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Monday, 18th of September, 2000 - VOL. X • Issue No. 38 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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Musa'ab bin Omair primary school in Sana'a was closed down last Saturday by sheikh Naji al-Hardi forcing 500 students to stay out in the street. He claimed the ownership of the land on which the school was built. School staff and students have staged a demonstration using buses in a procession to the Education Ministry, protesting such an aggressive act, demanding the ministry to take action. They also headed for the parliament to submit a protest note. Teacher Mohammed al-Ghazali, school headmaster, told YT that he could not feel any positive reaction from the authorities concerned to solve the problem which had compelled him to stage the demonstration. He attributed causes of the sheikh's act to being a way of pressing authorities to compensate him for his alleged ownership of the land. It is expected that the problem will escalate due to the sheikh's insistence on closing the school.



Slogan reads: "Musa'ab Bin Umair School Children Banned from Education" - PHOTO BY JALAL AL-SHARAABI

### Students demand performance of CMS or Exemption

Hundreds of students staged demonstrations in Hodeidah and Taiz last week demanding either be accepted to perform the Compulsory Military Service or be exempted. More than thousand students in Taiz demonstrated in the streets last Wednesday after their attempts to register for the military service were rejected. Meanwhile about 3000 of secondary school graduates staged a demonstration in Hodeidah holding banners saying: "Either Military Service or Exemption." Demonstrators handed over a letter to Compulsory Military Service Office demanding an end to favoritism dominating practices of the office, cancellation of illegal fees.

Continued on page 2



### Yemeni-Cuban Relations, Further Boosting

President Ali Abdullah Saleh was back home Saturday, winding up a tour took him to Britain, UN 3rd Millennium Summit and Cuba. While in Cuba the Yemeni delegation, led by the president, conducted extensive talks with the Cuban leadership covering various aspects of cooperation in the fields of trade, economy and technical areas.

The two countries agreed on consolidating joint investments between the private sectors in the two countries. They have also agreed upon increasing technical cooperation in fields of education, health, tourism and fishery.

The visit has also been an occasion for the two countries to discuss several international issues and results of the UN third Millennium Summit.

### Women to Sue Governor of Maharah

Local sources in Al-Maharah governorate said that Women Union of the governorate was still determined to prosecute Dr. Hassan Magboul Al-Ahdal, the governor, for publishing a book entitled "Al-Maharah Governorate; Facts and Figures," which was said to be offensive towards women of the city. More than

300 women marched through the city in protest of the book. Meanwhile, Sheikhs of the city gathered and called for the governor's appearance in court. On the other hand, the YSP considered the book as being an insult to women, while the Islah party called in a statement for resorting to reason.

The first addition of the book was published last June containing historical details about Al-Maharah, its inhabitants and other geographical, economic and social information. The book also contains some of the historic turning points in the city.

Continued on page 2



Yemen Times would like to apologize to its readers for the error that occurred in the lead story on the first page of last week's issue as it was caused by a last minute technical mishandling.

### 130 Persons Reported Missing in Kood Qro in Aden

Tensions in Kood Qro, Buraikah, Aden are still dominating after military confrontations that had taken place last week in which different weapons were used between residents of the area and security forces. Confrontations erupted after people from this tribe, Kood Qro, prevented a contractor from digging stones from a mountain which the tribe claims ownership of it. Local statistics show that more than 200 families were forced to leave their homes and that 130 persons were reported missing, according to a memorandum addressed to the President and Parliament Speaker by sheikh Hussain Awad Qro. In his letter, he appealed to the President and Speaker to put an end to that aggressive campaign launched by Central Security Forces and the Police against the residents. He added "We, along with our families, have been assaulted and are now homeless and scattered in different places. Along with condemnations, tensions are still mounting and further confrontations are expected to take place.

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## The Second Assembly of Arab Consumer Union

Yasser M. Ahmad  
Yemen Times

Inaugurated Saturday 16.9.2000, the Second Gathering of Arab Consumer Union is to continue for the period 16-19.9.2000 in Sana'a. Scientific symposium on trade cheating and its effects on society, investment and national economy is also to be held during this gathering.

Speeches in the opening ceremony were delivered by Dr. Abdulkarim al-Iryani, Prime Minister, who said "This forum is of prime importance as it develops the awareness of consumers to many trade hazards." He highlighted the role of the Yemeni Society for Protecting the Consumer as a civil society institution which enjoys the support of the government within the democratic atmosphere in the country. "Yemen is trying to develop laws that facilitate Yemen's joining the World Trade Organization and other organizations concerned with consumers' rights," adding that it is vital to improve local industries standards in conformity to international standards and specifications.

Speech of the Arab Consumer Union was delivered by Dr. Mohammed Obaidat, union chairman, who said "This assembly is a positive signal of the development of the Arab Consumer Union. It also shows activation of the union activities. The union objective is to create awareness among the Arab consumers which will be reflected in terms of improving and developing the specifications and standards of the Arab products. By this we will ensure food, medicine and health safety for Arab consumers and protect them from price increases,



monopoly and from negative consequences of negative marketing of products that are bad."

He also indicated that in the second meeting, there would be some seminars on trade cheating and counterfeiting and their negative impact on consumers, investment, economy, etc. asserting the participants' sense of responsibility of the regional and international changes that are taking place and the obstacles that are coming as a result.

Mr. Abdulrahman al-Akwa'a, Information Minister, made the speech of the Yemeni Society for Protecting the Consumer, asserting that holding the meeting in Sana'a constituted a strong push for the Yemeni society and is a sure signal of the developed awareness among the participating countries of the dangers that the Arab consumer is prone to. He said that the Arab consumer had become the objective of the exporting companies whose products flood our markets with no regulations or constraints. He pointed out "Products available in our markets do not have the same standards and specifications of those available in other markets. It is our simple and primary right to have good food and medicine and it is our duty as people in charge to stop whoever dares cheat or play with the lives of people."

## President Saleh Gets Honorary Doctorate

Radhwan Al-Saqqaf  
Aden

On the occasion of celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Aden University and announcing winner of the University prize for encouraging science for 2000, the university organized an honorary and speech party on Sunday 10. During the celebration, the university announced bestowal of honorary doctorate degree on President Ali Abdullah Saleh with all rights and privileges entitled to it. The decision of the university was based on the following considerations:

- 1- The great role President Saleh played in the unification of Yemen.
- 2- The great efforts he has been making to enhance democracy on the basis of peaceful transfer of power.
- 3- His efforts to reach peaceful solutions to border issues with neighbors.
- 4- Executing the economic, administrative and financial comprehensive reform program
- 5- His support for higher education and scientific research.
- 6- His personal support for Aden University, its staff and supply of equipment.

The university also honored Vice

President Mr. Abdu Rabu, Prime Minister, Dr. Al-Iryani, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education, Finance, Planning and Development, Civil Service, Administrative Reform and Health and governors of Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Dhalea and Shabwah.

In addition, a number of professors were also honored. On the other hand, the university announced winners of the University Prize to Encourage Scientific Research as follows:

- 1- Professor Saeed Abdullah Ba'onqood, Nasser college of Agricultural Sciences, Aden University, winner of Agricultural Sciences prize.
- 2- Dr. Othman Salem Hussain Al-Ghulaisi, College of Medicine, Aden University, winner of Medical and Health Sciences prize
- 3- Dr. Abdullah Mubarek Ali, College of Education, Sana'a University, winner of Humanities and Social Sciences prize
- 4- Dr. Ahmad Ayesh Abdullah, College of Science, Sana'a University, winner of Basic Sciences
- 5- Dr. Ali Salem Ba Thaniyah, College of Engineering, Aden University, winner of Engineering Sciences prize.

Dr. Yahia Al-Shoaibi, Minister of

Education, delivered a speech conveying compliments of the Prime Minister to participants. He also expressed his happiness for participating in the event as well as his appreciation of the event.

Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmad Ghanem, congratulated participants on the occasion and appreciated the university's efforts to encourage intellectuals. President of Aden's university, Dr. Saleh Basorrah welcomed the participants and then highlighted the development the University has been witnessing since its establishment in 1975. He said that the university was more developed following the unification of Yemen in 1990.

Speeches were also delivered on behalf of the winners and the honored. The event was attended by Minister of Education, Dr. Yahia Al-Shoaibi; representative of Prime Minister; Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmad Ghanem; Governor of Lahj, Mr. Mansour Abdul Jaleel; governor of Abyan, Mr. Ahmad Ali Muhsen; governor of Shabwah, Sheikh Ali Ahmad Al-Wassas, Dr. Hassan Al-Salami, member of the consultative council; director of Aden security, Staff Brigadier Mohammed Saleh Tareeq; Deputy governor of Aden, Mr. Waheed Ali Rasheed; President of Hodeidah university, Dr. Qassem Boraik and a number of consuls and politicians.

## IN BRIEF

### 8519 Crimes in the first half of 2000

Official sources in the Interior Ministry revealed that crimes recorded in the first half of 2000 were 8519; 349 were premeditated murders claiming the lives of 991 persons of which 67 were females and injuring 1848 of which 36 were females; 58 were robbery crimes and 23 were narcotics crimes. Informed sources stated that those numbers did not represent the overall crimes taking place in Yemen for hundreds of crimes happened in villages including revenge crimes and were not recorded by institutions of interior ministry.

### Registration for women Police Goes on

For the third successive day, registration for the first batch of women police is still going on today and will continue to next Wednesday. An informed source in the Ministry of Interior told the Yemen Times that 60 women will be accepted as the first batch in the police academy. The source described the rush of women to register as encouraging. "Women police are urgently needed according to our traditions and conventions which require availability of qualified women police," the source added.

### Horseman Competition to be Kicked off

Under the motto "Horseman Competition for all", patronized by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the first horseman competition is to be held during 21-22 September, to be coinciding with the 26 September revolution's 38th celebrations. This competition is considered to be the first of its kind and will be held at the Yemeni Horseman Club headquarters behind al-Swari Industrial Complex, Heziaz. More information is in the coming week.

### AITIE Inaugurated

Taha Ahmad Ghanem, Aden Governor, along with general brigadier Nasser Mansoor Hadi, deputy political security office, general brigadier, Mohamed Saleh Tareeq, security director of Aden, a good number of political and social dignitaries and businessmen and media people inaugurated Saturday 16.9.2000 Aden International Trade & Investment Exhibition. The exhibition was inaugurated in the closed hall in Sheikh Othman with the participation of many companies in both the public and private sector. It will last to 21 September 2000.

After the inauguration, the governor toured the exhibition and listened to the participating companies' explanation. He also visited YT's stand which is one of the sponsors of the exhibition.



Yemen Times Aden Bureau Chief introduces some special supplements by Yemen Times to Aden's Governor



Yemen Times' Stands at the exhibition

## A Sudanese National To Take American Consular Section To Court

Mr. Mahmood Osman Aadam, a Sudanese national in Yemen, in a written complaint to the Yemen Times stated that he was one of those selected in the DV-99 program. After completing all formalities he was asked to see the American Embassy on August 21 last year. He went to the Embassy carrying all his papers (His university certificate, health certificate, his and his wife's birth certificates, certified police report on conduct, service certificate and his passport). Then he paid US\$670 against receipt No.99008114. After the interview, the Consular Section asked him to provide a financial guarantor before Sep.30. Mr. Aadam added that on Sep.9 he submitted the guarantor's papers to Mr. Saeed, an employee at the Consular Section who gave him a Card



bearing No.5124. After a long waiting, Aadam was allowed into the Consular Section where the same employee, through the window, passed to him an official paper without any visa. "Then I asked him about the original copies of my certificates; but Saeed asked me to come sometime else," Aadam said. "Saeed asked me not to discuss anything with him and closed the window," he said. Aadam's papers were put in a file bearing No.16009.

The Sudanese national claims that whenever he visited Saeed, the later would give contradicting statements about his file.

"I request that my problem is solved. I want my file back. I want a refund of my money," Aadam said, adding, "or else I will file a civil suit against the Consular Section."

### Continued from page 1

#### Women to Sue Governor of Maharah

In one of the chapters, Dr. Al-Ahdal pictured life in the city during the YSP reign. He recited a number of daily-life pictures on the tongue of a business man called Ahmad Muhsen Al-Aidarous who returned to the city after the summer war of 1994. Al-Aidarous condemned the YSP reign which, in his opinion, practiced terrorism and forebode traveling to and fro the country. He also said that polygamy was forbidden while adultery and illegal relations were permitted.

It is expected that the issue will lead to new developments, specially by the YSP and the determination of Sheikhs to prosecute the author.

Some political sources regarded the campaign against the book of Al-Ahdal who belongs to Al-Islah party as a reaction to the campaign raised against Al-Thaqafiah newspaper.

#### Students demand performance of CMS or Exemption

On the other hand, students of Sana'a university are still protesting the decision of Ministry of Finance to raise tuition fees from YRs 2500 to 6500. More than 2000 students organized a set-in last week in front of the Students Affairs Prosecution at the university protesting the sudden decision to increase the fees which was applied last Sunday.

In a letter to the President, they urged him to intervene in order to cancel the increase in the fees which they described as violation of their rights to get free education.

Demonstrators marched towards presidency and the cabinet offices demanding resignation of the Prime minister from Supreme Council of Yemeni Universities.

Similar demonstrations have been staged in other Yemeni cities for the same reasons.

## CUSTOMERS SERVICES

### ALFA ORGANIZES SEMINAR ON HOME APPLIANCES

The Alfa Company is organizing a seminar on National Panasonic home appliances on September 20 in Hadhramaut. The event is part of the company's plan to offer people of the city the most up-to-date technology for competitive prices. The event is expected to be attended by a high ranking delegation from National Panasonic company and its regional office in Dubai, a number of Yemeni officials, directors of ministry offices and the company's clients in Yemen.

A statement issued by Alfa said that the seminar would shed light on the latest technology National Panasonic prides itself on. A series of flat TV and up-to-the-minute washing machines, videos, recorders and other home appliances will be presented during the event.

### Tele-Yemen Offers New Card Service

Tele-Yemen offers a new international card service aiming at making international phone calls easier and can be used all over the world. Through the new service one can phone any part of the world using any phone without the need to get the "international zero". There are four kinds of cards; those of 500 riyals, YR 1000, YR 2000, YR 4000 and can be bought from Tele-Yemen offices or supermarkets and newspaper shops.

Mohammed Ahmad Abdul Kader, chairman of the new service in Tele-Yemen said that one of the most important features of this service is that you could make any international telephone call from any place.

### Gold Mohur Hotel Inaugurated

Gold Mohur Hotel, one of the most beautiful hotels in Aden, was inaugurated 16.9.2000. The hotel has been recently renovated by a al-Kathiri Investment Group for \$ 13 million.

In a statement to YT Mr. Marc Akl, General Manager, of the hotel said "The hotel contains 130 rooms, 17 suites, a restaurant, adult swimming pool and another one for children. We will also inaugurate the second and third stages of the hotel and open the health club and another restaurant."

### The Second Draw of Abo Walad

The second draw of Abo Walad biscuits was carried out last Thursday at the headquarters of al-Saeed Cultural Library Haul in Taiz. This draw is considered to be the biggest ever with 400,000 participants. The draw ceremony was attended by Abdullah Abdul Jabar Hail Saeed and a group of people.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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**Other requirement:** Proficiency in English and in the use of computer.

Only those candidates met the requirements are asked to fax their CVs as quickly as possible to: 1) 401673. Interviews and selection of applicants will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday 19-20. 9.2000

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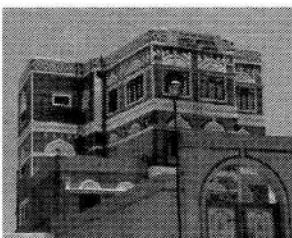
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## Fighting Continues in Kashmir, Killing 22

NEW DELHI—Fighting continued in the disputed Kashmir, killing 22, including 15 so-called militants and four Indian security men since Friday evening, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Saturday.

Indian security forces repulsed a militant attack on a post and averted possible tragedies with the timely detection of two powerful explosive devices, PTI said, quoting an official spokesman.

In a major incident, he said, four militants, three Indian securitymen and a villager were killed and six securitymen injured in a shootout in Doda district last night. Indian troops also

gunned down five hard-core militants at Mengana village early Saturday, said a defense spokesman at the area. Meanwhile, Chief of Indian Army Staff V. P. Malik, who arrived in Kashmir Friday for a inspection tour, reportedly declared Saturday that the situation along the line of control, de facto border between Indian and neighboring Pakistan in Kashmir, was still alive and clashes had increased considerably.

He told the media in Kashmir that there had been a sharp increase in border firing which was aimed at pushing maximum number of terrorists from across the border, according to

PTI. However, he said, the situation was well under control and Indian troops were maintaining constant vigil along the line of control. The central government alerted all states Friday to take suitable security precautions in the wake of intelligence inputs on the movement of about 100 militants with arms and explosives from Pakistan to carry out bomb blasts across the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs asked all state governments to follow a "strong security drill" against the devious plans of ter-

rorist groups to target vulnerable places.

Sources from the ministry said the ministry had asked the state government to maintain a "very close and careful eye" on all kinds of subversive forces through "regular patrolling, surprise checks and close interaction and coordination among all concerned agencies" to monitor, check and cross-check all developments and anticipated events on a strong note of urgency. Enditem. (Xinhua)

## Turkey Warns U.S. Over "Armenian Genocide" Bill

ANKARA—Turkey has warned of marred U.S.-Turkish relations if a bill that recognizes the so-called "Armenian genocide" was cleared in the U.S. congress.

Turkish diplomatic sources said that Turkey has been continuing its efforts to prevent the bill from being passed in the U.S. Congress, Turkish Daily News reported on Saturday.

The sources said that "Turkish President Ahmet Necdet Sezer and Foreign Minister Ismail Cem previously expressed Turkey's concerns to their U.S. counterparts about the bill. We believe that the U.S. administration will do what they can to block the bill."

Armenia claimed that Turkey had committed massive killings of Armenians in April, 1915, while the country was under Ottoman rule, pressing for an international condemnation bill against Ankara.

Turkey denied the so-called "Armenian genocide," quoting the number of alleged genocide victims exceeding that of the Ottoman Empire's entire Armenian population. Ankara has not recognized diplomatically Armenia, a newly independent neighboring country in Caucasus following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

In recent days, Armenian lobbying groups in the United States have intensified their campaign to get the bill passed by the U.S. Congress.

If the bill approved, it would mandate that U.S. diplomats and public officials be educated about the so-called Armenian genocide.

The U.S. Congress started a debate on the bill over recognizing the so-called Armenian genocide on Thursday. It is

expected to be voted next Wednesday in the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations and Human Rights.

Prior to the debate, Turkey's Ambassador in Washington Baki Ilkin had said that if the bill passed in the U.S. Congress, Turkish-American relations "would be damaged" and efforts to work for peace between Turkey and Armenia would be steered towards almost certain failure.

The ambassador said that "Turkey knows its history very well and doesn't need lessons from anybody else. The so-called Armenian genocide never occurred in history. Such attempts to push the bill through can only cast a shadow on the Turkish-American strategic partnership." (Xinhua)

## Somalia's President Sets Priorities for Immediate Future

UNITED NATIONS—Somalia's President Abdikassim Salad Hassan said Friday that peace, security and unity are the priority areas of his government in the immediate future.

Addressing the general debate of the 55th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Hassan said the challenges that Somalia faces today are monumental and his government is prepared to meet them with a realistic approach.

The president said the priority areas include restoration of peace, stability and national unity and formation of an effective security force to consolidate peace, stability and national unity; disarmament of the militias and their encampment; and maintenance of law and order through the creation of effective law enforcement agencies and professional courts of law. Internationally, the president reaffirmed the country's support for the principles and objectives of the United

Nations and pledged to cooperate with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations.

The president requested the General Assembly to facilitate the adoption of a resolution under the title of Assistance to the Somali Republic in the areas of need: urgent assistance from member states for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia; resumption of the sustained economic cooperation with the international community in general and with member states of the United Nations in particular; and a call on relevant U.N. agencies and organizations to redouble their efforts in providing financial and material assistance to the people of Somalia. He expressed the hope that the United Nations will continue to provide support for the realization of the aspirations of the Somali people for stability, peace and development. (Xinhua)

## Russian Plane to Arrive in Iraq Next Saturday

BAGHDAD—A Russian plane will make a direct flight from Moscow to the Iraqi capital Baghdad on September 23 to pave the way for the resumption of civil flights between the two countries, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Saturday.

The INA quoted a spokesman for Russia's Vinokova Airline as saying that some "prominent figures," as well as a delegation representing the Russian-Iraqi Friendship Society, will arrive aboard the plane and hold talks with the Iraqi side about resuming regular civil flights between Moscow and Baghdad. The plane will land at the newly-reopened Saddam International Airport.

Russian President Vladimir Putin made the decision to fly passenger planes to Iraq after his meeting with visiting Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz in July, and an Iraqi delegation is expected to visit Moscow later this month to make the final preparations for this purpose.

Meanwhile, Russia is making contacts with relevant countries to grant permission for Russian planes to fly to Iraq through their airspace.

Russia has been calling for an early removal of the U.N. sanctions imposed on Iraq since August 1990. On August 18, a Russian plane landed at Saddam International airport on a humanitarian mission to the sanction-stricken country. This was the first direct flight from Moscow to Baghdad since the end of the 1991 Gulf War.

There has been disagreement over how the U.N. sanctions apply to passenger flights. Until recently, the practice has been that all those wishing to fly to Iraq must inform the U.N. Sanctions Committee in advance. There is, however, disagreement over whether the authorization is actually necessary.

Iraq rejects any interpretation of the U.N. sanctions as implying an air embargo. (Xinhua)

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## Poets In Arabic-German Poetry Conference Enchanted by the Marvelous beauty of Old Sana'a



Tawfeek al-Shara'abi  
Yemen Times

Over five consecutive days and two meetings a day (Saturday October 9-13, 2000), the Arabic-German Poetry conference was organized in Sheraton Hotel, Sana'a. The conference brought together quite a good number of Arab and German poets. It set off a flurry of activities for sensitive figures from different parts of the world. It was a bridge of contact and communication between the Arab and western civilizations. The conference was organized by the Ministry of culture and was well-attended. Yemen Times covered this conference and filed the following interviews with organizers as well as participants in the conference.



Dr. Abdulaziz al-Makaleh, President of Sana'a University, member of the preparatory committee for this conference, talked about preparation stages and said "It has been postponed since late in the 1980s, owing to the internal affairs that Yemen was busy with. It was already planned that each year Yemen would host an international poetry conference. We started with the French poetry and then with the Spanish poetry and now the German poetry. Therefore, this is not something new. Rather it is a continuation of what we had started in the 1980s." Regarding the premises of the conference, he said "There are three main premises: first, poetry and globalization, second the ego and the other and third the relationship between Arabic and German poetry."

Many poets have presented research papers on these three topics. However, discussions were focused on the last topic, that is the relationship between the Arabic and German literature."

As for his paper, he said "I presented a paper on poetry and globalization the main thrust of which is that globalization will grant literature a great push forward. If at all it is dangerous, it is so on economy, and social framework. However, poetry can make use of it to reach places which used to be a matter of impossibility to achieve. Therefore, I can say that it's an optimistic view of the future of poetry."

As for the conference he said "This conference certainly opens doors and enhances communication between Arabic poetry and other nations' poetry. It is certain that this conference, the third of its kind, will provide Arab poets with splendid chances to have close ties and relationship with German poets and certainly will have good outcomes in the near future."



Mustafa Sulaiman, from Jordan, has been living in Germany for the past 20 years. He is a translator and his doctorate was on comparative literature. He talked about the conference and said "I feel that there are two important topics to be noted when talking about this conference. First of all, despite Yemen's limited resources, it was able to embrace such an important and big conference. This is actually a feather on the cap of Yemen and its people. Second, is the importance of this conference in terms of its program. We are discussing for the first time an important topic which is the recognition of the Arabic literature by the west's. In the west it was commonly thought that Arabic literature was but social anecdotes, stories and legends. However, this view seems to have changed at the present."

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There are many points of similarities as well as differences between Arabic literature and German literature. For example, there are points of differences in terms of culture and figures of speech. However, they meet at some points such as when talking about globalization. There may be some common terms. They may also meet when talking about the aesthetics of literature.

Globalization will make poets beat the bands to summarize poetic texts owing to the fact that we are in a fast developing world that needs us to move quickly. We have the internet, information revolution, hi-tech telecommunication and media. This revolution will necessitate short texts and condensed meaning so as to keep abreast with the time. However, I don't think that globalization will create a one-world literature for this will never happen.

Finally, when I came to Yemen I was not aware of what may happen to me here. We used to read about the "One Thousand Nights and One Night". However, what we have found is beyond our expectations, the hospitality and generosity of people and marvelous beauty and enchantment of Old Sana'a. I believe no other western country can provide what Yemen has provided us in this conference."



Ursula Haeusgen was born in Munchen. In 1994 she established a center for poetry and in 1997 she founded the International Poetry Library which contains 18 thousand volumes of poetry. She along with Varc Negwirth expressed their strong interest in the Arabic literature and said "We have been invited here because we did a series of poetry readings in Arabic and we want to continue this. We think this gathering is very impor-

tant because living in contact is exactly the only productive way to get the Arab poets to jump in public. Because to wait for translations and books will take a very long time. However, if such meetings are frequently organized poets from nations will meet and exchange ideas, share experiences and discuss important issues."

They view that the main quality of poetry is that "it makes connections without confrontations. Most relations between people are depended on economy and politics. But poetry is the way to know and acknowledge other people in their own way, in their own style without direct interests. So the noblest way to know about other people, for instance, is through their poetry."

Poetry is actually a place where every people have their own stand and their own right."



Mohammed al-Jaza'eri, a critic from Iraq, said "I presented a critical paper on the comparison between the ego and the other."

That is a comparison between the work's of German Geuthe's and how he is influenced by the east on one hand and Amal al-Jabari's works, living in Geuthe's hometown, and her influence by the sources Geuthe was influenced, that is, the ancient Sumarian and Babylonian literature. That makes a connection between two civilizations and cultures.

The western literature has actually influenced the eastern literature at the beginning. However, the west are very much interested in eastern ancient civilizations, specially those of Mesopotamia Persia. Many a poet has



been influenced by these civilizations and this was clearly reflected on their poetry. On the other hand, Arab poets were affected by Greek legends."



Abbas Baidoon, from Jordan said "This conference has made us know more about the new generation of German poets and poetry. A good number of representatives of the German poetry whose presence in Yemen is a strong proof for their respect for Yemen and Arab literature."

In my paper, I indicated that we can not reach a point of contact between the ego and the other unless we get rid of the other from our sick ego."



Zahra Shirak, born in Turkey and has been living in Germany since three, is a poet. She has already published four collections of poems. Talking about her paper, she said "My paper was about poetry and human body and how it affects the human parts. In other words, I think that inner and outer human parts are involved in poetry. I have been much impressed by the

informative discussions that took place in the sessions of this conference. Most important than that are the poems that were translated from German to Arabic and vice versa.

Poetry is a path that may lead a person to almost everywhere. It is something that makes you go beyond the boundaries of time and space to something sublime and elevated.

I can not help but admire Sana'a and its wonderful beauty. Old Sana'a has struck me with its magnificent beauty. Above all, what admired me much is Yemenis, men and women. Wrinkles on their faces go up and not down which is a mark of their happiness. It is rare to find such a thing in Germany. What is the secret behind that?!

I don't know. It may be a stroke of luck in a life full of misery and hardships."

She concluded her speech and said "I believe that the conference was a resounding success, especially for me. I have met with many Arab poets and I came to know more about the Arabic literature. I think that it has been a successful adventure. I along with my colleagues will go back to our country with many topics in mind and I am sure that Yemen will be the focus of our discussions with our friends there for the coming months."

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**Abdullah Sallam Al-Hakimi****“Unlike other revolutions in the third world, Yemeni revolution is characterized by incoherent documentary history of its organizational framework among its outstanding leaders”**

**M**r Abdullah Sallam Al-Hakimi, 56, has been engaged in politics since his early youth and became a renowned politician and one of the national movement's figures. He was coeval with all Yemen's political stages in the sixties, seventies, eighties and the nineties and now he is one of the outstanding political analysts. He worked in the diplomatic career as minister plenipotentiary in countries like India, Somalia and Djibouti. He has also worked in press and other media for various times. Mohammed Bin Sallam from the Yemen Times conducted with him an interview where he sounded out his opinions and viewpoints regarding the political situation in its various stages in Yemen and his opinions on the revolution's six goals and whether they are still valid and fit, and filed this interview:

**Q: How do you assess the post-revolution stages beginning from 1962 to 1999, including that of August events?**

**A:** Assessment stages of post -26 September Revolution up till now is fraught with many difficulties because of their complication and diversification. Moreover enough amount of information is not available. It needs exerting wearisome efforts to conduct many and comprehensive studies and evaluations of various field. I would prefer to leave the question of assessing the post-revolution stages to history. Nevertheless let's register here some general and quick impressions.

**Revolution Period 1962-1967:**

This is a stage distinguished with occurrence and success of the military coup and declaration of the republican regime on September 26, 1962. Egyptian military forces had been asked to come for defending the revolution and the republic, Saudia and other Arab and non-Arab states offered their support for the royalists forces and helped them militarily, financially, politically and logistically. One can say that period was dominated by wars and bloody battles for stabilization of the republic and the revolution. That situation contributed to exhaust the pro-republic Yemeni-Egyptian side financially, militarily and country could not at that time mass up, mobilize and invest the then available potentials in growth and development.

A number of facts can be seen as giving this stage a special characteristic, among most important of them are:

**a-** The revolutionaries; civilian and military who represented the sweeping majority, did not have a clear, complete and well-defined preconception of the comprehensive change process they were after. They did not possess a defined vision on the method, means, and nature and shape of the new regime they were after building instead of the former monarchic regime. All that they had then were the famous six aims of the revolution. Those merely general and loose titles copied rather literally from the six aims of the Egyptian revolution of July 23, 1952.

**b-** The intestine war whose events and fightings took place throughout around six years since the outbreak of the revolution in 1962, were totally an armed and violent conflict of wills between conflicting Arab, regional and international parties and powers under the period of the cold war, prevalent after the world war II. The cold war two superpowers imposed themselves on the entire world, took Yemen as their field and the Yemeni local parties their instruments.

**c-** The Yemeni revolution, unlike other third world revolutions, is characterized by a queer quality. Its prominent or secondary military and civilian leaders had not agreed upon on a unified documented date on how its framework, i.e., "Free Officers Organization" was established, and that organization's structure, leadership, organizational levels, its constitution and the method of uprising movement on the revolution day. Such essentials are agreed upon in all similar revolutions. The acute difference and contradiction among its prominent leaders who had written their memoirs on the revolution, makes us think the probability that many forms of free officers organizations were there. It

means that the leader of each of those multi forms was convinced that his was the organization. All leaders of those organizations maintained individually certain contacts with the Egyptian ambassador and he had fixed the zero hour and directed all to move. Each organization was convinced that it was the only organization. Hence appeared the difference and contradiction in writing the history of the revolution agreed upon by all.

**August Events, November Coup 1968-74:**

That is a stage that witnessed great events, the most important was the military coup of November 5, 1967 which transferred the country's leadership to the civilians "Republican Council". That period had also seen the Egyptian armed forces pullout of Yemen after the Arab-Israeli war and the Arab military setback on June 5, 1967, escalation and expansion of royalist forces military action to the extent of besieging Sana'a, known as the 70-day blockade, defeat of that siege, the royalist forces shrinking away militarily and realization of the national reconciliation between the republicans and the royalists, based on recognition of the republican system. The events had led to return of the royalist forces to take part in government with ruling out the return of Hameeduddin family. Eruption of August bloody events began as political between the leftist revolutionary political forces and the traditional and Baathist forces. Due to their active participation in the battles in defense of the revolution and the republic and breaking the siege, those forces managed to have a sway on many military units in addition to control over the "popular resistance" and thus led their conflict against the said traditional and Baathist forces, controlling the rest of military units, and the "tribal forces". Though August events had begun as political, they had very soon turned to sectarian. Traditional, tribal and somewhat the Baathist forces remained for many decades having the upper hand in ruling the country. Those forces feared that the control and presence of left-oriented and revolutionary forces in many military units and the popular resistance, could lead to their control over the rule of the country and end control of the traditional forces, particularly after independence of the southern part of the country, under the rule of a semi-leftist regime, always supporting and backing those leftist revolutionary forces.

Despite that the revolutionary and leftist forces had greater presence and control over the military forces and the popular resistance than the traditional forces, and supported by the new regime in the south, they were lacking in enough political experience in ways of managing political conflicts in addition to not possessing a clear political vision of their alternate political project for administration of the state and society. Therefore it was normal to be defeated and exposed to liquidation and expulsion from the army. The army from then had undergone a process of rebuilding on certain sectarian and regional bases and criteria. Because of the rule structure during that period based on strong alliance between the military establishment and the tribal forces, it was rather natural to witness conflicts and competitions appearing and aggravat-

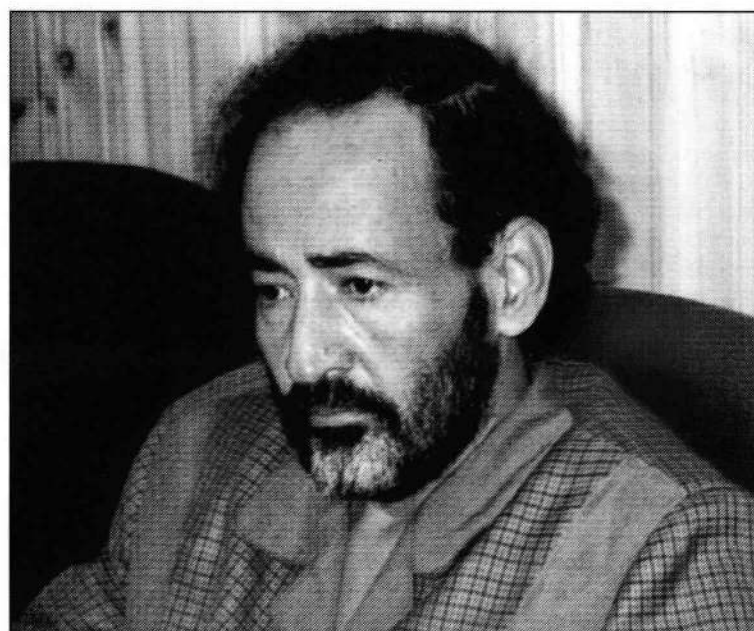
ing among the influential power centers under such a negative policy pursued by the ruling political authority that ultimately resulted in collapse of the system and occurrence of a complete constitutional vacuum in the state powers to an extent obliging speaker of the parliament to ask the army to undertake its national responsibility in keeping security and general stability in the country after resignation of the political authority. The country was then suffering from aggravating state of corruption and chaos and deterioration of general situation.

**13 June movement, 1974-77 period:**

The army assumed power in the country in response to the parliament demand on June 13, 1974 and thus ushering a corrective movement under leadership of late president Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Hamdi. It was peaceful movement and from the beginning announced its determination to end situations of corruption, chaos and bribery and to rectify the course in all areas on the road of building the modern central state.

Despite its short time that did not exceed three years and some months, that period was really the serious and sincere attempt to build foundations and components of the modern state of law and order, justice and equality, as a necessary means for achieving modernization and comprehensive development for Yemen. All that could be attributed to its leader and architect Ibrahim Al-Hamdi, who was one of the outstanding commanders of the military establishment. He was in possession of a clear national project designed for the present and future progress and prosperity of the country. He had enough will and determination for achieving his ambitious national program which he had translated at an early time such as demanding the armed forces for putting right the situation and ending the deterioration which the country was experiencing in 1972. Part of his program was his adoption of the national cooperative movement as a popular medium for progress and modernization.

June 13 movement could in a short period accomplish great gains and profound changes such as getting rid of corruption, plundering public property, bribery and chaos, all that by peaceful and effective means. His acts were culminated with a unique experiment that proved its activeness, namely, "Committees for Financial and Administrative Correction", development of the cooperative experiment and providing it with support to cover the whole country. Among the other gains of the movement were the ending of traditional power centers, dominating the army and security and starting re-building them on modern national and scientific bases, success in establishing the greatest financial asset out of the country's reserve of hard currency, almost for the first time in the history of Yemen. That had led to visits by international financial organizations' delegations urging the Yemeni leadership to offer loans to poor countries because Yemen had then a great asset of hard currency. Among the other gains were the achievement of high averages economic and social development and drawing up the first of its kind comprehensive five-year development plan, success in efficient foreign political policy enabled Yemen to occupy an outstanding position, regionally, Arab and internationally. Security and stability prevailed over the country and the authority of order and law had been enhanced. The Yemenis had restored hopes, confidence and future aspirations. Assessment of this period needs extensive studies and researches to give it what it deserves. We can mainly say that it was a daring and ambitious start on the road of the national approach it had possessed for building the Yemeni modern state and realization of development and comprehensive progress in Yemen's history.

**Post-Al-Hamdi period 1978-89:**

From its very beginning this period had seen a series of dramatic events and developments such as assassination of president Ahmed Al-Ghashmi in an explosion incident the complications and facts of which are still ambiguous. That was followed by the aborted coup attempt led by the Nasserites on October 15, 1978, eruption of a pitched war between the two parts of Yemen the beginning of 1979 and expansion of armed resistance to the regime led by the "Yemeni Democratic Front" supported by the regime in the southern part. In addition to all that was the emergence and growth of the role of the Islamic trend, politically and militarily, as a reaction to growth of the role and influence of the leftist trends politically and militarily.

That period was also characterized by liquidation of the "Popular Committees of Financial & Administrative Correction" and the "Popular Cooperative Movement". It had witnessed rebuilding and reorganization of the army and security in a way assuring full control of tribalism and regionalism over this force, as it is the sole force of any change.

During the period, corruption, tampering with public property and bribery found a fertile environment to grow and prosper and national capital had come under direct effective blows. Senior officials began to use their posts and influence in the state to achieve illegitimate gains then turned to strike deals of partnership with big businessmen and run wide-range trafficking business. Due to absence of auditing and accounting for excesses and plundering public property, the state headed towards the policy of borrowing from abroad without any study or planning beforehand. That had led to add more burdens on the state which did not benefit much because of the exploitation of corruption of those loans.

Also spread in that period the phenomenon of insecurity and instability, low-level of development and deterioration of the level and quality of medical, and educational services. Scientific qualifications and experiences as criteria for recruitment in high ranking posts had disappeared and to be replaced by criteria of allegiance. Yemen's regional, pan-Arab and international status had been affected in a negative way because of the internal conditions and foreign policy mismanagement.

**Period of Unity 1990 up till now**

The most important political event that had taken place in this stage was the Yemen reunification declared on May 22, 1990. That event represented the dearest national dream and aspiration for the Yemenis. But the manner and method of achieving it was not very well-advised because of hastiness in declaring it before completing the integration of infrastructure institutions of the two parts of the country. The unity had thus came rather from above, at random and offhandedly. The army, the law, the currency and the institutions had been left unattended to be completed after the unity.

of thousands of university and secondary school graduates. The individual's income during the past ten years has also dropped by more than two thirds. Added to these conditions is the prevalence of the large-scale state of poverty in the society. On the other hand reports by some international organizations speak of water shortages and crisis, confirming that by 2015, the city of Sana'a and all northern heights would be completely suffering from acute shortage of water. The government would be forced then to re-settle several millions of people in the coastal and nearby areas to provide water for them through desalination of sea water. I feel that all these are indicators to a state of popular restiveness.

**Q: Do you think that the situations could improve in the foreseeable future, or those essentials for which the revolution had taken place and were put as aims, would become mere slogans?**

**A:** As for the revolution's six aims, I think the revolution has failed to achieve its goals and slogans. It is still in its first stage. During the first six years it remained preoccupied in fierce and continued battles with its enemies. Later on the revolution came under a series of conspiracies, plots and setbacks that hampered implementation of the genuine contents of its goals at the hands of its enemies. The revolution has been unable to develop itself, ideas and programs to cope with the ongoing variables and developments happening around. That has inflicted on it a state of stagnation and paralysis, because the forces of the revolution could not raise themselves to the level of aspirations represented by the revolution.

Depending on the above, I do not believe that the revolution's six goals, as declared since its eruption on September 26, 1962, are still fit for use at the present time or to be guidelines to our coming generations. Dynamism of life around us and its speedy variables and indicators of the so-called "globalization" would urgently necessitate new visions, developed ideas and completely different means. Therefore, I think to maintain chanting those goals of the revolution, that are no more than mere slogans, is but a way to abort any possibility of thinking and working for developing and modernizing those goals.

**NOTE:**

Second part of Constitutional Amendments to be published next issue.

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# Banking Sector In Yemen: Challenges of Globalization

Imad A. Al-Saqqaf  
& Farouq Al-Kamali  
Yemen Times - Taiz

**B**anks and insurance companies equally play a prominent and vital role in economics of advanced and developing countries; but at various proportions.

A small state like Switzerland is renowned world-wide for its banking institutions and systems. This has enabled it to render banking services to states, companies and rich people characterized by highly distinguished level of guarantee, of secrecy and holding back information on clients' dealings. This has attracted seekers of this kind of services to deposit their huge assets in Swiss banks.

Before the two Revolutions of September 26, 1962 and October 14 there was no national monetary system in Yemen. There was no national currency for circulation either. The only legal currency then was the silver Riyal which was called Maria Teresa or sometimes the French Riyal. There was only one bank: the Saudi National & Commercial Bank which did not play any significant role in the economy neither locally nor at the foreign level.

After September 26th revolution, banking in Yemen was initiated by creating monetary institutions and national banks. Today the banking system in the Republic has sixteen banks which are:-

- (1) The Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction & Development,
- (2) The Commercial Bank of Yemen,
- (3) International Bank of Yemen,
- (4) Yemeni-Kuwait Bank,
- (5) The National Bank,
- (6) Indosuez Bank,
- (7) United Bank,
- (8) The Arab Bank,
- (9) Watani Bank, and
- (10) Yemen-Khaleej Bank (under founding).

In addition we have three specialized banks:

- (11) Agricultural Cooperative Credit Bank,
- (12) Islamic Saba Bank,
- (13) Islamic Tadamun Bank for Finance & Development.

Most of these banks were founded through capitals from national companies. As far as foreign banks, they actually are branches of foreign banks and companies headquartered abroad. They play major role in the social and economic development by funding a number of economic and business projects.

The banking sector in Yemen suffers from weak performance, deteriorated judiciary reality which consequently result in banks inability to recover their loans and shortage of qualified banking cadre.

The presence of Islamic banks made people believe that other banks are non-Islamic.

Recently, the term "globalization" has aroused interest of people in general and thus become divided between supporting and opposing globalization. Undoubtedly, Yemen is to be affected by globalization the economic, the financial and the banking. The questions is what are the main features of financial globalization? Other questions would be whether the Yemeni banks are capable of competition and facing globalization and if a state like Yemen can get acclimatized to globalization and benefit from it.

Dr. Abdulwahed Al-Afoori, special-

ized in financial and banking sciences has provided answers to the above queries.

"Globalization as a comprehensive historical and objective phenomenon could be looked at its various aspects and its multi-form existence and considered as a big group of major and branch operations that tends to cover all walks of life and the existence of human society.

Financial globalization is one of the economic globalization process which is the most dominant forms of globalization in contemporary life. Financial globalization means a movement where capitals are not impeded by boundaries. This concept includes all forms of financial transactions between countries. The essence of this operation is apparent in the persistent tendency for liberation capital movement and all categories of international financial transactions from all restraints and obstacles that restrict or curb this flow.

Contemporary economy takes two main shapes of trans-country capital turnover one of which is influx of direct foreign investment carried out by multi-national companies. The other form is that of loans granted by private banks and international lending institutions which are usually implemented under acceptance of the donor countries that coordinate their policies through Paris Club regarding state loans and London Club for pri-



ivate loans.

Financial globalization is seen as one of the strongest trends of economic globalization in terms of its effectiveness. Some would rather view it as the first major dynamic force of globalization in general. Financial and economic liberalization movement helped in forming these situations which occurred at both local and international levels. This trend enhanced unprecedentedly in the last two decades of the 20th century. The prominent accomplishment of financial liberalization operations at international level was to abolish restrictions and liberalize capital account and financial accounts of balance of payments. These include all financial transactions related to capital turnover such as official and private credit assets, financial retention investments, direct investments, etc.

Success of any country in liberalizing its financial sector at a least cost is the entrance to benefiting from the advantages provided by taking part in an open world economy, may be the only option at the current circumstances. This is particularly if we know that maintaining the policy of financial suppression and control on some countries could deprive them of integrating into world financial market; but most probably would not help them avoid the so many negative impact of financial globalization. Such effects are immense particularly on developing countries.

What has been achieved in liberalization of multilateral trade level, and then following substantially the massive leaps in information and communication technology, played radical role in making financial globalization become of the most significantly effective processes of banking work in Yemen.

Commenting on impact of financial globalization on Yemen, Dr Afoori divided it into negative and positive sides. The negative impact is felt in bank functioning in channels leading to financial deficit and units of financial surplus. Under absence of organized stock markets, the banking institution faces, despite limitation of its capacity power, increasing pressures; added to them lack of specialized investment banks of the required standard. The banking system infrastructure in Yemen is neither complete nor meeting the required world specifications. This situation is also characteristic of the legislative, judicial, human,

technical and technological structures. The second aspect is represented in the acute weakness in financing capability of Yemeni banks at individual or incorporated levels. Such being the case, the banking operation in Yemen is facing a real challenge which threatens its development and its future transactions.

Dr. Afoori believes that in order to reduce the negative impact to its minimum, the Central Bank should firmly go ahead at the desired speed, to implement the FSAC funded through soft loans, worth US\$80 million from the IDA. Success of this program is strongly linked to success in implementing the different phases of economic reform program aimed at stabilizing the economic indexes as a whole. Another indispensable basic measure is the initiation of direct work for the creation of a stock exchange market to be followed by enhancing cooperation in the finance sector between Yemen and Gulf Cooperation Council and Arab countries in general in a bid to prepare an atmosphere for creating an atmosphere for a series of bank amalgamation to build local banks units equipped with all means, till some of them may head for specialization and investment activity. If such steps are accompanied by convenient policies to limit speed of basic financial indexes fluctuations, introducing modern systems in administering and containing risks and strict abidance by the banks with international standards of banking as well as designing flexible and indirect supervision by the Central Bank on the activities of banks including perspective systems in accounting and auditing. There must be an adoption of sequential way in steps for liberating the financial sector, and controlled measures in abolishing restrictions on capital accounts and transactions without enough preparedness. All these measures will undoubtedly lead to minimizing the negative impact of globalization on banking in Yemen. The positive impact of globalization on the banking system in Yemen is to a great extent associated with realizing steps towards preparing the financial sector for the new situations and to limit the negative impact. An example of positive impact is opening the way for local projects to have access to various sources of international funding through modern means in addition to get integrated with world stock and monetary markets.

## ECONOMY IN BRIEF

### YR 26 Million Revenues of Taiz Traffic Department

A source at Taiz traffic department has told the Yemen Times that the governorate's traffic revenues in the first half of this year amounted to YR 26,539,510 by an increase of 3943,725 compared to its revenues of the first half of 1999.

The source has made it clear that Taiz governorate traffic administration is working hard for increasing public revenues. He has also said that traffic offenses during the 1st half of this year in Taiz reached 4858, with paid duties and 4774 offenses still unpaid.

### Economic Meeting to be Held on September 23-25

The economic Units are to hold a large meeting in Sana'a during the period 23-25 September 2000. The meeting is aimed to tackle conditions of both Public and Mixed sectors in a way to be able to keep pace with the government measures within the program of economic and financial reform.

Head of the Central Apparatus for Auditing and Accounting Ahmed Mohammed Al-Eryani said in press statements that the meeting would discuss issues related to enabling the economic units prepare their final accounts and budgets in the fixed dates. The meeting would also discuss how those units be able to pay profits and taxes surplus to the government. It will also tackle labor surplus and prepare economic institutions to accommodate and encourage new investments. The meeting would also explore the extent of these institutions' benefiting from reports of the Central Apparatus of Auditing and Accounting in addition to recommendations and remarks contained in them.

### Transport Minister: 150 Buses from Iran, 40 Trucks from Holland

Minister of Transport Abdul Malik Al-Siyani has confirmed that Holland has supplied the state establishment for overland transport with 40 trucks with 50% as a gift and the other's price to be paid in installments.

On the other hand Iran's Islamic Republic has accepted to supply Yemen with 150 buses, first 20 of which will be received next October, the minister added.

### 995 Projects Carried out by SDF

Since its establishment in February 1997 and up to 27.8.2000, Social Development Fund has implemented 995 projects at a cost of \$56,829,649,307. These amount funded the following programs:

- 1) Social Developing Program which is concerned with all projects including educational building, health centers, dams, water networks, etc.
- 2) Substantial Institutional Program represented by social care field.
- 3) Small Enterprises Program that is focusing on supporting the poor to improve their incomes.

### Turkey, Yemen Sign 4 Economic Agreements

Yemen and Turkey have recently signed four agreements as a result of meetings of the Turkish-Yemeni joint economic commission (JEC) held in Ankara, Turkey for the first time between the two countries.

These agreements involved cooperation in health sector, prevention of double taxation, cooperation of the news agencies of the two countries, and economic and technical cooperation.

During the meetings, the two sides have also discussed protocols on mutual protection and encouragement of investments, cooperation in tourism, highway transportation, cooperation between chambers of commerce and industry of the two countries.

Mr Abdel Aziz al-Kumayem, the Yemeni Supplies and Trade Minister who led the delegation, said they wanted to improve bilateral relations with Turkey in every field.

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## Words of Wisdom

"One of the major problems of underdeveloped societies is their inability to look ahead. Good planning is probably the most crucial factor in success - whether in business, in government, or even in life itself. We in Yemen suffer enormously because we are unable to look ahead. The ability to look ahead comes with training and education, it is not an inherent part of the individual. It is something people can acquire."

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



## Our Opinion

## Understanding the Value of Advertising

My experience with the Yemeni market and businessmen resulted in coming out with a conclusion that the concept of advertising is not common here is Yemen. Unfortunately, most of the grand enterprises do not actually realize how important it is for them to keep their names in the market, especially in an era where global economies are emerging.

Marketing is an art that requires genius and maneuvering. It surely takes a lot of effort and dedication to convince people not only to buy things, but the need for buying them. Creating the eagerness to possess a product and hence buying it takes a great deal of speaking talents and convincing skills. However, any wise businessman would probably realize how important it is to advertise and give priority to the awareness of the public of his company's services and products. Advertisement is not only used to get new customers, there are many more benefits from advertising:

1. It keeps the name of the company in the market. In other words, it maintains its popularity and high rank among competitors.
2. It maintains old customers; when they see that the company they are dealing with is present always and it is famous in the media, they feel proud to remain with it and so they do.
3. In our ever-changing environment, new companies keep rising everyday, so keeping a policy in advertising makes the new comers think twice before trying to compete.
4. Need is the mother of invention. Hence, to maintain the prestige of the enterprise in the market, the advertising staff has to be very creative in placing the ads for the attraction of readers, viewers and listeners.

There are many other benefits, I am sure the list could go endlessly. The idea is why should one advertise, and how come there isn't much marketing awareness in Yemen yet?

Today, we are going through an era of globalization that requires businessmen and marketers to make good use of every single instrument to spread popularity and information about their companies. If advertisement was not of use, there would not have been millions spent on advertisements all over the world. Good advertisement mechanisms have always been a major factor of success for businesses, and it continues to hold the no. 1 position among all other marketing techniques. Taking Yemen Times as an example, we have heard several stories of successful businesses that used the newspaper as part of their campaigns for better sales. Advertisement is not only about money, it's more about fame.



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## COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Middle East Peace:  
From Custer's Last Stand to Arrow Missiles

Any observer of the Middle East peace process being engineered by the "persevering" Dennis Ross and his many friends in the US State Department is bound to wonder if the longest peace negotiations in history will ever see their end. Even if the process does eventually culminate in a permanent peace treaty, will this peace be a lasting one, and a peace that has done away with all the factors that might ignite into open warfare at anytime in the future? It is unlikely to think that a peace engineered for the sake of only providing some form of international legitimacy to all the wrong that has been done to the Palestinians and the other Arabs in the surrounding Holy Land - a land that is holy to a lot more people than the Israelis could ever hope of cramming into the area, in order to fulfill a mythical promise to a people who claim to be the Chosen People of the world, and are thus forgiven in advance for all the maladies they have created over the past century in this Holy Land. One would hope that such a peace would take into consideration that, as long as this peace is intended to meet the interests of only those who mediate the peace or those who possess the heart and soul of this mediator, then such a peace can not ever be guaranteed or even called "permanent". Thus, it seems fair to assume that all this coming and going and camping out at Camp David, is really a matter of biding time, while at the same time the Israelis continue to pursue their well planned robbery of the Holy Land and the surrounding areas. We should never mistake the fact that there are certain facts that should never be overlooked when analyzing the Middle East dilemma: Israel is a forced concoction on the area, that cost many innocent lives and lead to the creation of a refugee population from the indigenous population of the area; that there is no logic or justice in demanding or pleading with the Palestinians to make "concessions" for the sake of the "permanent peace", when they have conceded their entire country forcefully, so that the only thing they have left is a post office box and a telephone booth. Mr. Arafat luckily does not need office space, since most of his duties are usually carried out in flight, from one capital to another, trying to explain the plight of his people, which nobody he sees seems to have either the interest or the care to listen to. If he did, there would be no place to have a "Chairman's Office" fitting for a leader of state that is only on the negotiating table, and apparently will stay there until the proponents of Zion are assured that such a state has no attributes of sovereignty and no claims whatsoever on any ills suffered by its people for close to a century now since the Balfour Declaration was issued by the wily Foreign Office at Whitehall.

In any case, it is clear that whatever "peace" comes out of this coming and going and summit meetings, it will be no more than an assurance that, in this world it is might that makes right and any other interpretation is a waste of time and breath. No one in the Arab world is ignorant of the fact that the Arabs will continue to be getting the short end of the stick in any interaction with the rest of the world. For one thing, the Arabs do not seem to be in full comprehension of what is really happening to them. Here they are in possession of the largest oil reserves in the world and one of the greatest cultural legacies of any people in the world, yet they stand today as helpless as a lamb, against an enemy that one would think can be squashed like a fly, when looking at the apparent physical advantages possessed when compared to the small almost surrounded

"peace loving, oppressed people who live in their happy kibbutzes" and all the mythical media cliches that have been aired about the Israelis, and their "pioneering spirit".

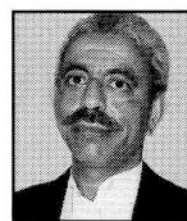
Perhaps, the American foreign policy makers see in Israel what the American "forefathers" had in mind when they gave hell to another indigenous people, who literally lost 2 whole continents to "pioneers", who came to tame the wild to produce a haven for "freedom loving oppressed people of Europe", who have yet to come out of the suffering of a refined feudal system that was inherited from the Middle Ages, and which served the interests of the very small nobility and clergy and the owners of the means of production in the land. However, that is another story. Yet, the Israelis find interested ears to such cliches in the American Congress, many of whom see the Israelis as "tamers of the wild" and fighters for freedom. This observer once heard a US Senator naively state: "Of course we support Netanyahu. What do you expect us to do for a man who is fighting for his people's freedom". It is not clear to the listener - freedom from what? Yet, this is the kind of American misconception on the Middle East problem that a poor man like Yassir Arafat would like to think will lead to a just settlement of the problem for his people. Mr. Arafat should bear in mind that the Americans do not see his people as being oppressed, but rather as terrorists out to cause rampage and to massacre an innocent freedom loving people with a pioneering spirit like that which brought Chief Sitting Bull to his end in revenge for Custer's last stand. To the Americans, the Palestinians are no more than being like the Red Indians, who endangered the lives of peace loving Sunday morning church goers.

That is why Israel is continuously allowed to squeeze out of the American treasury more than what is given to any of the American states as government support, and is allowed to partake in all the strategic arms build-up that America sees as essential for its own security and "for guaranteeing world peace". Little do the Americans care about the fact that a lot of American weapons technology is actually stolen from the US by double agents like Pollard and others, we may have not heard about yet. Now, Israel is boasting that it has come up with the ultimate weapon to ensure its everlasting security, with the "Arrow" surface to air missile, that is said to be able to shoot down any threatening long range ballistic missile fired at Israel from anywhere in the Middle East. Perhaps, this is one of

those staged "technological feats", that are geared to make the American people think that their taxes, which are being channeled to Israel, are paying off better than they are in the United States - remember the Patriot Missile. Of course the results that have been given wide illustrated publicity are only of simulation tests, where it is truly unsure if indeed the Arrow missile can do its feat of magic. However, the obvious implication is that the United States has come ever closer to being an unsuitable mediator of a peace that seems to be on the pretext that this is all you have, take it or leave it. The Arrow missile show was part of an effort to make the Arabs feel, that they are in the same position as the Soviet Union was, when the Americans were publicizing their Star Wars science fiction simulations and laser guided space weapons technology, which eventually lead to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

But, the Arrow missile will not undermine the reality that the Israelis know full well; no matter what their weapons superiority may come to in the area, there is still a potentially strong latent fighting spirit that can be ignited at anytime, to produce results that would turn all the space age technology that Israel may possess into children's toys. They have seen this already in the spirit of the Intifada, when stone throwing children of the West Bank and Gaza drove the Israelis to seek a "peaceful way out of the problem", and when the indefatigable Hizbullah guerillas and the other elements of the Lebanese Resistance showed the Israelis that their might and technology can easily be overcome by a little courage and perseverance from a people who know that what is yours can only stay yours if you fight for it to the end. When God is truly with you, then the power equations be meaningless and the Arrow can easily be broken by the throw of the stone.

On the side, however, the Arrow scenario, leads one to think that it is time that the Arab leaders fully understand: as long as they keep suppressing intellect and their people's ability to harness the resources of the Arab World to the benefit of all the people in their countries, and as long as freedom and civil liberties becomes just cliches that are used to decorate what really are dictatorial or totalitarian regimes that keep the interests of their people way behind in their minds, then there can be no way to ever think that we can have the balance of power, which will ensure that whatever peace comes out of the efforts of Dennis Ross or others will be a just and lasting peace.

Sovereignty of Law  
Comes First

Jamal Aamer,  
Editorial Secretary of Al-Isbou weekly

Laws remain useless and nothing more than ink shed in the official Gazette unless there is a strong government that possesses an iron will to enforce them.

The crux of the problem in Yemen does not lie in the absence of new laws that cope with the new challenges and changes. On the contrary, legislations are there but they are ignored and sometimes violated for many reasons, chief among which are people's ignorance of the importance of such laws as well as their ignorance of their civil rights. In addition, those laws are often broken by influential and high ranking people with strong tribal backgrounds. Those people take advantage of the government's carelessness in enforcing and protecting laws.

Within the current circumstances, Judges may endanger their lives by abiding by laws. Many judges have been beaten, kidnapped and even assaulted in many attempts to force them change proceedings of some cases. The latest incidents have been the kidnapping of a judge by a tribal group in order to force him to give a verdict in their favor and besieging the Commercial Court by another armed group for the same purpose. Such incidents make judges feel hesitant before giving verdicts, specially when seeing the absolute silence of the government towards such incidents. Laws are sometimes violated by judges themselves. Those violations are the main reasons for the fear haunting many investors. I have had a chance to meet an Arab investor who told me that he was encouraged at the beginning by the facilities and articles of Investment Law. However, he said that he was shocked by the wide abyss between what was written and what was practiced in reality. He said that a short talk with a confident advocate made him change his mind about investing in Yemen. The advocate was asked about the possibility to get verdicts favoring some sides against others and he confidently proved that by recalling some occasions on which he was able to get verdict in favor of his clients, though illegal, whenever his clients were ready to offer generous amounts.

Such a story can not be applied to all judges but it happens and it leads investors to back out.

There are other issues which have played havoc with tourism industry such as highway robberies and kidnapping incidents. Though those incidents have become less to appear owing to spread of special courts to look into such matters, laws remain unimplemented in many cases. If kidnappers belong to a strong tribe, they are coaxed by millions and new cars in order to free the kidnapped. Kidnappers are left free to plan for other kidnappings.

It is because the influence of tribes that law of carrying arms was a failure due to fears of reactions. Such wrong calculations have weakened the government's sovereignty. For this reason, Yemen has been placed at the bottom list of countries benefiting from tourism despite the many tourist potentials it enjoys. Economic investment has also been damaged by the same reasons.

It is only the government that possesses the solution if it enforces laws disregarding people's positions or rankings.

استمتعوا بطعم  
الجودة



# Strong, Serious Journalism for Yemeni Women, Emphasized

Nona Sad Ali,  
Sanaa

A training course for Yemeni female journalists was concluded last week at the Science and Technology University. The 4-day course was attended by more than 20 female Yemeni journalist from various Yemeni newspapers. The journalists listened to a number of lectures on journalism, editing and production of woman pages in newspapers newspapers, and information on techniques of writing press news items.

The course was organized by the "World women union" through its regional office in Sana'a. The leading lecturers in the course was Dr. Mohammed Farid Izat, former lecturer in the college of information in Cairo. He worked as a journalist for the Egyptian Al-Ahram newspaper during the 60s and 70s. Also taking part in giving lectures was Mr. Nashwan Md Al-Sameri, the information advisor to the union. Yemen times attended the course and met with the lecturers and many of the course trainees to know about the usefulness of the course and and filed this report:

Mrs. Tagrid Shihab, Secretary-general of the Arab regional office of the Islamic world women's union talked about the aims of the course and the mechanism of selecting the trainees. "The course aims to qualify the trainees at techniques of press production and editorial skills. This is especially important that some do not hold an Information or journalism degree and some need experience. It aims to improve journalistic skills of the trainees and give them more information on their fields. The course is also meant for the exchange of experience and practical information to aid them in field work. We also

aimed to realize the needs and to overcome the difficulties faced by them. To confirm the belief that the Yemeni woman is no less than others in other parts of the world, and has good potential and talents. And with sufficient training and practice she could make use of those talents and utilize her potentials, leading to a marvelous future. As for selection of the trainees, we contacted all government and non-governmental information media and all local newspapers to provide us with their nominees. The names were filled in a form which we sent to them, we made use of a list we obtained from

the ministry of information as well. Some newspapers replied that they did not have a female element and some nominated typists so that we had to explain clearly that what we needed were the women working in the editorial and writing departments." Mr. Nashwan Mohammed Al-Sameri, one of the lecturers at the course said, "I have noticed that some of woman pages allocated in Yemeni newspapers take up topics that concern women in Yemen like health, political and educational but most are lack in variety. Also most of the times the layout is carried out by a technical editor according to rules that may not portray exactly what the writer wanted to convey to the readers."

Mr. Al-Sameri added "the degree of benefiting from the course is very obvious for the participants either through discussions or through practical work or even through the way they expressed their satisfaction with the course. There were many additions but most evident is the practical training for press production and technical editing."

He said: "We do not claim that the course has found substitutes for the shortcomings in family pages concerned with women. But it did bring new views to notice and what's more important it brought to attention the editor of the woman page should participate in choosing the topic and designing the plan of the page."

Trainee Nabilah Saeed Ghalib, editor in the Al-Sahwa newspaper said: "I believe that every participant will not come unless she feels that she will benefit from her attending the course. And I especially have realized this benefit particularly since that I have not graduated for the college of information". She also added: "The improvement that I am willing to implement in my job in the paper is the layout of the page as well as the written material and suitable design of the page."

Muzna Al Hubaishi, Information director at the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood has said "This course has developed my style in modern press production which we came to learn in several ways through this course. And now, through my job as information director, I am planning an idea for issuing a quarterly bulletin for the council concerned with mother and child issues." She added: "I have come to know in this course about the new ways for technical production of pages and the solutions and methods that help in producing an attractive and exciting matter".

Sawsan Ali, a journalist in the Al-Nur Magazine mentioned that the benefit from the course is great especially regarding the editorial part." And said

that no doubt she would use what she had learnt to produce a better material from the editorial as well as the layout point of views.

Samaha Ahmed Mufleh, journalist in the Al Umah newspaper, said that she learnt a lot from the course and that it helped her understand many new aspects regarding technical production of the women's page in her paper".

A journalist in both Almarah and Adem and Hawa'a newspapers Samira Abdullah Al-hitar, told Yemen Times:

"I came to know any of the methods and styles for writing and editing and I have developed a good idea about the improvement in all the pages and issues that concern women and children. As for improving my own style, I think that I will do my best and in terms of the paper's policy that I am working for, but no doubt that I will work on changing to the better." She added: "It's natural that when one learns something new that it is put to practice in one's field." As for what new information she has come out with from the course she said:

"A good press layout and production is a basic tool used to attract the reader to what the paper has in store for him. The style in which the paper is designed and the way it is displayed in the market also play important factor in drawing the readers attention towards the paper. I learnt many new rules for technical editing and I learnt more methods and techniques in the way women pages are written, especially that I work on such pages and do a lot of field work and reports on such issues."

She concluded: "I have to thank the information department in the regional office of the Arab Homeland in Sana'a because of organizing the course and the care taken for its success which we have felt. I also would like to thank Mr. Md Izat and Mr. Nashwan Al-Samiri who made my dream of learning more about my job come true. I also felt happy seeing the good spirit which I shared with my colleagues and was impressed with the inspiration and motivation for a better understanding regarding all that has been taught in the course."

Woman journalism still remains in need of more attention in the media world generally. Many newspapers' policy still does not allow women journalism to take part or to discuss mother and child issues as it should. Also many papers still view the woman page for entertaining and does not take the women issues seriously.

The truth forces itself again that the female journalism should not be ignored like what is happening, it is also known that there is no official paper headed by a woman.

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شركة ألفا المحدودة - الوكيل الوحيد في الجمهورية اليمنية



ALFA Co. Ltd.

## Gold Mohur Welcomes New GM

Mr. Marc Akl has been appointed General manager of Gold Mohur Hotel, Aden, one of the most outstanding hotels in Yemen. We wish Mr. Akl with the great experience he has acquired through holding many important positions in many international hotels all success in his present position.





# Negative Effects for Smuggling of Medicines

It is a known fact that medicines are dangerous and sensitive materials. That is why dealing with it requires a great deal of attention and knowledge. Also that medicines are produced in well studied manners and complicated steps by highly qualified people for the sake of healing diseases. Therefore medicines are very prompt to getting spoiled due to high temperature or humidity, and all those factors could retransform the medicine from a healing element into a poisonous material. Such changes in medicines could be discovered easily if the smell, color or even taste has changed. But some medicines do not show any physical changes even if the composition has changed, and here lies the danger. Also there are many unlicensed companies which produce medicines and smuggle them in and out of countries, and upon using could

create hazardous results such as cancers, kidney failures and digestive system problems.. etc. These diseases on the long-run, affect the society as a whole and as a result produce a sick, unproductive and unhealthy generation dependent on others for its basic needs. Side effects resulting from using smuggled drugs and medication materials are many and cover important health and other social aspects.

## Health:

1. Kidney failure - cancers - digestive system - immunity system deficiencies, are among the most important diseases which are caused by taking smuggled medicines.

2. Antibiotics which are used in a less concentrated degree than required cause the bacteria to gain immunity against the body, which make it difficult to cure using antibiotics with the right concentration. These less concentrated antibiotics and other medicines which do not live up to the (GMP) standards, are manufactured only for the sake of financial gains, and the most concern for companies which produce such medicines is how to distribute the products for maximum gain.

3. There are specific storing requirements for medicine in general and plasma and vaccine in particular regarding light, temperature and humidity. And so, any change in those requirements makes those medicines less effective and worse, poisonous. Especially when used by those patients who suffer from blood pressure problems or are diabetic.

## Social and Economic:

1. the spread of such illegal disciplines creates drawbacks in the real authorized field and hence national workers and employees suffer from the outside market, which may cause unemployment and increases poverty rate in the country.

2. It creates a class or segment in the society which works on smuggling and illegal activities which affect the social and moral status of the society as a whole. Such segments become

wealthy rapidly and it becomes very difficult to bring them back to the usual standards and mentality of the common man.

3. Hard currency is wasted because of the complications existing in importing procedures

4. The national income is wasted due to smuggling of medicines. Taxes and customs are wasted completely, because smuggled medicines do not come through the ports.

5. The level of experience among the national cadres deteriorates due to the spread of the smuggling circle and how they don't spare an effort to take advantage of wars and natural tragedies.

## What needs to be done:

The phenomenon of smuggling is a dangerous one, and it is important to take necessary steps to stop. Especially that it has taken sharp turns in affecting our economic and social situations. And if care is not taken now, it might be very difficult to overcome it in the future due to the advancement in this field day after day. And not only national or Arab elements are involved, but also people of foreign nationalities, forming gangs and international groups working illegally.

In fact it is obvious now how effected the country's economic status is, and therefore there are some suggestions to limit this phenomenon, and to keep it under control:

1. Efforts should be taken to provide medicines through legal channels for the public and from trustworthy sources with good reputations, as well reasonable prices.

2. The high body in charge of medicine should make sure the procedures for registration of medicines is made easily, keeping in mind rules and regulations that guarantee quality. And not make the procedure complicated and costly.

3. Encouragement of importing medicines from good sources and conducting regular researches about the advantages of import-export activities and their use in raising the national income.

4. Activation of monitoring in both

laboratories and field work so as to limit the spread of smuggled medicines and to keep track of products and their quality.

5. The activation of media role in this regard, as to spread awareness among the public. To let the ordinary man know the disadvantages of using such medicines even if they were cheaper in cost.

6. Conferences and lectures should be held in most of the educational places and interested corporations should sponsor such activities for the sake of the society's benefit at all levels.

7. Drawing a plan which should be followed up to solve the current situation and take precautions for the future as well.

8. Stating of rules and regulations that stop this phenomenon and find practical solutions for it.

9. Creation of a council that includes members from (customs, taxes, health, and internal affairs) to plan the ways and methods which should be put to action, because with the corporation between all these sides more useful information would be in hand.

10. Finally, the activation of the high body for medicines, especially on the monitoring side. As well as regular follow-up of the rules which are put to improve the local cadres and talents so that we keep pace with international qualifications.

If there is a final word to be said about the smuggling topic in general and smuggling of medicines in particular, it could be summarized in that this phenomenon is very dangerous and has tragic effect on the society, not only on the people using such drugs, but also the ones who work in such illegal jobs. They have lost their loyalty to their country and do not know the extent, which they are betraying their own people and place for money.

This affects our country socially, economically and national health as well. We need to clean our society from such diseases, so that we are able to actually walk into the 21 century with confidence, feeling safe and knowing that we have created a society clean and healthy.



## OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (11)

### Understanding RETINAL DETACHMENT

#### What is the retina?

Imagine that your eye is like a camera, and the retina is the film. The retina is a fine sheet of nerve tissue lining the inside of the eye. Rays of light enter the eye and are focused on the retina by the lens. The retina produces a picture which is sent along the optic nerve for the brain to interpret. It's rather like the film in the camera being developed so that pictures can be produced.

#### What is retinal detachment?

Usually the retina is attached to the inner surface of the eye. If there is a tear or hole in the retina then fluid can get underneath it. This weakens the attachment so that the retina becomes detached - rather like wallpaper peeling off a damp wall. When this happens the retina cannot compose a clear picture from the incoming rays and the vision becomes blurred and dim.

#### Who is more likely to get it?

Detachment of the retina happens more to middle aged, short sighted people. It is quite uncommon however and only about one person in ten thousand is affected. Very rarely, younger people can have a weakness of the retina.

#### What are the symptoms?

1. The most common symptom is a **shadow** spreading across the vision of one eye.
2. Patients may also experience bright flashes of light
3. And/or showers of dark spots called floaters.

These symptoms are never painful. Many people experience flashes or floaters and these are not necessarily a cause for alarm. However if they are severe and seen to be getting worse, and/or you are losing vision then you should see a doctor urgently.

**"Prompt treatment can often minimize the damage to your eye".**

#### What is the treatment?

If you get help early, it may only be necessary to have a laser or freezing treatment. This is usually performed under a local anaesthetic. Often however, an operation to repair the hole in the retina will be needed. This is usually done under a general anaesthetic and can be repaired with a single operation in 90 percent of cases. This does not usually cause much pain but your eye will be sore and swollen for a few days afterwards.

#### How much vision can we expect after a successful operation?

This depends on how much the retina has detached and for how long. The shadow caused by the detachment will disappear in all cases when the retina has been put back in place. However, if the detachment involves the part of the retina which is responsible for your central vision, this may not recover. The longer this part of the retina has been detached, the smaller the chance that your central vision will recover to its former level. But, if this is the case, you will still have some useful vision left.

#### What happens if the retina is not put back in place?

Most people will lose all useful vision if no operation is carried out, or if the treatment is unsuccessful.

#### Can retinal detachment be prevented?

If your family has a history of retinal detachment, or your doctor finds a weakness in your retina then preventive laser or freezing may be needed. In most cases however it is not possible to take preventive action. Retinal detachment does not happen as a result of straining your eyes, bending or heavy lifting.

#### Can retinal detachment happen in the other eye?

If you have had a retinal detachment in one eye, you are at increased risk of developing one in the other eye. But there is only about a one in ten chance of this happening.

#### Are there any facilities in Yemen to help this group of patients?

Operations to restore the retina need expensive surgical equipments and well trained eye doctors. Unfortunately till now there is no place in Yemen that can provide good service to help these patients. We hope that eye centers in Yemen with the help of overseas eye centers will be able to provide some help to these patients in the near future.

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

Reference: Royal College of Ophthalmologists educational leaflets, London.

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

## Announcement

The Sana'a University announces the fourth Post-Graduate Program (Diploma and MSc) in

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The Program is supported by the Dutch SUS Project "Sana'a University Support" and implemented by both the Faculty of Engineering and the International Institute for Infrastructure, Hydraulics and Environmental Engineering (IHE) - Delft, The Netherlands. The Program is conducted in English language.

Interested persons are invited to visit Graduate Studies at the Sana'a University and the SUS Project at the Faculty of Engineering for information on the required qualifications and to obtain application forms for the mentioned program (tel./fax 250514; e-mail: susihe@y.net.ye).

Applications will be accepted until September 20th, 2000.

## اعلان

تعلن الدراسات العليا في جامعة صنعاء عن بدء الدورة الرابعة لبرنامج دراسة البكالوريوس/ماجستير في

### هندسة المياه والبيئة

بكلية الهندسة / قسم الهندسة المدنية للعام الجامعي ٢٠٠١/٢٠٠٠م.

البرنامج يعتبر ضمن نشاط المشروع الهولندي لدعم جامعة صنعاء والمنفذ من قبل كلية الهندسة - جامعة صنعاء، والمعهد الدولي للبنية التحتية والهيدروليكا والهندسة البيئية. المواد الدراسية في البرنامج باللغة الإنجليزية.

على الراغبين بالدراسة مراجعة ادارة الدراسات العليا في جامعة صنعاء والمشروع الهولندي في كلية الهندسة للإطلاع على شروط القبول واستلام استمارات التقديم للدراسة في البرنامج (تلفون فاكس ٢٥٠٥١٤).

آخر موعد لتسليم طلبات التقديم ٢٠ سبتمبر ٢٠٠٠م.

## Scientific Study: Reforming Health Sector, Necessity



**Talal Al-Alimi**  
Manager of  
Personnel  
Department at the  
Health Office,  
Capital Secretariat

One of the priorities of administrative reform is outlining structures of government organs and units in addition to an accurate specification of jobs in that unit or organ.

The administrative and financial reforms undertaken by the Ministry of Public Health, including entitling more privileges to working staff of the Ministry, is a milestone that should be paid its due attention so that it can be an ideal example followed by other government organs.

All health units and centers in the countryside as well as cities have been restructured. Every unit and center has

been introduced to specific activities to carry out in the concerned area. In this context, Ministry of Health has classified such units and centers by 6 levels as follows: health units, health centers, mother and children centers, health complexes, rural clinics and central hospitals. Besides, health staff is being redistributed among those health institutions according to the needs of the meant areas. But specialization and number of workers needed in the respective area should be taken into consideration. Therefore, there should be cooperation with the Ministry of Civil Service and Administration Reform to support those steps and to find solutions to problems posed during the implementation process.

Below are the most important points in the structure of the Ministry of Health:

1- Types of the 6th level, central hospitals, were specified according to number of beds and those of the 4th level, rural clinics, were specified according to population. Meanwhile,

there has been no measurement to determine the types of other levels, resulting in a disagreement with the host areas' needs. Sometimes doctors are heavily burdened, leading in the long run to the closure of the respective institution.

2- There is a lack of necessary buildings that can ensure people's access to health services.

3- There is also an absence of practical solutions to benefit from the overflow of cadres by distributing them among centers which suffer lack of cadre.

4- Graduates of institutes and universities are not properly guided and sometimes they are jobless.

5- No funds required to establish necessary and needed health centers are allocated.

There had to be a thorough plan before the execution in order to guarantee the success of restructuring process.

To conclude, reform attempts should be complete and they should be carried out at the same time so that they can achieve the desired goals.

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# The Sweepers: Fighting Centuries Old Isolation

## Part 3 of 3

Prepared by: - Mohammad Noaman Al-Hakimi, Taiz  
- Iskandar Dawood, Sanaa

### Education

Their children's joining schools was also detested and that is why sweepers mostly remained illiterate. It is the high illiteracy rate within sweepers which bred a state of lawlessness in their life. They become criminals.

If at schools they never go beyond primary classes. It is not their parents' financial problems alone which hinders continuation of their education; but it is their earnest desire to see their siblings at work at early age.

In the past, at schools, sweeper students were first excluded temporarily, then permanently, then they would go on long authorized absence at their parents' behest. Finally they used to be 'cleansed.' But today some sweeper male and female students could be seen at secondary classes, institutes and faculties particularly in the southern sector. In rare cases they could be seen holding the post of clerks or secretaries. Their joining computer class should not be a surprise.

However, it is felt that had the primary-preparatory-secondary system of education been compulsory, sweepers' sons and daughters would never be found scattered, begging in streets.

### Marriage

In the past, and even today, they are used to marry within their own society. Because during those days the dowry used to be cheap, they became polygamous. Cases of divorce were rampant. Children population was high. Today the situation is different. Although centuries old discrimination prevented sweepers from marrying in societies other than their own.

The only difference in sweepers society is between their educated and illiterate spouses. Dowry has now shot up resulting in monogamy. Price hikes have encouraged adoption of family planning; subsequently children popu-



lation rate has dropped.

Within their own society they used to get involved in sodomy, prostitution, adultery and orgy. In the face of deprived life, and perhaps their 'rootlessness' they felt themselves open more than any other societies. Today things are changed. They detest prostitution and the like within their society.

### Pet Owners

They liked to own pets like cats and dogs but they never cared to keep them clean. They used to sleep with them. In remote areas they liked to keep donkeys and camels also. Today, this 'hobby' seems to have vanished mainly because going through preventive measures to void animal diseases costs.

### Hunger & Poverty

"What ails you?", I asked an illiterate adolescent who was too frank to answer expressing her anguish by saying "We can't continue our education.. We can't find decent jobs where-as our problem is hunger and hunger and hunger. Pointing to her stomach she yelled: "For the sake of this, we do

anything, everything"

### The Mulattos

Look into her face carefully. Safiya does not look to be a sweeper. Her father should have come from the 'higher society' while her mother is a sweeper. Had Safiya been a legal daughter she would have been living with her father; but now she could be seen begging near any traffic signal light. With her charm and pranks she fetches more money than her friends. Of course, if married, her dowry would be higher. Such, rare cases could still be found within sweepers society today.

### Sweepers' Servants

At public coffee shops and restaurants and qat-lodgings, sweepers are served like ordinary citizens. There is no discrimination at all.

### Modern Names

Sweepers these days prefer to use modern names than the old Islamic ones. Females bear names like Leena, Liza, Elwin, Deena, Luna, etc. while males carry names such as Fares, Sameer, etc. Old female names like Fatima, Haleema, Joom'aa, Karamah or male names like Muhammed, Ahmed, Saleh, Ali are no longer in use. Is it a sign of change? Will change in names, change their life too?

### Sweepers Are Not Alone

If sweepers are low-cast, the curse hunts butchers and barbers also. We do not know what would happen if barbers close down and butchers shift to another job. However people detest marrying their daughters or sons to barbers or butchers families. History proves that the sweepers, barbers, butchers, and shoe-makers were always present everywhere and anywhere. That butchers and barbers think themselves 'higher' than sweepers is quite a separate issue.

### Who Is The Lord?

In their own localities sweepers could be seen disputing each other for a simple but deep-rooted problem. Imagine a sweeper throwing his litter near the house of his sweeper neighbor. "Why you love lording it over me?" is a serious question. It is an admittance they within themselves sweepers need the services of their brethren sweepers?

### Love Market

See her seducing her 'prey'. She is well-dressed, smelling good with her high quality perfume; but she is 'wrapped' in her "Balto" — the black veil —. Her face is covered with a scarf (called Khimar). Through it, from a slit you can see her 'naughty' eyes inviting you. Her hands are enveloped in gloves. Her black stockings cover her feet and leg. Is she white? Is she black? She is playing the role of a call girl. The theater is a dark corner of a selected street where love market is practiced. Give her a lift and the deal is 100 per-

cent perfect. Pay her in cash in the first instance. Then get shocked to see a black face seated in your luxurious car's back seat. Under the dim light of your car you can now see your 'dream girl'. Her simple make-up. Her rouge lip-stick and face-powder only.

You are at choice now...either accept her or throw her out of your car. You both are in a dark area, far away from the eyes of security men.

This is a source of earning which usually ends up with a skirmish; but the girl is too brave to fight a psychologically weak man who does not like to go to the police station.

### Butterflies

You can find young or divorced sweeper girls at Aden night clubs. They master western dances with music. You are at liberty to choose them amongst the many local and other areas' attractive 'butterflies'.

### Made In Yemen

Sweeper settlements are famous for preparing a special local-made brewery called "Baladi". Hygienically, it is harmful but liquor-addict citizens with low income, like it. The 'brewers' claim that it is prepared from fruits; but that is not true. This business fetches a very good income to sweepers who now possess stone-made houses and cars to transport their product from one place to another. They have special links with policemen to avoid raids. In Aden one .75-litre-Shamlan-bottle costs YR.200.

"Baladi" prepared in Aden and neighboring provinces is quite different from that brewed in Mukalla. It is said to be strong and hygienic. Soviet experts used to exchange two bottles of vodka against one bottle of made-of-dates Mukalla baladi.

### Face To Face With "Islah"

Skirmishes between sweepers who deal in "baladi" and Reform (Islah) members sometimes develops into armed clashes. On one occasion hand grenades and guns were used; but the outcome is always in favor of 'baladi manufacturers' who master the art of sopping security men in their particular areas.

### Beggars Under Our Very Nose

For reasons known to everyone of us, we give alms to poor and the needy persons. As long as these reasons exist, sweepers will continue to be beggars.

### Sweepers Under British Rule In Former Aden Colony, then Aden State

In different parts of the 75-square-mile former Aden Colony sweepers used to live in Bunder Gadeed area in Steamer Point (Tawahi), Hafat al-Akhdam (Sweepers' Locality) in Maalla Kutcha area (where, then licensed brothels were operative) and also another locality near Maalla Stadium. In Crater area, they were settled in Khusaf Valley. There was not any gathering-place for them in Khormaksar area. In Sheikh Othman they lived in one or two main settlements. Then Al-Mimdara became their headquarters. Little Aden (Bureika) also had a settlement at (Bureika al-Farsi) area. The neighboring Dar Sa'd — a part of the then Abdali Sultanate — was overcrowded with sweepers.

A visitor to Aden can still see the British-time-made Sweepers' Quarters in Khusaf Valley. Sweepers were allowed to join State-run schools. Their girls had to put scarves on their head in the light of the increasing complaints received from citizens on lice which used to creep or fly from female sweeper students to their daughters' heads.

Male and female sweepers were officially employed at all government



departments and the British Middle East Command's various branches such as the MPBW, the Navy etc. in the post of cleaners in different grades and salary scales. Some were accepted as messengers (peons) or watchmen (chawkidars). Their uniform used to give them a special look but they would use them as a life-long attire.

### Sweepers Under The Red Flag

They took part in the struggle against colonization not because they wanted to do so; but they were seduced with funds. Their presence in the various branches of the British Middle East Command eased planting time-bombs. They were promised with positions in the to-be 'liberated South'. Indeed they became partners in the ruling National Liberation Front's first People's Republic of South Yemen (PRSY) which then changed into the People Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). Of course they did not occupy key posts but headed many of the different committees of the former NLF then UNFPO (Unified National Front Political Organization) and finally the YSP (today's Yemeni Socialist Party).

The second president of the former PDRY, Saleem Robaya' Ali, was akhdam's liberator. He made sweepers' dream come true through lifting their status as his rule was claimed to have been for the "have-nots." It is during his rule that sweepers found themselves in a strong position to chant: "On on you go Salmeen; we are no more sweepers."

On death, some 'hero' sweepers' coffin were lowered down into their last resting place wrapped in the State flag!

Here also male and female sweepers were officially employed at all government departments in the post of cleaners, watchmen and messengers in different grades and salary scales. Defense, Health and Education ministries used to absorb lots of them.

Sweepers were also posted in the Army and the People's Militia and joined the compulsory conscription as well the General Reserve Training. Some held key posts at the Ministry of Defense and also the Ministry of

Interior. Truly, their standard of living did change.

Not much known "Mimdara", in Sheikh Othman, became their main settlement where family quarters were constructed for them with water and electricity, schools and markets.

During August, 1972 when the former PDRY witnessed nationalization of houses, sweepers became owners of some of the nationalized houses which were more than what they expected.

It is not wonder to learn that Aden then witnessed a 'modern' class of sweepers. A Nasser who was a dresser at a State-run clinic was promoted to Ward in-charge. Aasma became a trained and licensed mid-wife. Haleema became an assistant at the physiotherapy section of the former Queen Elizabeth Hospital (now Republican Educational Hospital). Her sister Su'ad became a nurse. Nagat was appointed a teacher at a State-run preparatory school. In other parts of the former southern Yemen sweepers became teachers and informants beside their being at the Defense and Interior.

In the former PDRY southern sector, foreign cleaners from Bangla Desh, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan were signed on contracts to replace the local sweeper labor force for two reasons. The first was to improve the status of sweepers by moving them to other jobs. The other reason was to get rid of their excessive demands and repeated threats to go on strike demanding better salaries and allowances. In the northern part also foreign sweepers' services were hired but local sweepers were rendered jobless.

In Aden we heard of a new category of sweepers who were then known as 'jackals'. Their job was to 'inspect' all open sewers at night — and with purpose — to fill them with stones or bottles. Families would then complain of 'blockage'. None but sweepers could clear the blockage; thus a source of lucrative living was found; but this did not last longer.

Providing the sweepers with quarters, education, water and electricity brought an automatic change in their life.

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## Announcement

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Applications Are invited from Yemeni National who are keen to undertake Master's Degree Program in Taxation Policy and Management, in Keio University, Japan. The fellowship is for 2 years for masters program.

Application form and complete details are available in The World Bank, Sana'a. Please request by September 30, 2000.

Last date for submission of complete application form is October 23, 2000. The candidate should return application materials directly to Keio University.

The World Bank Sana'a  
Hadda Street No. 40  
P.O.Box 18152  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel: 967-1-413708

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Republic of Yemen



# Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

**D**omestic affairs news captured front pages of this week's newspapers. The ongoing controversy about proposed constitutional amendments has been a subject front-paged in almost all the newspapers of this week.

The question of constitutional amendments has also captured many articles and commentaries of the newspapers. Other important subjects on various internal affairs have also been widely tackled.

Review of the main headlines published in this week's newspapers:

- Constitutional Amendments in Large Meeting With Parties
- Four Cooperation Agreements between Yemen & Turkey
- 14 People Killed In Lahj
- 1st Conference of Educational Professions Opened
- Results of UN Third Millennium Summit Disappointed Billions of People
- Repeated Attacks on Yemeni Fishermen by Eritrean Patrols
- French Total Fails in Investing Yemen's Gas
- Artillery Shells on Military Communications Station in Sarwah
- A Miracle May Disclose Secrets of Medical College Crime
- 61 Thousand Rotten Wheat Sacks in Education Stores in Taiz
- Student Demonstrations in Sana'a University in Protest to Raising Tuition Fees
- One Killed, 8 Wounded in Security-Citizen Armed Clashes in Aden
- People's Committee in Taiz Calls For Dialogue
- Opposition Coordination Council: Constitutional Amendments Must be Product of Political-Social Dialogue
- Woman Demonstration Against Al-Ahdal in Muhra
- Fresh Attempted Attack on Dr Al-

- Sharafi
- Investors Threaten To Transfer Business Abroad
- Compulsory Military Service Doesn't Serve Homeland
- UAE Newspaper: 50 Sons of Yemeni Officials, Involved In Medical College Crime
- Al-Qirbi Meets An Official in US State Department Peninsula Affairs Office
- Scientific Study Indicates Commercial Amounts of Oil & Gas in the Red Sea
- Call For Closing Tourist City In Sana'a

Here are excerpts from articles and analytical commentaries published in some of this week's Yemeni newspapers.



**AL-WAHDAWI**  
organ of the PUNO,  
weekly, September 12,  
2000

On the constitutional amendments Al-Wahdawi has said in one of its articles that there is no more danger on future of the country than the draft amendment of the constitution.

The article says that the danger lies in the great back down from democracy which is still in the making. The amendments stipulate the creation of an appointed consultative council annexed to the parliament and thus making the elected parliament as unjustifiable. It would mean that any political organization scoring a parliamentary majority would not have any influence on the government as long as what the ruler wants could be achieved via the consultative council. The newspaper article maintains that the proposal of extending the terms of the president and that of the parliament is another aspect of backing off from democratic change. The question is about the opposition parties coordination council and other forces capability of stopping this dangerous project.

ect. The opposition has been unable to prevent many projects the authority wanted, such as the local authority law, mechanism of presidential elections and the border treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Success of the opposition in aborting the project could be one of the unattainable hopes. And it would not be strange in such a backward situation, the authority succeeds in passing this project.

**AL-HAQ**  
weekly of September  
10, 2000

Al-Haq has in one of its articles tackled the same subject. Author of the article has at the beginning clarified that he is not against the principle of constitutional amendments. The article has made it clear that the rapid world developments makes it imperative to effect constitutional reforms not amendments as the Congress government adopts. Such reforms are needed in order to keep pace with all variables and developments and treat shortcomings in the present constitution.

One of the most important of these reforms is the political constitutional amendment that stipulates giving the parliament bigger powers to enhance democracy. Also an amendment on expanding the base of popular contribution to decision-making through local authority enjoying large-scale powers, and founding an active participation of the parties not represented in the parliament through an elected consultative council by a percentage no less than two thirds.

As for the second-degree amendments they must be in line with the economic variables and Yemen's joining of World Trade Organization and shifting to the free market.

**RAY**  
weekly, organ of SYL  
September 12, 2000.

The newspaper editorial of this week contained the proposals

presented in a letter to the president on the constitutional amendments. The main points of the proposal are:

- 1- Achieving flexibility for the presidential institution and developing it without impinging on its stature and powers,
- 2- Stabilizing the principle of democracy based on multi-party system and peaceful transfer of power,
- 3- Balancing between powers and responsibilities,
- 4- Institutional development of the state institutions and their legislative, executive and judicial authorities,
- 5- Extension of the presidency term to six years and the parliament's and consultative's to five years starting from now.

The RAY message included in the editorial also suggested the reconsideration of local authority law in a manner developing powers of the local rule.

**AL-MITHAQ**  
weekly of the PGC  
September 11, 2000

Al-Mithaq has published an article on the constitutional amendments. The article says the constitution was born under many of the exceptional circumstances the country was experiencing during the decades preceded the unity that reflected directly their effects on its contents. Therefore it was an outcome of an experience of two political systems at variance politically and economically. Thus its contents were rather not harmonious and contained many contradictions in addition to not covering the new democratic variables. Nevertheless that situation does not belittle the importance of achieving it as a historic document on which basis the Yemeni unity was built. It was therefore rather impossible to effect amendments on it at that time and was approved by the parliament of the two parts of Yemen in prelude to the establishment of unity.

Today the constitutional amendments acquire much importance as an urgent national demand in order to accommodate the new changeables and keeping pace with contemporary developments. Amendments are aimed at removing some shortcomings as a complementary step to previous amendments and the need springs from the practical experiments of the

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branching from Al-Zubairi Street.  
Tel. 400587, (Evening) Telefax 254492, Fax 400549, P.O.Box 15521.  
Aden: Khormaksar, Tel.234533, 234960 Fax 234962  
Ibb: 406660

presidential elections that were held on September 23, 1999 and the parliamentary experiment of the former periods.

**AL-Ra'IE AL-A'AM**  
weekly of September 12

Al-Ra'ie Al-A'am has published an article on the economic crisis. The article has said that our country is undoubtedly going through a serious financial crisis threatening the future of the country unless proper solutions are introduced to rescue the national economy from the danger. The economic suffering necessitates that the government should reconsider things by finding possible solutions and opportunities to straighten the flaws. The government has made the reforms in the form of doses each citizen has to bear under certain special

circumstances. That has been under directives and recommendations of the government in response to demands of the International Monetary Fund, as if the latter offers a magical solution to Yemen's problems.

All are demanded to contribute to leading the country from the crisis and it is necessary to adhere to integration of the internal front by all the Yemenis cooperation to develop the national economy. The article maintains that we have Yemen, with its regional weight and role represents a huge factor and thus we have to begin with reform and rectification. Our leadership has to get rid of the corrupt and effect comprehensive changes. It should put into consideration that reforming the national economic course would not come from outside the Republic of Yemen.

## ANNOUNCEMENT CanadianOxy Scholarships - Program II

As a reflection to their friendship and commitment to assist in Yemen's human resource development, Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd., and its Masila Block Partners, Occidental Petroleum and Consolidated Contractors International Ltd. (CCC) are pleased to announce an extension to its highly successful Canadian Oxy Yemen scholarship program which was originally initiated to celebrate their 10th anniversary in Yemen. An additional twenty scholarships (ten scholarships a year over a two year period) will be awarded by the Scholarship Steering Committee to deserving post-secondary graduates to study in Calgary, Canada.

1. The first ten (10) scholarship recipients will commence their respective study programs in September, 2001.
2. Post-secondary study programs currently available for this scholarship competition:

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- B. Tech - Petroleum Engineering Technology

### University of Calgary

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- B.Sc - Electrical Engineering
- B.Sc - Civil Engineering
- B.Sc - Chemical Engineering
- B.Sc - Mechanical Engineering
- B.Sc - Manufacturing Engineering
- B.Sc - Computer Science
- B.Sc - Software Engineering
- B.Sc - Applied & Environmental Geology
- B.AccS - Accounting Science
- B.Comm - Business Administration

3. To qualify for a scholarship all applicants shall satisfy the following requirements:
  - Must be a Yemeni citizen who has resided in Yemen for the past two years.
  - Aged 18-25 years
  - Must have good English language skills.
  - Minimum of 80% overall average on secondary school certificate
  - Committed to undergo up to 400 hours of Yemen based English language training (if necessary)
  - Committed to return to Yemen after completion of his/her studies in Canada.
  - Submission of all the required documents that are requested in this announcement

### Selection Process:

Candidate selection will be based on fulfillment of the above noted requirements, a personal interview and satisfactory performance during the Yemen based English language training sessions. Both the University and Calgary and SAIT will not grant formal admission to their respective institutions until the scholarship recipient achieves a TOEFL score of 220 (computer based exam) or 560 (paper based exam).

### Required Documentation:

- An application form completed in English
- Copy of the secondary school grades or certificate
- Copy of ID card or family card or Passport
- Six certified passport sized photo

4. Scholarship application forms can be obtained from the following application distribution/collection centers:

**AMIDEAST, Inc.**  
Algiers St., House No. (66)  
Sana'a - Rep. Of Yemen  
Tel: 01-206222/400279/80/81  
**Contact Person:**  
Mr. Najeeb Al-Sharafi

**Mohamed Ali Othman School**  
Near Road Constr. Authority  
Taiz,  
Tel: 04-211247  
**Contact Person:**  
Ms. Sultana Sultan

**AMIDEAST, Inc.**  
Khormaksar  
Aden  
Tel: 02-232345  
**Contact Person:**  
Mr. Shakeeb AbdulHamid

**Hadramout University**  
University Campus,  
Al-Fowah Area  
Mukalla, Rep. of Yemen  
Tel: 05-360866  
**Contact Person:**  
Mr. Omar Bani

**Hodeidah University**  
Faculty of Medicine  
Tel: 03-247622  
**Contact Person:**  
Mr. Ali Mahjib

5. Completed application forms and requested documentation must be returned in a sealed envelope to any of the above noted application distribution/collection centers. Failure to comply with any of the information requirements will result in disqualification.
6. The closing date for accepting applications is October 25, 2000. Under no circumstances will applications be accepted after that date.
7. The Scholarship Steering Committee acting on behalf of Canadian Oxy and its Partners, is committed to give all Yemeni scholarship applicants equal, fair and competitive opportunities.

## إعلان منح دراسية الى كندا - البرنامج الثاني

٧- تقديم كافة الوثائق المطلوبة في هذا الاعلان

### اسلوب الاختيار

اختيار المرشحين يعتمد على الابداء بالمطلوبات اعلانه والمقابله الشخصية والاداء المقبول خلال دراسة اللغة الانجليزية في اليمن. حيث ان كل من جامعة كالجاري ومعهد جنوب البرتا للتكنولوجيا لن يمنحا القبول الرسمي إلا بعد الحصول على درجة تساوي ٢٢٠ (امتحان التوفل بالكمبيوتر) والذي يوازي ٥٦٠ في الامتحان العادي.

### الوثائق المطلوبة

- ١- نموذج طلب الالتحاق باللغة الانجليزية
- ٢- صورة من بيان الدرجات أو استمارة النجاح للثانوية العامة أو أي شهادة أخرى معادلة
- ٣- صورة من البطاقة الشخصية أو العائلية أو الجواز
- ٤- ست صور شخصية (بحجم صور جواز السفر)

يمكن الحصول على نموذج طلب الالتحاق من العناوين التالية:

صنعاء - مكتب اميديست - شارع الجزائر - منزل رقم ٦٦  
تلفون: ٢٠٦٢٢٢ - ٨١ - ٨٠، ٤٠٢٧٩

عدن - مكتب اميديست - خورمكسر - تلفون: ٢٢٣٢٣٤٥ - ٠٢  
مراجعة الأخ/ شكيب عبد الحميد

تعز - مدرسة محمد علي عثمان - تلفون: ٢١١٢٤٧ - ٠٤  
مراجعة الأخت/سلطان سلطان

حضرموت - جامعة حضرموت - الحرم الجامعي  
منطقة فوه - المكلا  
تلفون: ٣٦٠٨٦٦ - ٠٥  
مراجعة الأخ/عمر باني

الحديدة - جامعة الحديدة  
كلية العلوم الطبية - سكرتارية العميد  
تلفون: ٢٤٧٦٢٢ - ٠٣  
مراجعة الأخ/ علي محجب

يجب تعبئة طلب الالتحاق مع بقية الوثائق المطلوبة واعادتها في ظرف مختوم الى العناوين المبينه اعلانه.

آخر موعد لقبول الطلاب هو ٢٥ أكتوبر ٢٠٠٠م، ولن تقبل أي طلبات بعد هذا التاريخ.

نيابة عن كنيديان اوكسي وشركائها فإن لجنة المنح تلغزم بإعطاء المتقدمين اليمنيين فرصا متكافئة وعادلة.

تعبيرا عن صداقتها والتزامها بمساعدة اليمن على تنمية موارده البشرية تعلن شركة كنيديان اوكسيدنتال بتروليم (Candaian Oxy Petroleum) وشركائها في حقل المسيلة شركة اوكسيدنتال بتروليم وشركة المقاولون المتحدون العالمية (CCC) عن تمديد برنامج كنيديان اوكسي للمنح الذي حقق نجاحا عاليا والذي تم تاسيسه بمناسبة الذكرى العاشرة لكنيديان بتروليم في اليمن وذلك بتقديم ٢٠ منحة اضافيه (عشر منح في كل سنة على مدى سنتين) من قبل لجنة منح كنيديان اوكسي للمؤهلين من خريجي الثانوية للحصول على درجة البكالوريوس في مدينة كالجاري بكندا، والتي ستبدأ دراسة المجموعة التي ستحصل على المنح الأولى في سبتمبر ٢٠٠١م.

### مجالات الدراسة: وتشمل التخصصات التالية

معهد جنوب البرتا للتكنولوجيا (SAIT)  
أربع منح متوفرة للحصول على البكالوريوس في التكنولوجيا التطبيقية (٤ سنوات):

- تكنولوجيا هندسة الكمبيوتر
- تكنولوجيا شبكات الكمبيوتر
- تكنولوجيا الاتصالات
- تكنولوجيا هندسة النفط

### جامعة كالجاري (UoC)

ست منح متوفرة للحصول على درجة البكالوريوس (٤ سنوات)

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- هندسة الكهرباء
- هندسة مدنية
- هندسة كيميائية
- هندسة ميكانيكية
- هندسة صناعية
- علوم كمبيوتر
- هندسة برامج كمبيوتر
- جيولوجيا البيئة التطبيقية
- محاسبة
- ادارة أعمال

### الشروط

- ١- يجب أن تتوفر في المتقدمين الشروط التالية
- ٢- أن يكون المرشح بين ١٨-٢٥ سنة
- ٣- أن تتوفر لديه مهارات في اللغة الانجليزية
- ٤- أن يكون حاصلا على شهادة الثانوية العامة بنسبة نجاح لا تقل عن ٨٠٪
- ٥- الالتزام بالالتحاق بدورة اللغة الانجليزية لفترة تصل الى ٤٠٠ ساعة (إذا لزم الأمر)
- ٦- الالتزام بالعودة الى اليمن بعد اكمال الدراسة



# Islamic Movements in Yemen, Relationship with Authority



Hassan Al-Zayedi,  
Yemen Times

Islam is the religion that renounces violence, disparity among Muslims. It rejects infidelity and calls for unity. It is a growing concern to see disparity and conflicts among the Islamic nation which have resulted from the Islamic movements. These movements are considered to be upcoming danger Muslims have to face and deal with. In Yemen there are many of these movements which used to be clandestine before the unity. However, after declaration of the unity in 1990, they

started picking up strength and carried out their activities openly. Relations between these movements were based on interest of the Authority which has been supporting the ones that serve its interest and fighting those posing a threat to its interest. This report sheds light on movements that are currently working in Yemen and their relationship with the Authority.

## 1) The Islamic Jihad Movement:

It is pretty hard to say for certain the time this movement came to existence in the country, due to its being a clandestine movement and is not like a political party. However, we can generalize the idea that this movement is an extension of the al-Jihad Islamic Movements that exist in some Arab and Islamic countries. These move-

ments were formed after calls for establishing an Islamic rule were declared by some Islamic scholars such as Omar Abdulrahman who used to be the leader of Islamic groups in Egypt. He was jailed during the reign of al-Sadat. He, then, left for Sudan and then to USA as a political refugee. In 1992, he was arrested and accused of being involved in exploding a trade center in the USA. Ayman al-Dhawahri was also another Islamic preacher who left Egypt to live with



Osama Bin Laden in Afghanistan. Osama Bin Laden is considered to be the real leader of the Islamic al-Jihad movement. He supervises al-Kaidah camp where Mujahidin are trained. In general, Sheikh Osama Bin Laden is



considered to be the supporter as well as the supervisor of al-Jihad Movements in Yemen.

## The Movement Development in Yemen:

After their return home from Afghanistan where they took part in the war against

then Northern part and due to tense relations between the YSP on one hand and the PGC and Islah parties on the other.

Sheikh Tarek al-Fadli and Jamal al-Nahdi were then requested to cease this movement on exchange for gaining military posts and becoming members of permanent committee in the PGC, a step that YSP viewed as the prize for the assassination operations conducted against its leaders.

## The Movement Relationship with the Authority During war of 1994

The movement had good relations with the authority when war of 1994 was waged. Many members of the movement participated in the war due to their military skills and experience. At the same time many of the movement leaders were killed during that war including Yaslem al-Awlaki who was killed in Shabwah and Abo al-Darda'a al-Khader, killed in Mukairas Mountains in Abyan.

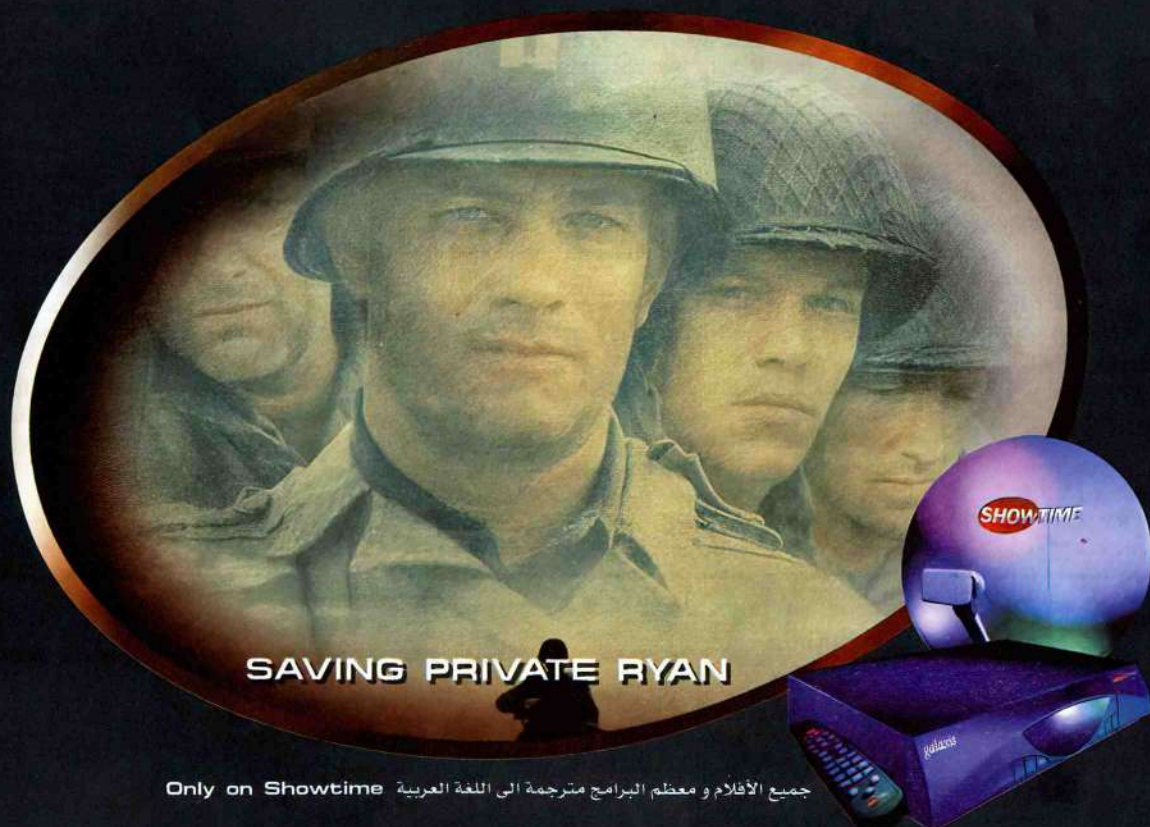
The movement obtained a lot of booty which were kept with its prominent leaders. After the war was over, the movement negotiated with the authority to be granted official posts and other facilities for their pivotal role during the war. Conflicts between new leaders of the movement and the authority led to military confrontations in Aden resulting in 12 deaths on the side of the movement. However, the movement was able to occupy the Crater Security Command.

When the YSP was degraded and became weak, the authority found that it useless to deal with those Mujahidin. It began pursuing them and sent them to jails. Preachers coming from outside Yemen were also jailed. Other preachers living in Yemen were deported to countries where they were not wanted. By the end of 1997 the number of Mujahidin detained by the authority was about 150 including Yemenis, Arab and foreigners. Though the movement old members were integrated in the PGC, new leadership of the movement sought to set up a new camp under a new leadership in al-Koor Mountains in Abyan governorate. Aden-Abyan Islamic army was established as a result. The authority tried not to escalate confrontation with the movement army. It started negotiations with their representative Abo al-Hassan Abo Bakr al-Mehdar. However, these negotiations came to no avail owing to the movement unflagging demands for their allowances and for the release of some of members who were detained by the authority including Abdulrahman al-Jaza'eri who was detained in Dhale'a governorate after resisting security forces and killing 3 military men in the first half of 1916 Hegira.

In December 1998 and after negotiations came to nothing, 12 foreigners were kidnapped by Abo al-Hassan to exercise some pressure on the authorities to release some members of the movement including those arrested while preparing for acts of sabotage in Aden before Christmas festivals. However, in that kidnapping incident security forces were following him up. They exchanged fire and as a result four tourists, an Egyptian called Abo Osamah al-Massri, who was a member of the movement, two Yemenis from the movement and two soldiers from the side of the security force were killed in the exchange of fire. While Abo al-Hassan and some of his supporters were arrested. Following this a campaign was conducted to chase other members of the movement who belonged to the Islamic military army. Other members who were of different nationalities escaped to Shabwah. One of those who were arrested in Shabwah was a 17-year son of Abo al-Hamzah al-Massri later found to be in connection with Abo al-Hassan. Abo al-Hamzah al-Massri is leader of the Al-Shariah Supporters Movement and has been settling in Britain after it was disclosed that he planning to send some of his men to the country to be trained and to carry out acts of sabotage.

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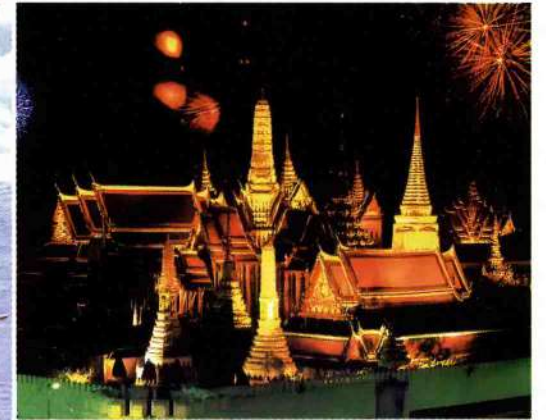




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Continental Airlines.

# AMAZING THAILAND



Being associated with the travel industry for the past two and a half decades, people often inquire from me at various occasions that where they should go and enjoy their holidays with or without family and it should be within budget. Simultaneously people also expect to have everything in it; like sun, sand, sea, history, shopping leisure, night life, cuisine and later golden memories. My reply to them is : Thailand, only Thailand, nothing but Thailand. The friendly smiles, the magnificent temple architecture, the fascinating culture, the exotic food, the beautiful beaches, floating markets, Thai silk, gems and much much more.

Thailand, where beauty is more than skin deep; it is at the confluence of rich Asian cultures. Whether you visit the north or the south, the east or the west or the central region, there is something different for you to see, to do, to eat or to remember. While Thailand is highly westernized on the surface it is still basically a land of villages and towns with strong traditions and culture. This is evident even in its booming capital Bangkok. Whether your interest is gourmet food for which Thailand is particularly famous for or swimming or golf or agriculture, architecture or even archaeology, Thailand will overwhelm you. The country is endowed with abundant attractions including mountains and national marine parks, sparkling beach resorts, ruined cities, archaeological wonders, scenic beauty and year round festivals.

And be amazed that one has not seen Thailand at all. And you would want to go back again. She will keep on tempting you and you will succumb happily. Thailand is known as "The Land Of Smiles", and with no doubts its capital Bangkok is called "The City Of Angels". There, you will find plenty of both. Bangkok: City of Angels, is easily the Orient's most cosmopolitan city. It was made the capital of Thailand in 1782 by the monarch of the present Chakri Dynasty ( Thailand's first capital was Sukothai followed by Ayutthaya). Bangkok is while the Royal Family resides, it is the seat of government and administration and it is the focal point for virtually all major industrial, commercial and financial activities. It is the country's main port and home for one tenth of the kingdom population. Bangkok is also the country's first principal gate way and prim tourist attraction. Bangkok is a national treasure house and is the country's spiritual cultural political commercial educational and diplomatic center. When king Rama the first decided to relocate the capital of Thailand ( the Siam), Bangkok was not more than a cluster of huts that served as a simple trading settlement for foreign vessels. Across the Chao Phraya River at Thonburi was the fort that had been the kingdom's temporary capital for six years since the fall of Ayutthaya.

Today Bangkok is a sprawling bustling metropolis. It is, its striking metamorphosis that has given the city its many distinctive personalities. Although it has never really lost the simple and romantic qualities that shrouded its inception, it absorbed many new fascist to its character. At the time of it's founding it was dubbed a "krung Tehp" meaning city of olives "Makok in Thai" History has it, that king Rama the

first wanted his new capital to resemble the old Ayutthaya. The original grand place (part of which still stands today) was a replica of Ayutthaya place and the royal monastery was copied from the



old one. A network of canals was built to complete the duplications because of a strong senses of attraction that prevailed among the people, new structures in the blossoming capital did not replace the old ones. Instead, the new erected right alongside the old the contrast soon become as harmonious in the eyes of the visitors as it always has been in the eyes of the Thai people. This colorful mosaic of the old and new still present in Bangkok, which has proved to be a unique attraction.

Major tourism attraction includes glittering Buddhist temples, palaces, floating markets, timeless "Venice of the East" canal scenes classical dance extravaganzas, an almost legendary night-life and numerous air-conditioned shopping centers selling Thai silks and classic cotton, gemstones, bonze and pewter ware and many more admired handicrafts along with ready made latest style clothing. Bangkok's recreational cultural and medical facilities are excellent and hotels from the truly opulent to the Spartan, house millions of Thai and foreign visitors all year round.

Visitors who explores the back lanes in the city's river side sections will come across the memorable unexpected garlanded spirit shrines, palmists and astrologers quietly conferring with clients, women polling lotus-filled sampans through narrow waterways somnolent temple court yards where only tinkling windbells disturb the air and countless other marvelous sights, as timeless as the lovely evening view when the sun's last rays bathe the river side Grand place's gilded spires.

## Where To Go In Bangkok

City attractions include a visit to the Temple of Emerald Buddha the Grand Place from the river, Bangkok snake farm, the Crocodile Farm, Jim Thompsons Thai House, the Wat Arun (Temple of Dawn) where central tower, encrusted with statuary of mythological beings and porcelain chips, soars some 76 meters above the river to flash and sparkle in the sun.

PATPONG in the heart of town where Bangkok's liberated legendary night life is liveliest.

One of city attractions include a rice barrage cruises to the Rose Garden, a riverside tropical park-cum country club 32 km West of Bangkok. The Rose Garden has an 18 hole golf course and a Thai village where a daily show features traditional activities such as folk dances, the Thai wedding ceremony a Buddhist ordination, sword

fighting and elephant at work. **Damnoen Saduk Sokm** south west of Bangkok, is Thailand most vibrant floating market where farmers congregate each morning in produce-laden boats to sell a large variety of fresh vegetables, fruits, spices, poultry and the like. The boat trip necessary to reach the market affords captivating glimpses of a waterborne

## TIPS TO TRAVELLERS

**Capital:** Bangkok  
**Language:** Thai, Chinese, English  
**Driving:** Driving is on the left  
**Currency:** Baht  
**Business/Social Hints:**

Appointments should be made in advance. Punctuality is appreciated. For business meetings men should wear a lightweight or tropical suit. Women should dress conventionally in a lightweight suit dress or equivalent. Footwear should be removed before entering a chapel or a Buddhist temple, also private homes. Thai people have a deep traditional reverence for their Royal Family and visitors should be careful to show respect.

**Visa:** For Yemeni national, tourist visa upto 30 days will be granted provided holds valid Yemeni passport with confirmed return ticket to leave Thailand within 30 days. Note: Passport must be valid 6 months beyond intended length of stay.



OUTBOUND:		FLIGHTS EX SAH TO KHI		DEP.	ARR.
FROM/TO	FLT. DAYS	FLT. NO			
1 SAH-DXB	Saturday	IY800		0700	1200
DXB-BKK	Saturday	TG518		2245	0810
2 SAH-DXB	Sunday	IY860		1830	2230
DXB-BKK	Monday	TJ4502		0315	1235
3 SAH-DXB	Tuesday	IY802		0600	1115
DXB-BKK	Tuesday	TG518		2245	0810
4 SAH-AUH	Sunday	GF194		1600	2000
AUH-BKK	Monday	GF152		0045	1015
5 SAH-DXB	Saturday	EK452		0800	1200
DXB-BKK	Saturday	EK6200		2245	0810

FLIGHTS EX BANGKOK TO SANA'A (VIA AUH & DXB)		DEP.	ARR.
1 BKK-DXB	Saturday	TG4501	0115
DXB-SAH	Saturday	IY801	1300
2 BKK-DXB	Tuesday	TG4501	0115
DXB-SAH	Tuesday	IY803	1245
3 BKK-AUH	Saturday	GF153	1915
AUH-SAH	Sunday	GF193	1255
4 BKK-DXB	Tuesday	EK6201	1810
DXB-SAH	Wednesday	EK451	0230

Note: For special fare, reservation and further details, kindly contact Mr. Masroor Siddiqui



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## WHY "AMAZING" ?

There are so many words which could have been used in a national tourism promotion campaign to describe Thailand:

### FRIENDLY.

for the charming, welcoming people the traveller will meet.

### EXOTIC.

for the glittering sights of ancient Thai temples and palaces.

### DELICIOUS.

for the mouthwatering temptations of spicy Thai food.

### COLOURFUL.

for the bustling life of any typical open-air market, or for the hill tribe folk to be found in remote regions.

### SPORTY.

for the diversity of sports and action adventure.

### PEACEFUL.

for the exquisite tropical beaches where the visitor can relax.

All of these descriptions are accurate, but the word "Amazing" was chosen as the theme for this two-year campaign as it best sums up all the outstanding features of this magical country. There is simply no other country in the world like Thailand. Come, see for yourself!

## NEXT ISSUE:



LAND OF THE LION CITY,

SINGAPORE



الخطوط الجوية التايلاندية العالمية



# Improve Your English



**Dr. Ramakanta Sahu**  
Associate Professor  
College of Education, Mahweet

## I. What to Say

### Taking a Taxi

**Customer:** Hello. Is this the taxi station?

**Manager:** Yes, it is. You'll have to speak a bit louder. The line is very bad.

**Customer:** I need a taxi, please. I'm taking a flight leaving Sana'a at 8 in the morning. The check-in-time is 5. I should arrive at the airport not later than 4.45. How long is the ride from here?

**Manager:** From where? I don't know where you live.

**Customer:** I'm sorry. I live at 45 Al-Rakas Street off Hayle Street.

**Manager:** Let's see. Well, Since it's early in the morning, there may not be a heavy traffic flow. I'd say that the ride would take about forty minutes, more or less. Are you alone? How much luggage do you have?

**Customer:** Well, I'll be alone from my house. But I'll be joined by one of my friends who lives on the 3rd street. I have three medium sized bags and, I suppose, he has about the same number of bags, too.

**Manager:** That's alright. We should probably pick you up at 4. Is that okay?

**Customer:** How about the hiring charges?

**Manager:** We charge by meter up to two passengers and upto three baggages. Luggage in excess of that are charged separately depending on the size of the bags. The driver will tell you that. You pay according to the prefixed rate chart which is with the driver.

**Customer:** Thank you very much. Can I be assured that the taxi will arrive in time or do you want me to remind you a little before 4?

**Manager:** Don't you worry. The taxi will be at your doorstep right on time. Good-bye.

**Customer:** Bye.

## II. How to say it correctly

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

- 1) Nabil is one of those boys who has a powerful memory.
- 2) The criminal will be hung in the central prison.
- 3) If you will reach late, you shall be punished.
- 4) If wishes were horses, beggars may ride them.
- 5) The poet and philosopher are dead.

### Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) "A Tale of Two Cities" is an interesting novel.
- 2) You are mistaken in thinking that I am against you.
- 3) Hard work and honesty is needed for success in life.
- 4) Many a battle was fought on the soil of Yemen.
- 5) He got his daughter married.

## III. How to express it in one word

- 1) Science of aviation
- 2) Science of beauty
- 3) Kind of behavior that is not natural and genuine
- 4) Written statement, made on oath, to be used as legal proof
- 5) List of things to be done, business to be discussed in a meeting

### Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) public announcement in a newspaper: **advertisement**
- 2) person who speaks in favor of somebody or something, especially a cause: **advocate**
- 3) existing in, moving through, the air: **aerial**
- 4) feats performed by clever airmen (such as flying upside down): **aerobatics**
- 5) science dealing with the forces exerted by air in motion: **aerodynamics**

## IV. Four alternatives are suggested for each blank in sentences below. Choose the correct alternative.

### 1) The notice at the petrol pump should be:

- a) all engines need to be switched off
- b) all engines must be switched off.
- c) all engines have to be switched off.
- d) all engines must have to be switched off.

### 2) The government is confident that the standard of living will ..... again soon.

- a) flourish
- b) rise
- c) lift
- d) receive

### 3) Ever since his parents died, his uncle has ..... all his needs.

- a) seen off
- b) seen by
- c) seen through
- d) seen to

### 4) Where are my spectacles?

- a) here they are, on your nose!
- b) here are they, on your nose!
- c) there they are, on your nose!
- d) there are they, on your nose!

### 5) A great change has come ..... the world since the war.

- a) in
- b) into
- c) over
- d) about

### Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) We're trying to solve the problem. We're trying to find a **solution to the problem.**
- 2) Nabilla gets in well with her brother. Nabilla has a good relationship **with her brother.**
- 3) Prices have increased a lot. There has been a big increase **in prices.**
- 4) I don't know how to answer your question. I can't think of an answer **to your question.**
- 5) No body wants to buy shoes like these any more. There is no demand of **shoes like these.**
- 6) I think that being married has some advantages. I think that there are some advantages **of marriage.**
- 7) The number of people without jobs has fallen this year. There has been a fall **in the number of people without jobs.**
- 8) I don't think that a new road is necessary. I don't think that there is any need **for a new road.**

## V. Words of Wisdom:

"Some books are to be tasted; others swallowed; and some few to be chewed and digested." —Francis Bacon

# Human Life between Womb and Tomb

**Prof. Siya Ram Rai,**  
Department of English  
University of Ibb

Samuel Beckett is a great Irish dramatist of the 20th century. His *Waiting for Godot* is a modern classic. Like James Joyce, Beckett follows a 'casual style' in his play. It often seems that Beckett is a man of schizophrenic temperament. *Waiting for Godot* (1956) is his masterpiece which earned him Nobel prize for literature in 1969. In this play, Beckett explores a circular, repetitive form to dramatize aesthetic situation into two identical Acts. It is an absurd drama, a grotesque farce written under the influence of Jarry and Kafka. He was also influenced by Kant, Schopenhauer, Kierkegaard and Sartre. *Waiting for Godot*, which was originally written in French with the title *En Attendant Godot*, contains a great wealth of gestural and verbal energy which makes it an exciting theatrical experience. His theater is a kind of allegorical drama. We find a theater -within- theater in *Godot*. Beckett presents a mixture of horror and farce by way of 'a cross-talk on a lyrical level'.

Beckett shows man as wretched, sordid, helpless and alone in the scheme of the universe—'the situation of finite man in an infinite universe'. Beckett mocks at the belief of God, faith in learning and notion of progress. He demonstrates through this play the utter breakdown of Western philosophy. Godot for whom we are waiting never comes and is non-existent. God exists only in the form of his name. Here the hero is a victim of the absurd and the age, who is distinguished as a herdsmen, species of clown whose rudimentary jokes, attitudes, dress, filthiness and ridicule compose a grinning mask. *Waiting for Godot* has a strikingly innovative formal design. Beckett experiments in the field of form and style. He wants to fuse the content with the form, so that form is content and content is form. It is written in a haphazard way, but this haphazardness is structural. On the surface, it looks all nonsense, but this nonsense is its sense and meaning. It has no plot, no theme, no setting, nothing of the sort. Two characters Vladimir and Estragon are waiting on a deserted road for an uncertain appointment with someone called Godot who never comes. Godot's identity itself is in serious doubt. Godot is perceived in various ways like God, Saviour, a

vindictive tyrant, a rich employer, one who has the tramps—'future in his hand, at least immediate future'. In fact, Godot represents an absence and his non-presence is the center around which the superstructure of the play revolves. Beckett sees a kind of void at the center of human existence. Godot is the name of emptiness or vacuum which we find in the play. *Waiting for Godot* is a contemporary classic in which simple dialogue often rises to poetic incantation. It looks very simple on the surface but this simplicity is deceptive. His writing is not about something, rather it is that something itself. It is a search for a form, because ours is an age of horror and contempt. Beckett experiments in the reduction of the senses in-to elementary cells. These two tramps and the way faring couple Pozzo and Lucky have no fixed individual identities. They are similar only in their biological, temperamental and situational traits. They are perceived at this place, at this moment of time not as four individuals, but as two radically truncated generalized images of all mankind. They symbolize a pessimistic view of man as a helpless victim of having been born in this world. As soon as a man is born, he is old enough to die. Every end is the beginning of the same process. Beckett thus talks about human life caught in the trap of existence. He deals with human life between womb and tomb. He finds life like a ray or flash of light in-between the two.

*Waiting for Godot* has two Acts which dramatize two consecutive evenings in the life of the two central characters. It has two sets of characters, and each set is a pair. Even the messenger boy has a brother. But the relationship between and within these pairs is not always one of identity and harmony, but of contradiction and tension which suggests a pattern of binary oppositions. Each pair functions as a single agential unit. While Pozzo and Lucky are physically tied together with a rope, Vladimir and Estragon are unable to part with each other. These two tramps are compelled to a futile and perpetual waiting and are imprisoned in space. The place where the tramps are waiting is an ontological prison. Pozzo and Lucky are also committed to equally futile and perpetual wandering and are confined in a temporal prison. Mutual love and care between the tramps is also in contrast to their exploitation of each other.

It seems that Beckett is struggling hard to come out of the dark net of existence. 'The dark he had struggle to keep under' is the inspiration of his

writings. Estragon seems to be waiting for death and is always pre-occupied with immediate physical needs like hunger and sleep while Vladimir is optimistic and is always busy in philosophical questions. This contrast helps both of them mutually. Pozzo is a bullying master, but Lucky is a slave. Similarly, the boy who looks after the goats is contrasted with his brother who looks after the sheep. Surprisingly, the boy is treated well, but his brother is beaten. *Godot* includes the opposite poles of the farcical and the tragic, routinized dialogues and ponderous silence together with absolute ambivalence between hope and despair. Estragon and Vladimir regularly alternate between doubt and assurance. Beckett holds the prospects of salvation and damnation in an even balance, almost canceling each other out.

Each Act offers basically the same sequence. These tramps reunite, wait, keep on passing time, and encourage Pozzo and Lucky and receive disappointing message of Godot, think of committing suicide, decide to leave the place, yet they don't move. Gogo and Didi are balanced against Pozzo and Lucky. Time for them is a habit and habit is a great **deadener**. Estragon and Vladimir are tied to space which Pozzo and Lucky are tied to their compulsion to move and change. Both the tramps are waiting for something to happen as in *Joyce's in Ulysses*. The conversation which follows speaks volumes about Beckett's ideas and thoughts:

Estragon: Why don't we hang ourselves?

Vladimir: With what?

Estragon: You haven't a bit of rope?

Vladimir: No

Estragon: Then we can't.

Even the references to boots and hats with certain gestures and arguments occur in both the acts. The play is loaded with a variety of verbal repetitions like 'nothing to be done' and 'we are waiting for Godot'...—this repetition tells of an endless and unchanging process of life in general. Here the repetition ad infinitum becomes repetition ad absurdum. Repetition of the same words to express satisfaction is an ironic device showing the contrast between two states of material existence. Such statements are made only to be qualified or contradicted soon after, thereby intensifying the impression of uncertainty. These voices explore the mysteries of being and the self of the limits of anguish and suffering—to be is to be perceived'.

*to be continued next issue*

Continued from page 12

# Islamic Movements in Yemen and Its Relationship with the Authority

Tension mounted between the movement and some military officials in the authority, specially after the kidnapping incident and explosions attempts. Then, a public trial was arranged for Abo al-Hassan, leader of the army. During the trials of this leader various explosion operations were implemented in some governorates including Dhale'a, Aden, Abyan by the dispersed members of the movement. In one of these explosions the office of the PGC party was set on fire in al-Wade'a in Abyan. Other public offices were bombarded by bazookas in Lawder and Jear in Abyan, etc. In City Center explosion, official sources declared that its owner was the one behind the explosion and not as Abo al-Hamzah stated to claim responsibility. All those blasts were conducted while Abo al-Hassan was being tried. During this time the authority tried to ease the tension that has mounted with the movement members in terms of trying to gain the favor of some dominant members of the movement, specially those who have tribal affiliation. Some of them were granted military posts. Promises not to execute Abo al-Hassan were also given by officials to the movement members. However, when the authority felt in control, it declared the execution of Abo al-Hassan.

Upon the execution of Abo al-Hassan, Hatem Abo Farid was assigned as the new leader of the military army. However, he soon was arrested and sent to jail.

## The Movement's Relationship with Yemeni Tribes:

Leaders of the movement tried to attract most of its supporters from the tribal sources. Chief leaders of the movement outside Yemen including Osama Bin Laden met with some sheikhs abroad to enhance strong relations. Moreover, he sent some of his representatives to meet them. In case of any problem occurred between the movement's supporters and the authorities, these sheikhs used to go mediating.

## The Movement's Vision of Power:

The movement views that current Arab and Islamic governments as infidels and that the rulers are disbelievers. They see that they are pro-west. They believe that it is impossible to achieve a real Islamic rule unless Jihad is applied. They claim that Islamic movements have already tried democracy and when they won power as in Algeria, west countries oppressed them.

## The Movement's Relationship with Other Islamic Groups and Movements in Yemen:

### 1) The movement's relation with Moslim Brotherhood :

Mujahdin think that Moslim Brotherhood has come in close terms with the rulers and that they participated in democracy which they considered as prohibited, "Haram". They also indicate that elections are also prohibited.

### 2) The movement's relation with al-Ehsan and al-Hekmah al-Yamaniah Societies:

The movement has a distinguished and intimate relationship with al-Ehsan and al-Hekmah al-Yamaniah societies that exist in Yemen. Supporters of the movement acquire learning in the institutes and annual summer camps that are organized by these societies. They also acquire learning in some centers of the Salafiah Mission.

### 3) The movement's relationship with Salafiah headed by Muqbel al-Wadei:

Despite the fact that the movement and Salafiah agree on Sunah doctrine, they disagree on the way of ruling. Salafiah say that Islamic governments do exist, however, they lack knowl-

edge to apply Islamic Shariah. Salafiah does not believe in democracy and plurality which are the time ordeal, according to Mukbel al-Wadie, the leader of the mission. On the other hand, Mujahdin disagree with Salafiah in the notion of Jihad. Salafiah see that it is impossible to apply Jihad at this time and that Jihad should be applied through science. However, Mujahdin see that Jihad is a must to establish an Islamic country.

### 4) The movement's relationship with other Islamic movements:

Mujahdin see the Sufeen and Shia'a are Islamic groups that have gone astray. However, they don't say that their individuals are disbelievers. Rather they disagree with them as they disagree with al-Zaidi doctrine in some matters relating to jurisprudence. However, the Mujahdin movement sees that al-Bahrah group concentrated in Haraz is a disbeliever group that should be fought.

## The Movement's Current Position:

Observers and those interested in Islamic movements view that the Islamic Jihad Movement started to lose power in the past two years due to the authority's strong grip over it after Abyan kidnapping incident. The authority tried to disperse its supporters and get rid of them through facilitating their travel for Jihad in Chechnya—through Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, some members as well as leaders of the movement assert that this is a preparation period and that the movement is still

# YOUTH FORUM

## Dear Editor,

I feel proud to pen you this letter expressing my interest in your great newspaper. My name is Abdo Ali Obeid Al-Ssamei, student at Faculty of Education, Aden University. Actually, since the time I started reading Yemen Times my English has started getting better remarkably. The unpleasant thing to me is that since I started reading Yemen Times I have never read any article written by a teacher or a student from Aden University. So I write this letter accompanied with a poem. Hope it will be published.

All my love.

**Abdo Ali**

## Fair Doom

When she is happy  
Comes blushing  
Knocks on the door,  
Enters and sits in quietness,  
With her tongue in her cheek

No words she speaks but a smile tells all  
Her face radiates as sun rays  
Little request about to sit longer  
But no. She relents

Her bowed head suddenly moves  
A deep breath heard  
She takes steps forward  
Nearer to me she moves  
Throws her body  
To rest on mine.

**Abdo Ali Obeid**  
Faculty of Education, Aden

## Joke

Pupil: Teacher, why did you beat me by a stick?  
Teacher: I beat you because I love you.  
Pupil: I love you too, but I can't express about my love in a similar way.  
**Nabil Abd. M. Al-Kumaim**



# DED Concluded A 3-Day Regional Conference in Sana'a

**D**EUTSCHER ENTWICKLUNGSDIENST (DED), the German Development Service is a non-profit making organization whose top priority is to serve the third world partners' interests. It was established in 1963, in a decade which the United Nations declared a development decade. In 1979, former Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) signed a cooperation agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany which marked the commencement of DED's operations in Yemen. Today, about 250 German Development workers are to be found across the country. These are specialized in particular professions and working in various spheres to support Yemeni partner institutions, improve services and help upgrade people's living standards. Globally, the DED operates in more than 44 countries involving almost 1000 specialists and experts who in the course of time and along with their families become part of the social environment of the local population. In Asia DED is involved in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Nepal, Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Yemen. Activities of the DED in all these countries include technical and vocational training; small business promotion, management and administration; construction and infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and national resources management; general edu-

cation; health services, community and social work, rural development and promotion of women. The DED enjoys a total budget of DM 150 million from the Federal government, out of which DM 4.5 million is the contribution of the DED to help Yemen. DED holds regional conferences biennially. Representatives from all countries where the organization is engaged attend those conferences to discuss new strategies and various affairs in relation to the organization's activities. This year, Yemen was the host country for the biennial conference of the DED. Under the title "Asia 2000" a high ranking delegation from the DED headquarters in Germany, headed by Director General, Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm, Head of DED's Administrative Council, Dr. Uwe Runge, Resident Representative in Yemen, Mr. Gerd Winkelhane and the organization's representatives from those Asian countries where the DED is involved held their biennial conference at the Taj Sheba Hotel, September 10-13. On Yemen's side there were Minister of Health and Vice Minister of Planning.



Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm,  
Director General Of DED

In his welcoming word delivered upon inauguration of the conference Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm said that the German Development Service was proud to be able to contribute to the realization of Yemen's national development programs based on the spirit of friendship and partnership. He further expressed his sincere gratitude and appreciation



Dr. Uwe Runge,  
Head of DED's Administrative Council

tion," he added. In his speech, Dr. Uwe Runge, Head of the Administrative Council of the DED, said it was interesting to come close to Yemen's difficulties and hopes. Following the end of the conference on Tuesday, DG of DED held a press conference in which he briefed the media

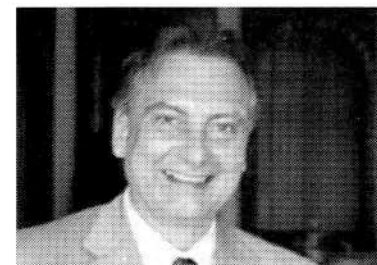


Minister of Health and Deputy Minister of Planning & Development Attending the Conference

on aims and outcomes of the visit to Yemen. At the beginning of the conference Dr. Runge welcomed the participants on behalf of the DED and expressed his appreciation of the presence of Minister of Health Dr. Abdullah Nasher, Vice Minister of Planning and development Mr. Abdul Rahman Tarmoom and Deputy Minister of Education Mr. Majeed Ghanem on the first day of the conference. He described the conference which was held for the first time in an Arab country as programmatic that resulted in new directions for the DED's work. He also

countries, the participation of the collaborators of the institutions is very important," he said. "That is why the headquarters is searching for advice from the collaborators, and vice versa, the headquarters itself, my colleagues, director of departments and myself as the director general are trying to discuss the policy of the German development service with the people who are working in their different countries in Asia."

Talking about cooperation with Yemen, director General of DED said that the DED had been working successfully in Yemen for more than 20 years. The main fields of cooperation include health, vocational training and local infrastructure. Moreover, he expressed his happiness to hear from Yemeni officials that decentralization process was making big steps forward in the right direction. He also appreciated Yemen's plan to hold elections in the spring of 2001. "The German side encourages the Yemeni partners to follow up this election by an implementation of decentralized authorities to the local level," he said. He added that the German side was supporting efforts in that regards in close cooperation not only with their Embassy but with many European partners and international organizations in order to achieve a good result in Yemen. He concluded his statement by saying that all the important work accomplished so far, had been done



Mr. Gerd Winkelhane, Resident  
Representative of DED in Yemen

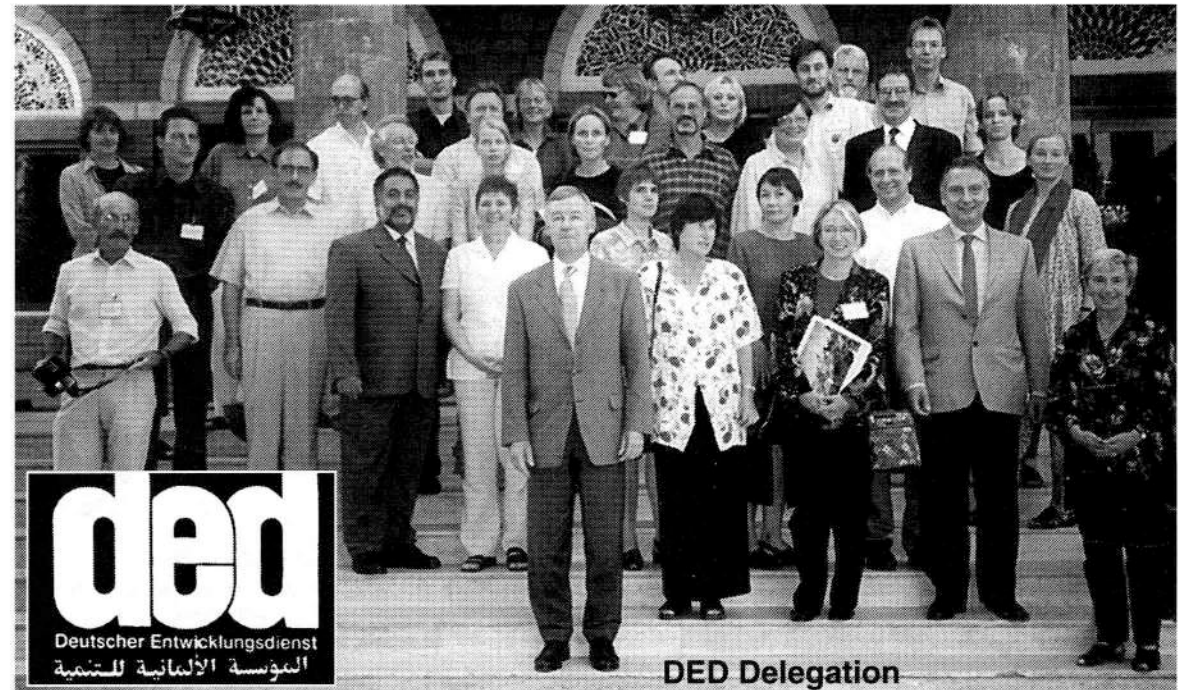
and was still under way in an atmosphere of friendship, harmony and mutual trust. In response to a question about security and safety of development workers who work in remote areas, Mr. Gerd Winkelhane, Resident Representative in Yemen said that working in Yemen



DED Delegation at the conference

was on the basis of a cooperation agreement with Yemen so the Yemeni Government had to provide secure atmosphere for all development workers. He added that their good relationships with local partners make them sure that they would be safe. "Generally speaking, I want to say that we feel safe here in Yemen. That is right there have been some disturbing incidents but in comparison with what happens in many other countries Yemen is safe," said Mr. Winkelhane. Away from Asia, the DED also work in Africa and Latin America. A similar conference is scheduled for next November in Peru in Latin America. Other conferences are also planned to be held for East & South Africa and West Africa in the next two years.

In a brief interview with the Yemen Times, Dr. Uwe Runge, said that the German Development Service worked in four regions, East Africa, West Africa, Latin America and Asia. "Every two years we have a regional conference in one of these regions. The main aim of such a conference is to put the supervisory council of the German Development Council, the Director general and people related to DED together to work up the general policy. Then there are always special questions which relate to the region which we are holding the conference in. Another aim of the conference was discussing the possibilities of working in other different countries. We aimed at making up the cooperative identity of the German Development Service so that we know exactly where we are, what



DED Delegation

we have to do and what our tasks are," he said.

He further added that their ultimate goal was to be replaced by local workers. "There is no project where there are only German workers. There are always projects where German and Yemenis are working together. Sometimes others are coming in if the project is big. We do a lot by cooperation with international organizations and we try always to take in the local staff to train them and step by step they take over. This our aim," he concluded. German Development workers are subject to several months training in Berlin before traveling to the host countries. There they undergo a special kind of training on kinds of behaviors, how to handle the different difficulties in a foreign country, what they have to do and to respect the local culture and traditions. They are also trained on the language of the respective country. So that when they arrive in their host countries they can understand people and make people understand. "The duration of any preparation course is dependent on the language. For example, there are countries where you do not need to know their local lan-

The delegation then moved to Al-Wahdah school in which they were received by young girls dancing and singing welcoming songs. Principal of the school, Mrs. Lutfiah Humaidan and a number of teachers accompanied them in a short tour of the different department of the school including that



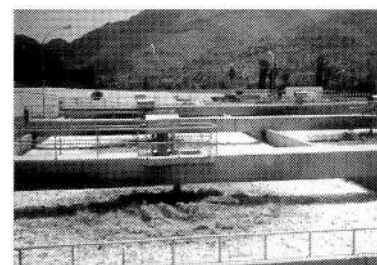
At Al-Shaab School



Mr. Gerd recalls school years

of handicrafts. Being impressed of what he had seen Dr. Runge delivered a short speech in which he announced donating an amount of YR 50,000 to the school. It is worth mentioning that the DED supported the equipment of a library and a health room and support the organization of many training courses for teachers of the school.

ment for their help, indicating a further agreement with the German government to support the extension plan of the station that would be completed by the year 2003 and which would serve the increasing population until 2025. It is worth mentioning that the total donation from Germany to Yemen reached DM 61 million this year.



Ibb sewage treatment station was 80% funded by Germany

of Yemeni partners for their constant beneficial and fruitful cooperation to improve the living condition of the people in Yemen. "This is what we are dedicated to work for and I am looking for more years to come," he said.

He said that the role of the DED in Yemen changed according to the change in Yemen's needs. "Nowadays, qualifications such as management, training, health education need much more emphasize than in the past," he added.

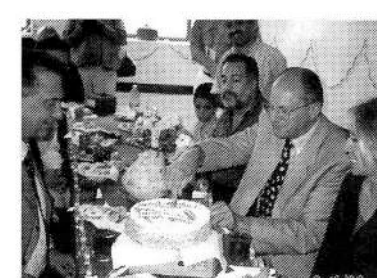
Mr. Matthias Kiesler, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy said he was always impressed by the excellence of the DED development workers pointing out the 25 German development workers who work in remote areas far away from urban centers under extremely difficult circumstances.

Highlighting the good cooperation of the Yemeni partners, he expressed his appreciation of cooperation of the Yemeni government, organizers of the



The Delegation in a tour of the sewage treatment station

expressed his thankfulness and respect for the great help and good cooperation in preparation of and during the conference. Dr. Winkelhane highlighted the aims of the conference as to coordinate the activities of the German Development Service within Asia or with the different responsible workers and the headquarters people in Berlin. "We are convinced that for the success of an institution which work in more than 44



At Al-Wahdah School



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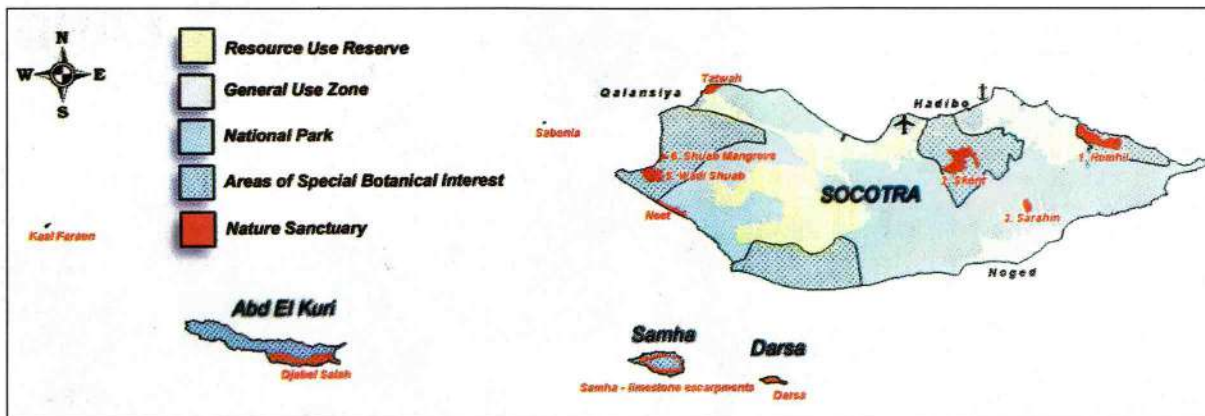
## IMAGES FROM SOCOTRA

**S**ocotra is a large island in the Arabian Sea 350 kms from the nearest coastline south of Yemen. It reaches an altitude of 1,500 meters.

The island is very rich in bird and plant life. There are seven species of birds that are only found in Socotra. Socotra is even richer in plants. Over 800 species of plant have been found and 270 are endemic which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Very few islands in the world have such a rich plant life. Many of the plants have adopted to the extreme and hot environment in wonderful ways.

The prime minister, Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani will open an exhibition on Socotra organized by the Environment Protection Council (EPC) through Socotra Biodiversity Project at 12:30 p.m. on the 23rd of September 2000 at the UN Information Center in Albonia near Al-Handhal mosque, in Sana'a. The Socotra Biodiversity Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by the EPC (Environmental Protection Council), UNDP (United Nations Development Program) country office and UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services.) The Projects' main objectives are to conserve Socotra Biodiversity and secure the sustainable use of marine and terrestrial resources in collaboration with other National Institution (i.e. MOFW-MOA), straighten the human and institutional capacity within the Environmental Protection Council in the island and to increase environmental awareness at national level and among the population of the island to improve management of natural resources.

The Exhibition of photos, paintings, video, slides presentations, and handicrafts portrays the unique globally significant biodiversity of Socotra, the Socotra



Conservation Zoning Plan prepared by EPC and passed by the council of ministers in April 2000; as well as the ongoing conservation activities on the Socotra islands. The exhibition also reflects the cultural aspect of life on the islands. It will be open to the public from 24th September to 24th October 2000, from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm Sunday to Thursday. Socotra is the largest Yemeni island covering 3625 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of about 44000 people, to its west lie 3 smaller islands: Darsa, Samha with an area of 50 sq. km. and a population of about 60 people, and the larger Abd Al-Kori covering 125 sq. km. and inhabited by about 200 people. The primary economic activity in the islands is fishing on the coast and raising livestock in the interior.

The Socotra islands are blessed with unique biodiversity of global importance that has recently attracted international attention. Socotra for instance is one of the 10 most important islands in botanical biodiversity. This is reflected in the fact that more than 30% of plants in Socotra are endemic, meaning that they are not found anywhere else in the world. Six species and 11 subspecies of birds

are endemic to Socotra and more than 90% of reptiles are endemic. Rich marine biodiversity is realized by a unique mixture of species from western Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Indo-Pacific region. Recent marine surveys revealed a large number of new records extending the distribution range of many species including those previously thought endemic to the Red Sea or Arabia.

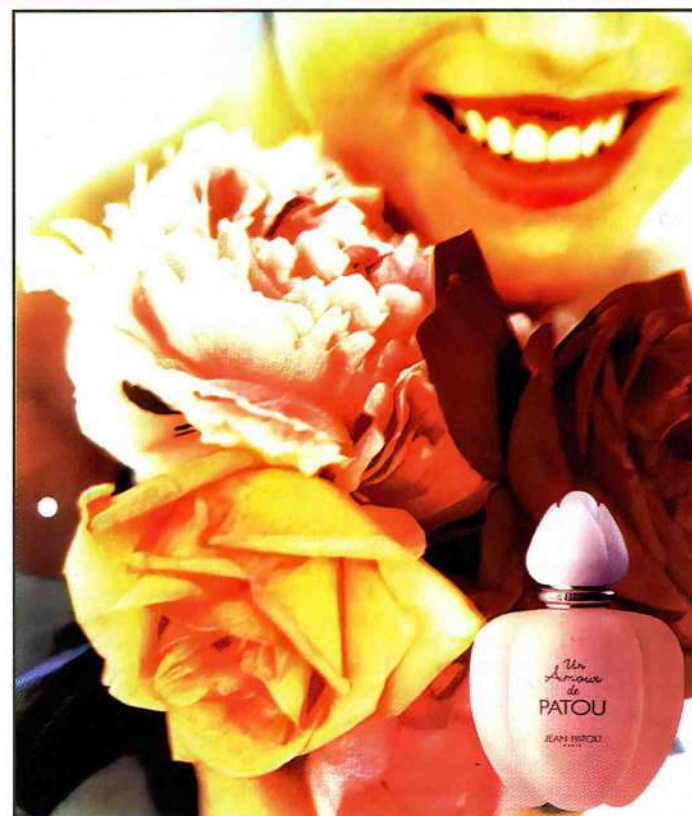
EPC has started Socotra Biodiversity Project in 1997 to study and develop mechanisms to protect the biodiversity of Socotra. Natural resources have been extensively studied. More than 30 Yemeni scientist and researchers and a similar number of international scientists together with the project staff took part in biodiversity surveys. This effort was complemented with wide range consultation with the local people leading to the formulation of Socotra Conservation Zoning Plan. Based on biodiversity value and resources potential, the plan divided the islands into zones for development and biodiversity conservation. The objective was to integrate necessary development with conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The plan was adopted

by the council of ministers in April 2000, and expected to be signed into law by the president in the near future.

EPC and Socotra Biodiversity project joined forces to establish a trust fund for the conservation of Socotra. A Yemeni lawyer and an international counterpart are handling the mechanics of establishing the fund. The objective of the fund is to provide financial resources to support research and conservation activity in Socotra to safeguard its unique biodiversity and enhance sustainable use of natural resources.

The Ministry of Planning and the European Union are about to complete the Master Plan for the development of Socotra. The plan is based on the Socotra Conservation Zoning Plan in an effort to organize development activities in a way that benefits local people while protecting their environment.

The UN Office of Project Services, UNDP and the Government of Italy are launching a small project in Socotra to improve health services and enhance drinking water provision in the islands. Improving the livelihood of the local population will positively impact conservation efforts and ease the pressure on natural resources.



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## 2000 Olympic Games Open, Yemen's Participation Modest

**S**idney- After seven-year preparation, the curtain of the 2000 Olympic Games was raised here Friday evening.

Viewed by billions of spectators worldwide, Australian Governor General Sir William Deane announced opening of the games, which inherit tradition and herald future of the Olympic Movement. Before any sports with records go underway, the Olympic Games itself has already set a record with the most participants in its history— 11,000 athletes from 200 countries and regions. While the Yemeni Olympic team is considered the smallest, Arab

teams participating in this gigantic sport demonstration would enter competitions with modest asset.

At the Melbourne Olympics 44 years ago, athletes from East and West Germany walked together during the 1956 Games. When the Koreans marched into the center stage hand in hand, the packed stadium crowd including International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch gave them a standing ovation, applauding their re-unification at the Olympics. The Chinese sports delegation was the 40th marching into the stadium. The 284 Chinese athletes will compete in 166 events in 24 sports.

At 23:10 Sydney local time, Cathy Freeman, an Australian heroine from Aboriginal descent, lit the cauldron with the Olympic flame,

which was ignited from the sun's rays at a special ceremony in Olympia, Greece and relayed to the Olympic Stadium after touring the host country in the last 99 days. The torch was carried into the stadium by a relay of veteran Australian women athletes before being passed to the world 400 meters champion and Australia's best hope for a gold medal. The organizers of the Sydney Games have vowed to make it the most environmental friendly in Olympic history. Their efforts are rewarding and the Games may set an example for next games host, Athens and 2008 Games bidders — Beijing, Osaka, Paris, Toronto and Istanbul.

Days before the opening ceremony, Sydney has already sent a signal to the world that it is ready for the games although transportation problems and doping scandal marred at the eve of the games. Athletes, officials and journalists have complains about the traffic schedule while bus drivers were furious about their poor working conditions.

Prior to the opening of the games, Several athletes including two weightlifters withdrew from the games due to drugs offense. Former Olympic medalist Traean Ciharean of Romania pulled out of the competitions on Friday after he tested positive for a banned substance. American drugs chief Barry



A huge Olympic flame is shown at the Olympic Stadium of Sydney during the opening ceremony. (XINHUA PHOTO BY LIU YU) (WHY)

McCaffrey said hours before the opening ceremony that random tests by the World Anti-Doping Agency over the past few months have turned up several positive results. The IOC has been working hard to eliminate doping from sports and the Sydney Games could be a turning point. For the first time in Olympics, athletes commit themselves "to a sport without doping and without drugs" at the opening ceremony. The "we won't cheat" clause was inserted into the traditional olympic oath, which was read on behalf of all athletes by Australian women's hockey team captain Rechelle Hawkes at the ceremony. Apart from drugs offense, the IOC has also been fighting against the corruption after the money-for-vote story of Salt Lake City was revealed two years ago. In its reform and battle to re-establish IOC's credibility, 10 IOC members were expelled. The Games competitions were scheduled to be in full swing starting from Saturday. (XINHUA, AGENCIES)



Australian aboriginal Heroine Cathy Freeman lights the Cauldron of Olympic Games during the opening ceremony of 2000 Summer Olympic Games Friday, September 15, 2000, Sydney. (XINHUA PHOTO BY LIU YU) (WHY)

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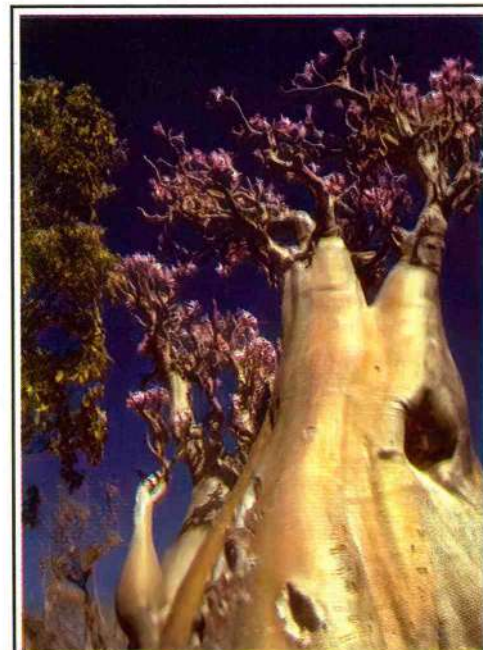
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