping, it is a wonderful sight. When my parents fill in me hope for the future to achieve success and wish me good luck, I feel thrilled comparable to the joys of watching the rains. Life is not possible without the rains or without kindness and love because rains are a token of love and blessings. The earth becomes hell without rains. Let us thank Allah, the most merciful and the most compassionate for this precious gift and make the best use of this celestial bliss to enrich life.

Fatima Al-Tawily

The benefits of Reading

One of the negative phenomena in the Yemeni society is inadequacy of knowledge, especially among youths who think reading is futile and trivial. Such youths don't believe that reading is the very basis of our society's development. Development of societies depends on the ability of citizens to get knowledge and culture. There is a wide difference between a literate society and an illiterate society. Therefore, youths of a literate society are required to understand the society's social problems and to consider different points of view and be with or against them. Also it does provide them with necessary information to solve many problems that confront them. Therefore, reading gives them the feeling that they belong to the world of culture. It also expands their mind's horizons. By practicing reading they would be able to change their society for the better. Therefore, reading is still important, in spite of the radio and TV. It is an undeniable fact that books represent the main source of information, recording what man has already achieved. Therefore, a reader will be able to know the subject which serves his interests and he will be able to know the possible answers about any problems.

Also he may stop while reading to ponder the ideas and opinions which would extend the scope of his thinking and reveal it to give his own opinion and get into the depth of it. Therefore, our youths must not think that reading books is a difficult and boring job, and not hope they could be any more modern and civilized watching televisions channels, than reading books.

Yahya Mohsen Yahya Al-Zarqh

Israel and Normalization

First of all, I would like to thank president Saleh who rejected the idea of accepting any Israeli tourists to enter Yemen unless he has an American Visa. This was declared in the last conference which was held in Sana'a. In fact, we all support our president in this step. But unfortunately, every now and then Yemen welcomes new groups of Yemeni Jews who left Yemen many decades ago for Israel. For example, a group came few weeks ago. What I mean to say, my dear reader, is that we should not forget that Israel is our enemy forever. Israelis captured our land, Palestine and colonized it, they killed old men, ladies and kids. They also destroyed the majority of houses. So how can we normalize relations with them?!

Jews and Christians will never have mercy on Moslems unless we go in their path as Holy Qura'an stated. The conflict between us as Moslems and them, as Jews and Christians will go in till the day of judgment. Disgrace and humiliation for those who normalize relations with their enemies!

I call upon Arabs and Moslems all over the world to be brave and have trust in Allah who has promised us victory if we upheld his religion. We will defeat Israel one day if we truly abide by Islam and its rules.

Before I end, I would like also to call upon Arabs to listen to president Saleh's demand of the Arab summit, so that we can tangibly achieve our Arab unity and solidarity.

Abdul Ghani Al-Mansoor

Ms. Judith Labs to YT:

"We are quite close to establishing the German House for Cooperation and Culture"

"Deutsch? Kein Problem!" This is the phrase seen in many advertisements published in Yemen Times, and in other media and press institutions. It has become the trademark of the German Language Institute, which has been active since 1996. In a time Yemen and Germany are enjoying a distinguished and growing relationship. Yemen Times interviewed Ms. Judith Labs, the head of the institute, which has been promoting studying German language for more than 4 years.

Here are some excerpts:

Q: Could you give us a brief background of how the institute was founded?

A: It all began when I arrived to Yemen for the second time in the summer of 1995. In the same year, the German Embassy proposed to teach German language in Sanaa. We then started the German Embassy language courses in March 1996 in cooperation with the British Council. Since then, I continued to work as the head of the German language institute, as I am responsible of teaching, organizing class timetables, and for administrative tasks, and virtually everything. Our staff is actually small, but it is hard working and efficient. There are also a couple of native speakers who can take over when we are in need.

Q: How many studying do you currently have enrolled in your course, how did the number vary since the establishment of the institute?

A: At the moment we have two classes operational of the many classes we had in the past. The reason for that mainly lies in my involvement these days in teaching scholarship students for the German vocational training program. Apart from that, my colleague is on holidays. Another reason might be the relatively unfamiliar but only temporary new address (see advertisement) which we have to use for technical reasons until the final establishment of the German House. However, the case was not like this all the time. We did have times when we had more than 30 students in all of our four classes. In higher levels, when less students would continue learning German, we used to gather them into joint classes to increase in interaction between them. In total, we have already taught lessons to more than 400 students. I believe the peak season was the end of 1998, when we had more than 35 students enrolled in our classes. However, after the British council closed its languages courses - after the Abyan Fiasco - in February 1999, we have been suffering. Since then, the number of students kept on decreasing until it reached a minimum level at present. I believe it is about time we expose the institute more openly and have students encouraged to join German language courses. It is noteworthy to mention that the number of females enrolled in our classes is relatively low. I do urge them to join our classes as I used to tell every hesitant girl that she would not be the only woman in class, as I will always be there.

Q: Without doubt, German language - with more than 90 million native speakers, the most spoken language in Europe - is growing and many people are aware of this. For a beginner who wants to learn German language. Who should he/she contact, and what should he do?

A: Whoever wants to know more about the institute and get in contact with it should contact Ms. Astrid Raabe at the German Embassy as she is the person who would direct interested people to what to do. Learning German language could be the first step towards coming to Germany and beginning an academic program. You would be amazed to know that studying in Germany is much cheaper than studying in most of the western countries, as all the student needs to pay would probably not exceed USD 50 per month for university fees. Hence, all you need for the living may not exceed USD 600-650. However, before applying for a university in Germany, I stress on the importance of studying German language for at least 300-400 hours for basic language knowledge. This will take a year for students starting from scratch. Hence, while students are applying for different fields and in various German universities to know the specific desired field and university, I invite them to study in a language course at our institute to have a solid

Q: Despite the relatively large number of Yemenis who graduated from Germany, we can see little activity in teaching German language. Why?

A: I do partly agree with you, and therefore I am here. To my and the Embassy's regret, there is not one of the renowned Goethe Institutes in Sanaa. But the German language teachers in our institute have been working on getting the Goethe license to issue Goethe language certificates recognized by all German institutions. This will hopefully attract more students from universities and from the private sector in Yemen to study German. This will certainly boost the

cultural cooperation between Yemen and Germany further, and help Yemenis learn more about German language and culture. Many people think that they need to go to Germany to learn German. There is a way to learn German language right from here in Yemen: at our institute!

For those who want to study German language with a University degree they can later on contact the German lecturer at Sanaa University, language faculty, who was sent in October 1998 by the German Academic Exchange Program DAAD.

Q: Roughly, how many are these graduates?

A: The official alumni list published by the DAAD says that there are around 1,200 graduates, but there are many more former scholarship holders in Yemen: about 3,000 Yemenis took part in the vocational training program in Germany.

Two conferences for former scholarship holders were organized in the last nine months: the DAAD alumni met in Sanaa and Aden in November 1999 and representatives of the German section of World university Service came here in May 2000. What we agreed on during these conferences is the need to setup a data file on German Speaking Yemeni Experts. This would include all Yemenis who studied in Germany in the fields of vocational training, engineers, doctors, etc., and got a degree and speak German, regardless of the organization they were registered in before or after German reunification. Hence, whoever feels he or she should be enlisted in this file should contact me as I am the person responsible of updating this file. By building up this data base we will be able to get close to the point in which we can say that we know every Yemeni who got a degree from Germany. I am dreaming of a number like 2,500 people to be enlisted in this file.

Q: Coming back to culture. We heard of a plan to establish a German House. Could you provide us with more information about this?

A: First of all, the name of the future center will be „the German House for Cooperation and Culture“. That means that what you may see here in the future is a cultural center based on a private Yemeni German initiative. We will have a real cultural center with all its meanings, as we will teach German language there and hold cultural events and meetings. We will have a café in which visitors can read German newspapers and periodicals provided by the German Embassy and an Internet service room (brought in from Germany). We will also have a library, which we already started getting books from the Embassy for. We will have a video service, and receive guests from Germany and introduce them to Yemeni life, culture and Islamic values. On the other hand, we will help the business sectors here and in Germany to better understand investment opportunities in both countries. We aim at encouraging tourism by many social and cultural activities, and we wish that the house would help



basis for a good understanding of German language.

Studying German in Yemen will be much more convenient for these students because once they are in Germany, it would be a difficult task for them to apply at a university with English academic programs, as they require TOEFL and basic German language knowledge, whilst most universities teach in German language.

Q: From your perspective, and according to your experience, why do you feel your students are studying German language?

A: Most of the students I taught openly explain that the main reason for studying German language is for the sake of pursuing higher studies in Germany, or as a precondition for a job etc. in Germany. I understand their choice, but they only consider language as a prerequisite for another goal, and hence do not give it the importance it deserves.

This mentality should change, as learning a new language should not be seen as a temporary tool to use for a certain time, it is something for your life, something you would be using over and over again to know more about other countries and culture. This opens your mind to new dimensions and possibilities in work, in studies, and in life.

Language students should think of learning the language as a goal and should take advantage of the language itself. They can seek ways to use it by working in tourism, teaching the language, being translators, etc.

They will act as an exchange tool of culture and languages because you cannot simply improve cultures in studying sciences only: studying literature, language, and other similar fields are necessary for that too.

Q: Coming back to culture. We heard of a plan to establish a German House. Could you provide us with more information about this?

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in getting businessmen and (of course) businesswomen to come and invest in Yemen.

We have reached a very advanced stage in preparing the house. We have the by-laws ready and there is already a site - the building will need a little bit of renovation, but I believe it has so many advantages, and I don't think there could be a better choice for such a house, therefore we agreed with sponsors.

All that we, the members, are waiting for right now is the registration of the house as an institution by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. I do hope and believe that the Minister would approve the registration soon, so that we can start working right away, at least within the two coming months. In other words, I believe that we are quite close to establishing the German House for Cooperation and Culture. Germany will be celebrating its 10th unification anniversary, and how wonderful would it be if we had the German house open and running on this occasion. We need to hurry up!

Q: Have you ever faced any problems during your stay in Yemen, either for the institute or for the proposed German house?

A: As first the institute, we faced no problems at all. There is nothing that keeps us from working on our normal German classes. For the German house, we got support from the presidential office. However, we won't be 100% sure unless we get the registration of the house complete, and it all lies in the hands of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Overall, I can confidently say that we face no problems or obstacles.

Q: Any final comments you have?

A: I have two points to make. The first: I stress on the difference the German house would make in strengthening the relationship between Yemen and Germany, not only in the cultural aspect, but in many other aspects as well. We will aim at attracting a lot of Germans as tourists and businessmen, which we believe would be done smoothly by the German house.

To my satisfaction I can tell you that there is an overwhelming interest not only by the German Yemeni Friendship Association, but also by other German NGOs and even official institutions like the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). I received many encouraging messages from them. I do expect funds to come from Germany for the project, hence I believe that the house will stand strong on its feet and contribute generously to the Yemeni-German relationship.

The second point and final remark: As the head of the German Language Institute, I would also like to stress on the importance of studying German language not only for the sake of having it as a tool rather than an aim. In my eyes a language should be learnt for its own sake. One should study a language to strengthen linguistic skills, to learn how to express oneself in a better way. When you learn a new language, you understand your own language better, and you master your expression abilities.

For the beginners, and ones who would like to start studying it, I would like to say that German language is not an easy language, it is quite a difficult one. Reading and writing in German language are easy. But German has a lot of grammar. Don't forget, Arabic also has a sophisticated grammar. However, when English starts to become difficult, German starts to become easy.

I do not want anyone to be afraid of learning German language. We at the institute have a lot of fun during our lessons as we are not talking about crammed classes with 20 students or so, it is only 5 to 10 students in one class, hence giving the chance to interact with each other and have fun.

Dear Reader,

Please answer the below question and send the coupon to Yemen Times or to the German Embassy as soon as possible, as it is important for us to know your opinion.

DO YOU THINK YEMEN TIMES SHOULD PUBLISH A GERMAN PAGE?

YES ☐ **NO** ☐

WIN A FREE SEAT!

Please answer the following questions (answers available in the interview on the left,) cut the coupon and send it to the German Embassy P.O. Box 41 - Sanaa, and nominate yourself to win a free seat at the German Embassy Language Institute.

Q1) What amount (in US Dollars) per month will a student need for living in Germany?

Q2) What will the official name of the German House be?

Q3) Who is the person one needs to contact to get information about the German Embassy Language Institute?



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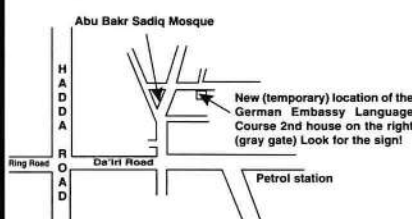
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For more information: call the German Embassy (413174, 413177, 413178) and ask for Ms. Astrid Raabe.



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Situation Vacant

- Required: female secretary, fluent in English, computer skill. Al-Haza Trading Est. tel: 241115, 5877770 (Taiz).
- Computer engineer wanted. Good knowledge in hardware. Galaxy for computer services, tel: 267553.
- ALTI is in need for a native English language teacher to teach English language. CV to fax: 207192.
- Tuition teacher available for maths and Science up to 'A' level. 15 years experience in CBS syllabus. Mobile: 7902887.
- Wanted: Experienced Marketing Executives, male of female should be fluent in Arabic & English and have good knowledge of the local market. Fax CV to: 01-621797.
- Female Receptionist wanted should be fluent in Arabic & English and have working knowledge of Computers. Fax CV to: 01-621797.
- Marketing Manager wanted, speaking and writing English, computer literate. Contact: 275317.
- Marketing Manager wanted for Zubairi Travels with good experience. Contact: 275317.
- A Graphic Designer is required to work at advertising agency. CVs to be sent to fax no 02-258872.
- Mustafa Agency for Adv. and General Service looks for a General Relation employer with 4 years experience. Tel: 612931, 60 south road, Sana'a.
- A company situated in Hadda seeks a good bi-lingual secretary (Arabic/English). Send CV to: Fax: 412110.
- American Language and Training Institute is requiring a native English teacher. Interested to send the CV to 207192.
- Required female secretary. Fluent in English and Arabic, computer skill, experience is essential. Ali Muthar, Tel: 412524, Fax: 412525.
- Al-Falah library for printing & translating by computers. 60 South

road needs a person experienced in typing on computer. Sanaa, 60 south road in front of Al-Qadesiya Fair. Tel: 620044.

- Corner of Paris for French accessories and perfumes needs worker experienced for 2 years. Tel: 501 459.
- Handicraft worker who could work on plaster. Contact: Sherhan Shop, tel: 281433.
- A reputed university is in need of teachers in various discipline (full time or part time) for its junior college- send your resume to the director PO Box 11566 - Sanaa - Yemen. For international applicants residence, work permit, and accommodation will be given.
- Needed Marketing Executive for a well reputed industry. Full time/part time. Contact: Victor: Fax: 268276.
- An experienced computer layout designer and Arabic English typist. Full time job. Contact: Victor: Fax: 268276.

Job Seekers

- Mr. Adel Al-Shoo, B. A. from Sana'a university, years experience in English teaching, know well in computers, wants to work with tourism company. Tel: 5823695.
- Ali Ahmad Ragueh, university student, third level in English language department, have experience in Education, wants to work on afternoon. Tel: 618584.
- Professional Piano teacher invites students (children from 6 to 1 years of age and adult women) for private tuition. Contact Larysa at 413744.
- Mechanical Eng. B. Sc degree, professional in AutoCAD 14-3D, 2D. Tel: 242484.
- Mustafa Moha'd Obeid, Degree of Maths, Diploma of secretary, English courses. Tel: 796088, 235263.
- Mansour Mughalis. License of English, good skill in translation, has a desire to work in a travel agency. Tel: 04-241062, POB: 5404, Taiz

Translator, 7 year experience, 5 years experience in secretarial and public relations. Tel: 280768, fax: 209654, email: yem_masri@yahoo.com.

Indian national with over 30 years experience in Travel Industry seeks senior position in Sana'a/Aden. Presently on visitor visa. c/o POB 18223 or tel: 248209 (2pm to 4 pm).

Ali Ahmad Abdullah, University student-third level in English language department, wants to work on afternoon. Tel: 618584.

Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed. Secondary school, English and Arabic language, computer experience with internet. Tel: 401787, 418545

Bander Abdu Al-Wahab Al-Doais. Bachelor in communication with 5 year experience, courses in computer. Tel: 418674.

Mustafa Mohamed Obeid. Degree of Maths from Sana'a university, English courses at American institute, courses in computer and secretary. Tel: 235263, 7960881, POB 3171, Sanaa.

Anisa Ismail Ad-Dali, teacher of geographical subjects. Tel: 271770, P.O. Box: 69.

Mansour Mughlish, Bachelor of Arts, good English language, looks for job in a travel agency. Tel: 04-241062, Fax: 04-241064, POB: 5404, Taiz.

Abdullah Ahmad Mahyoub, wants to work as driver. Tel: 231369.

Akram Murshid Saleh Alkumaim, General Secretary, Diploma of English, Diploma of computer. Tel: 04-610360.

Ali Ahmad Ragueh - Third level student - education college, experience in education. Tel: 618584.

Hatem Hasan Seif, Bachelor for accounting-Sana'a university. Tel: 282963 (ext 107).

Mohamed Al-Sinwi, can deal with computer, have good level in English. Tel: 204864, 205803.

Computer professional with hardware and software knowledge, good experience in doing programming and teaching needs part time

job or full time. Contact mobile 7902887.

Rhidian Taha Ahmad Al-Athwari, Bachelor of English, 6 years experience in mail sewing. Tel: 04-7945487.

Ahmad Naji, English license (Cairo), ticketing (Basic, Intermediate), computer literate. Looking for work at a travel agency. Tel: 615248, PO Box: 5387.

Bachelor of Microbiology, 1 year and half experience in medical laboratories, course in computer, taught english and IGCSE in biology efficiently, speaks and write English perfectly, many thanks and good conduct certificates. Tel: 236074, 272827, PO Box: 3732.

Hakima Maroun. B.A English/french, computer skills, 10 years experience. Tel: 216687, P.O. Box: 14952, Sana'a.

Ali Mohammed is looking for job as a driver. Speaks Arabic and English. Tel: 248976.

Mrs. Beate Romeike (germany) can work as a shipbroker (liner agent) with experience in export and import affairs, learn 3 languages English, French beside German. For CV contact Dr. Al-Rawi tel: 253990 or PO Box 20614.

Zuhair. A ver good car driver, good English, computer literate. Pager: 5806456.

Hani Mohammed, 10 years experience with Administration, Secretary and Computer field. Speaks and writes English fluently, good experience with network filed. Worked s warehouse keeper and material supplies for he petroleum service in the Gulf. Call pager 5882578/27.

Workneh Dinku (male), Ethiopian with Diploma & certificates in teaching English & Maths, driving license. Tel. Fax: 206269, Box 12524, Sanaa.

Ahmad Nagi. Licence of English, Cairo. Computer course and basic ticketing. Looks for work at a travel agency. Tel: 615248, P. O. Box 5387.

Redwan Taha Al-Athwari. Bachelor of English, six years experience in male sewing. Tel: 04-7945483, Taiz.

Heavy Duty driver with log experience. Speaks English and Arabic. 671012.

Al-Fadl Alriashi, Bachelor of Law, speaks English & Arabic. Typing English & Arabic on computer. Three years experience in medicine. 24161.

Iskander, Yemen. BSc/MSc (Eng) London. Wide works experience. Fluent in English/Arabic. P. O. Box 4600 Crater, Aden. Tel: 02-251953.

A very good Yemen car driver, speaking fluent English. Salary \$100 a month. Tel: 417285.

Well experience heavy driver from India. Contact: Juginder Sing tel: 241000, 241811.

Hani Mohammed, 10 years experience with Administration & Secretary & Computers field. Speaking & writing English fluently. Good experience with network field. Worked as warehouse keeper and material supplies for a petroleum services company in the Gulf. Pager: 5882578/27.

M. D Prasanna Raju, BA, post graduation diploma in computer application. P.O. Box: 318, Sana'a.

Male, Diploma of World English Institute (USA), Experience in teaching English language and Math. Driving license. Workneh Dinku, PO Box: 12524, Sana'a.

Jameel Ali Ahmed. Secondary school graduated. His skills in electrical works. Tel: 266521.

Vehicles

- Hyundai Accent LS. 1998 model. 20,000km, AC, Power Steering, RADIO, Metallic Screen. Price: \$6,000. Tel: 416004, 7909709.
- Peogout 505, model 1994, price \$3000, color: blue. Yahya Al-Azab, tel: 241807, pager 5857210.
- Wanted: Crisida car, model 84, should be in good condition and price. Rabea Abdulrahman tel: 417884, 416809.
- For sale: 1989 white Mercedes Benz 260SE, gray interior, electric mirrors, airbag, ABS, Stereo, climate control, full service agency history. Wa'el Abdullah Al-Saberi tel: 241561.
- For sale: Suzuki Pick up model 81, very good condition for YR200,2000 (negotiable). Jamal tel: 04-202682 (after 6:00 pm).
- For sale: Daewoo car, model 85, duty free, price: YR85,000. Pager: 5806454.
- For sale: Peugeot 405GR, 1994, white color. Looks like new, economic fuel consumption. Asking price: \$5900. Tel: 212318.
- Wanted: A car in good situation wanted, not more than YR200,000. Ali Mohammed Haza'a, tel: 271752, PO Box: 5088, Sana'a.
- For sale: Daewoo car model 1985, duty free, price YR85,000. Pager: 5806456.
- For sale: Landcruiser 87 in a good condition + bus (13-15 person). Good price in case rent for a long time. Khalid Al-Sabri tel: 260529.
- Chevrolet Blazer 4-wheel drive, 1990 model, 4.3L engine, blue plates, 43000 miles only, good condition, \$7500. Andrew Musgrave: Tel: 414345, British School 203950
- For sale: Honda CIVIC LX (1993). White, very good condition, one owner, regularly maintained. US\$6,000, or BO. Tel: 413741.
- Peugeot 505 GTI model 1987. Very good condition. Price: YR800,000.
- Contact: 241395, 263476 between 9:30 - 14:30 (Saturday through Wednesday).
- Mercedes 280 SEL 1987. fully automatic, economic fuel consumption. Black color. Like new. Price: \$8500. Tel: 671597, 790652 (daily 11am - 10pm).
- Needed: Mercedes 230/model 92 and above fully automatic/contact 260293 or 415258.
- Mercedes 280SEL, 1984. Black color, good condition, air condition, automatic, sunroof, electronic alarm. Price: \$8500. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (daily 11am - 10 pm).
- Skoda 1994 model white color. Price YR550,000. Tel: 285436, Husain.
- TOYOTA RAV 4 Model:1997 Doors: 5 Color:lue Km: 40000 Diple. plates - Excellent condition \$ 11,000. Tel:- 412687

Real Estate

lease 3 rooms in Taiz. Dr. A. Al-Kirshi, tel: 275452, email: alkirshi-abdul@y.net.ye

For rent: Ground floor apartment, fully furnished, w/tel., at Sheraton Medina Sakania. Tel: 621461/2, pager: 5803179.

For lease: villa of two story with courtyard, joint and separate entrances, furnished/unfurnished. Location: Hadda st, next to France Embassy, Sanaa. Contact Mr. Saleem, tel: 240310, 240479

Wanted: a house to hire in Hadda area, 3 rooms, toilet, kitchen, not more than \$200/month. Tel: 414651.

For sale: Ground floor apartment furnished/unfurnished, at Sheraton Medina Sakania. Tel: 621461-2, pager: 5803179.

Shibam furnished flats in Khormaksar, Aden. Each flat has two air-conditioned bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, two toilets and car park. Tel: 235341, 230560, 232103, Khormaksar, Aden.

Fro rent: new exclusively furnished 2 story Villa. 5 minutes from Hadda. Unique open space design. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (11 am - 10 pm)

Wanted a house for lease 3-room with toilet and kitchen, located in Baghdad St. or Hadda St. not more than YR10,000. Contact: Saleh Al-Shoo pager: 5823695.

For rent: brand new beautiful furnished 2-story villa near Hadda. State-of-the-art comfort features. Unique open space design, \$1900/m. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (daily 11am - 10 pm).

For sale: Building 8 floors each floor 4 apartment in Hadda zone. Price YR200,000,000. Tel: 416645 Hameed Al-Hajri.

For sale: Land in 24 st behind sheraton Hotel tel: 30114 Abdullah.

Wanted a rent building contains at least 25 rooms, ground, tel line to be used as school. Known location. M. Al-Hadda tel: 223594, 271643.

Wanted: 2-room house with toilet and kitchen. Contact: 203203.

A land for sale in Al-Sineeniyah area, Sana'a. Contact: Anisa Moh'd Ali, tel: 218888.

Beautiful Old House in the heart of the Old City of Sana'a. Close to everything by foot. With garage and small yard. Modern conveniences Call 320469/340565

Ahmed Muraisi could help you lease/rent real estate. Hadda and

Diplomatic areas. Furnished and unfurnished flats and villas. Tel. 7902784, 416084 - Sanaa

Program for sale. Nasr Abdulhabib tel: 400388.

We are interested to buy aluminum scrap in bulk. Please contact Sabena International Trading, Sana'a. Tel: 206874, Fax: 209230.

Position to grant agency for Lubes, Cooking Oil, Tires, Food Stuff Exceptionally Galaxy. Aden, Abdullah Tel: 02-232917.

(Business) Give advise in investment in Yemen Address:- Abdulquai Razazz P.O. BOX:- 15209

Al-Sailami for Trading. Abdulkarim K. Al-Sailami. ROY. Looking for old stocks from USA, Canada and European countries. Fax: 00-967-1-270657. Email: AALSAILAMI@y.net.ye

Computer

- Required: good condition with suitable value. Mohammed Saleh Al-Abdali, tel: 621285.
- Wanted: Up-to-date computer set and Dell printer. Price: \$1500. Dena A. Mokbel, tel: 04-222823.
- Word Processor, WP-75, Brother, in a good condition for YR20,000. Ahmad Al-Yafe' ai fax: 408578, lbb.
- For sale: Computer HDD 2.1GB, CD-ROM 32x, fax/modem installed. HP printer 870C color. HP Scanner 5P. Total price: \$1500. Tel: 04-215667.
- Toshiba Laptop computer, model T-1500, HD 1/2 Gbyte. \$200 only. Mohamed Ahmed Yousuf, tel: 02-240723, Aden.

STAMPS AND COINS

- For sale: Phone cards, coins, banknotes and stamps. Mr. Essam tel 9708802
- 3 stamps of former USSR in 1966, 76, 78, and silver coin, 1984, British stamp for Aden Harbor, and silver coins Italiana, 197500. Mohammed Al-Hossam, tel: 254553, P. O. Box: 5020.

Lost Items

- Indian passport No: H852550 issued in Muscat favoring John Javendran David. Finder will be rewarded with YR10,000. Tel: 244444, 7905502.

Business

- Multi-lingual Vocal Search

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- سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٨٦، وادي سواد، اللون موديل ٩٧ البيع نيل غانم ت: ٧٩٢٠٢٩٩، ٢٠٤٤٠١

عملات وطوابع

- البيع مجموعة من الطوابع والعملات متنوعة الاصدارات ت: ٢٤٠٢٥٦

اعمال تجارية

- البيع عده ١٠٠ كرتون من صابون الملابس وذن ٢ كيلو للعيون ت: ٢٤٤٢٢٠
- البيع عماره مكونه من اربعه ادوار تصلح كمكعب تجاري ناصر صالح المنصوري ت: ٥٨٧٠٠٥٥
- التاجير عمارة على الشارع الرئيسي، للعلال، مكونة من ١٨ غرفة مع محلات تجارية تصار أحمد صالح ت: ٢٤٠٥٥٩
- البيع أرضية بمساحة ٦٤ متر مربع تصلح لبناء مستشفى أو محل تجاري ناصر أحمد ت: ٢٤٠٠٥٥٩
- تفعل أرض مسورة في منطقة دار سعد طريق عدن-تعز بمساحة ٥٧٢٥ متر ت: ٢٤٥٥٥٩
- شام للشقق المفروشة فرة بسعر مناسبة في خورمكسر-عدن. كل شقة با غرفتين نوم مكيفه، غرفة جلوس، مطبخ، حمام، مطبخ إخصائين وموقف سيارات ت: ٢٢٢٤١٠٢، ٢٢٠٥٦٠، ٢٢٥٢٤١
- خورمكسر-عدن.
- فيلا مفروشة في الحصة جوار مبنى التلفزيون (صنعاء) مكونة من ٢ غرفتي نوم، صالة طعام، صالة جلوس، ديوان، مطبخ متكامل وإخصائين مع الحوش. عبيد عمر ت: ٢٥٥٤٢٧ (عدن)

وظائف شاعرة

- كوابير جنيو بحاجة الى عدد من الموظفين من ذوي الخبرة في عمل الكوابير. ت: ٢٠١٣٢٢ - التواهي
- مطوب موظف لديه خبرة في مجال الدعاية والإعلان لتقل عن ٢ سنوات ف: ٢٥٨٨٧٢
- مطلب مصمم اعلانات لديه خبرة لتقل عن ٣ سنوات ف: ٢٥٨٨٧٢

باحثون عن وظيفة

- مصري أحمد عرض خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر. ت: ٢٤٥٠٢

وكالة تريم للسفريات والسياحة

المركز الرئيسي: عدن - ص. ب. ٧٠٣٨٠
ت: ٢٥٥٥٣٧، ٢٥٣٦٣٢
شارع أبان، محل رقم ٣٤-٣١

صالون تريم للحلاقة

أفخم الصالونات في عدن حيث الجمال والذوق الرفيع

المعلا: ت: ٢٥٦٣٦٣

Home/Office Equipment

- Required: Sony TV 14" with good price. Ali Ali Sharbah, Tel: 416987.
- For sale: Motorola mobile A130 with number. Price YR60,000. Mr. Essam tel 9708802
- Panasonic Fax UF-250. Good condition. Saleem Al-Amari, tel: 229357/1/2
- For sale: fridge in good condition. Nebih Shoelan, pager: 5856124.
- 18", good condition TV. Good price. Mohammed Essogaia tel: 7909841.
- For sale: a new bike quarter or 20 gray color. Mohammad Al-Hakimi, pager: 5827584
- For sale: Fridge on good condition. Nebih Shoelan. Pager 5856124, Mobile 7906301.
- For sale: Mobile Motorola A130

Winner of last week is Nebih Shoelan
He won a course in Azal Ins.

الفائز بمسابقة الاسبوع الماضي هو نبيه شعلان
وقد فاز بدورة دراسية من معهد أزال

Winner of last week is Saleem Al-Amari
He won a course in Al-Tali'a Ins.

الفائز بمسابقة الاسبوع الماضي هو سليم العماري
وقد فاز بدورة دراسية من معهد الطليعة

Winner of last week is Fahd Abduh Saeed Thabet
He won a Mulinex product

الفائز بمسابقة الاسبوع الماضي هو فهد عبده سعيد ثابت
وقد فاز بجائزة من مولينكس

الرحاب للعطورات
AL-REHAB

صنعاء: شارع السلام تليفون: ٢٦٦٨ - فاكس: ٢٨١٠٠٩ - ص.ب: ٢١٢١٣
الحديدة: المطرق - تليفون: ٢٤٧٢٢٤ - فاكس: ٢٤٥٦٧٤ - ص.ب: ١٣

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مؤسسة شوقي التجارية

صنعاء - ص.ب: ١٧٤ - ت: ٢٧٣١٧٣ - فاكس: ٢٧٠٥٩٨ - بريد الكتروني: Halim@y.net.ye

كمبيوتر

■ مطلوب شراء كمبيوتر ماكنتوش بحالة جيدة وبحود ٥٠٠ دولار. مهدي الغرابي. ب. ٥٨٧٢٢٢
■ بيع برنامج الباحث الصوتي متعدد اللغات نصر عبدالجبار. ٤٠٠٢٨٨
■ مطلوب شراء كمبيوتر Pentium II نظيف بسعر ٢٠٠ دولار. اشرف محمد عبدالله حاج الشرفي. ب. ٥٨٠٤٤٩
■ جهاز صف الكتروني Processor WP-75
■ Word بحالة جيدة وبسعر ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال. احمد اليافعي. فاكس: ٤٠٨٥٧٨. ب.

اعلانات تميز

مدارس اهلية

تعلن مدرسة تميز الأهلية أنه فتحت مركزها السنوي في المجالات التالية قرآن كريم، محاسبة، كرافت، تدبير منزلي، خطاطة، تنزير - تميز - سوق الألبسة. ٢٢٢٣٢١

تعلن مدرسة بدر الأهلية تميز عن فتح مركزها الصيفي في جميع المواد الدراسية والأنشطة المختلفة. تميز - حي صبيحة، الطخ الدائري. ٢٢٢٣٢٧

مفتوحات

يعلم عبدالرحمن محمد علي الشريعي عن فقدان استمارة الثانوية معده مطبوعتين رقم ٩٢/٩٢ فمن عثر عليها عليه ايصاله الى إدارة المعاهد او الاتصال برقم ٢٢٤٨٠.

اصدارات

صدر مؤخرا النسخة الجديدة من أسد الغابة في معرفة الصحابة، للعلامة بن الأثير في خمسة أجزاء، لدى المكتبة المصرية، شارع التحرير الأسفل.

ادوات منزلية

■ مطلوب شراء مصاراة ميكانيكي مستعملة بسعر مناسب. جند سالم. ت. ٢٢٠٠١٠ (تتمت)
■ للبيع مسجلة صغيرة نوع سوني بحالة جيدة. تستخدم معاد القرصني. ت. ٢٢٢٢٢١
■ للبيع عظم سفرة طعام نوع فرنسي جديدة وبسعر مناسب. هده سعيد ثابت. ت. ٢٢٠٨٦١
■ مطلوب رايدو رقمي نوع سوني بحالة جيدة وبسعر مناسب. معاد القرصني. ت. ٢٢٢٢٢١
■ مطلوب غرقة نوم نظيفة رقم ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال. عبدالله العليلي. ت. ٢٢٢٧٥٢
■ مطلوب ثلثين سيار مع الخبطسعر ٢٥٠٠٠ ريال. ت. ٢٢٢٥٢١
■ مطلوب كمبيوتر أي نوع مستخدم وبهالة جيدة القرصني. ت. ٢٢٢٢٢١
■ مطلوب كمبيوتر بمواصفات عالية مع طابعة منظم وبسعر لايزيد عن ١.٥٠٠ دولار. ت. ٢٢٢٨٢٢

عقارات

■ منزل شعبي للبيع مكون من دور واحد. ٨ غرف، حمامين و مطبخ + حوش مساحة ١٥ لينة في تميز شمال كلية الشريعة بسعر ٨٠.٠٠٠٠٠ ريال. مطهر عبدالحفي. ٤٤١٧٦١

كمبيوتر

■ مطلوب جهاز كمبيوتر مستخدم بحالة جيدة معاد القرصني. ت. ٢٢٢٢٢١
■ مطلوب كمبيوتر بمواصفات عالية مع طابعة منظم وبسعر لايزيد عن ١.٥٠٠ دولار. ت. ٢٢٢٨٢٢

طوايع وعملات

■ للبيع: طوايع يمنية، خليجية، مصرية، وسورية يعود تاريخها الى حوالي ٢٠ عاما. طاج صبري. ص.ب. ٢٢٠٠١ (تتمت)
■ بوست كارت بريدي ٢٠ ألف نسخة من واحد، مصرية من قبل السويدي دان وستن. ت. ٢٢٠٧٢٠ (المعهد السويدي)

سيارات

■ مطلوب سيارة بيك أب موديل ٨٢ و ٨٤ بحالة جيدة. ٢٥٠٠٠ ريال. ياسر علي الجليل. ت. ٢٢٥٨٠١
■ مطلوب سيارة كريسيدا موديل ٨٢-٨٣ بسعر ٢٨٠٠٠ ريال. نبيل احمد الراشدي. ت. ٢٢٣١١٤

يمن

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١٤ أغسطس ٢٠٠٠

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يعلم عن تخفيض أسعار الدورات كالتالي

دورة الانترنت: ٣.٣٠٠ ريال فقط

دورات اللغة الانجليزية الممهدي ٥.٠٠٠ ريال فقط. المعادلة باستخدام مناهج Spectrum الأمريكية. دورات الانجليزية العليا، منهج ثالث ثانوي انجليزي كاملا. دورات الكمبيوتر DOS، Windows ٢٠٠٠ ريال. مطبعة عربي/الانجليزية ١٠.٥٠٠ ريال. خصم خاص لدبلومات الكمبيوتر. التسجيل مستمر يوميا

ش. الدائري - جولة الجامعة الجديدة، مقابل القصرصان ت. ٢١٥١٤٠

مطلوب

معهد آزال لعلوم الكمبيوتر والانترنت واللغات

كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية المجانية المبوبة (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

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القسم الأدبي

5- وائل حمود طاهر ضيف الله

القسم الأدبي

6- حمزة توفيق جميل أبو بدسة

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وكان المتفوقون من طلبتها هم:

1- محمد ميخوت علي جابر

2- براء حكمت أحمد الحريري

3- وائل صالح عبدالله الشاعر

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