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Rift Valley Victim Toll, Soars

The number of the Rift Valley Fever victims in Hodeidah has shot up frighteningly during this week. 95 people died in the governorate of Hodeidah and the Yemeni-Saudi border areas especially "Harradh". Sources from the governorate of Hodeidah have said that the number of dead people in Moor Valley had approached 60 while other places like "Ubad", "Kudmah", "Zuhair", "Mahal Manih", "Budilah", and "Al Marawidh" have become completely infected. Other neighboring areas are somewhat semi-infected now, as well.

The sources added that hundreds of cattle had expired due to the disease especially in the "Zuhra" region, which was hugely infected with the disease.

Starting from today, Monday 25th September, it is expected that Saudi airplanes will spray chemicals to overcome the disease in the border region.



Meanwhile there are fifty ground teams accompanied by Dr. Abdu Alwali Nasher the minister of health and Mr. Ahmed Salem Al Jabali, minister of Agriculture, in the area exerting large efforts in this regard.

Reports from other villagers in the governorate indicate that the disease has reached their areas. Meantime efforts to control the disease are inefficient, they

said.

What is worse is that these days there are heavy winds which help spread the virus especially that thousands of mosquitoes are swarming that region due to humidity and rain.

Official statements until last night pointed out that 24 deaths occurred whereas the sources of field teams said that there had been more than 95 cases.

Great fear has prevailed in those areas especially that the spraying process has not exceeded the infected areas. And until now, a regional belt around those areas has not been put to action. Some of the citizens of the unaffected areas in "Zuhra" and others have complained that they have no more source of income after the death of about two thirds of their cattle.

More details on page 9

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A PGC Leading Official: Dissolving YSP, Unthinkable

A leading official from the ruling People's General Congress (PGC) Party has dismissed the idea of taking a decision on dissolving the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), describing it as unthinkable despite the fact that the YSP's general congress had effected justifications for dissolving it as it had elected to its leadership the leaders of secession.

Member of parliament Sultan Al-Barakani, member of the PGC Permanent Committee, the chairman of the ruling party parliamentary bloc has stressed in a press statement that any measure for dissolving the party is unthinkable at present. He added that "we are still of the opinion that members of the YSP have not had in their minds to antagonize all the Yemeni people's segments when they had re-elected the symbols of secession to the party's leadership."

Mr Al-Barakani confirmed that return of former vice-president Ali Salem Al-Biedh, Hayder Al-Attas, premier of the first government of the unity state and others to membership of the Socialist central committee as a challenge to the will of the Yemeni people. He thought it would have been better for the party to issue a decision abandoning them, had it wanted to establish close relationship with the inside. But he said dissolving the YSP was inconceivable and "we want it to be there and pray it would resort to reason and raise to the level of hopes."

Mr Barakani denied knowledge about the leaflet distributed last week, clarifying that a committee grouping politicians and jurists are studying the decisions issued by the YSP conference. He has made it clear that the committee would most likely recommend

dissolution of the party because of its decision of re-electing the leaders of the secession.

On his part Mr Abdul Malik Al-Mikhlaifi, secretary-general of the Nasserite Unionist Organization told Yemen Times that the call for dissolving a legitimate party would mean that there are some who think with a totalitarian mentality. Mr Al-Mikhlaifi remarked that the leaflet distributed last week depicted a sort of political comedy practiced inside the country and should not be taken seriously. Secretary-General of the YSP Ali Saleh Ubad described leaking such statements as "a kind of media leaks from political kitchens of the authority", adding that they were merely expressing Yemeni decision-makers anger towards the big success the YSP had achieved in its 4th congress.

Zindani Opposes Women Recruitment in Police

Chairman of Al-Shoura council of Al-Islah party, Sheikh Abdulmajeed al-Zindani has launched a vehement campaign against those demanding girls recruitment, registration and admission of which began early this month in the wake of Interior Ministry announcement. Zindani has said that that call would open the door before corruption of values and manners and would bring back to mind tragedies that took place in the south before unity. Addressing worshippers in his Friday prayer sermon at Al-Eyman University, Al-Zindani added that there were fears of woman recruits mixing with their male counterparts and the kind of indecent uniform they had to put on.



Yemen Calls for Good Governance at International Level

UNITED NATIONS—Yemen Thursday called for good governance not only within each country individually, but also at the international level, saying it can create an environment conducive to both development and the elimination of poverty.

The appeal came as Abdullah Al-Ashtal, permanent representative of Yemen to the United Nations, took the floor at the two-week general debate of the 55th General Assembly session, which is scheduled to conclude here Friday.

"Our world has become like a single village, in which events interact globally and there is no room for isolationism," he said. "The merging of the economies of states is the most prominent feature of mutual dependency and, consequently, shared responsibility with the aim of creating an environment — at the national and global levels alike — which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty," he said. He went on to say that good governance "must not just exist within each country individually, for there must also be good governance at the international level, based on law and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems."

The September 6-8 Millennium Summit, the largest ever gathering of world leaders in the history of the United Nations, also underlined the importance of good governance in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. —(Xinhua)

Parliamentary committee to investigate the closure of Mosaab School

A 4-member ad hoc parliamentary committee was formed last Tuesday to investigate into closure of Mosaab School by Sheikh Naji Al-Hardi last Sunday. The committee which included Mr. Abdulquddous Abdullah Al-Aanisi, Mr. Abdu Hashem Al-Alawi, Sheikh Hizam Abdullah Assaer and Sheikh Abd Abdullah Badraddin, said the remaining land of the school was unfenced which lured many people to claim ownership over it, urging Minister of Education and Secretary of the Capital Secretariat to fence the open yard of the school. In addition, the committee suggested the appearance of Ministers of Interior and Education and Secretary of the Secretariat Capital in the parliament to clarify what had happened.

For his part, Sheikh Naji Al-Hardi told the Yemen Times that he bought the land 20 years ago and that he had the documents to prove his stand.

After a visit to the school, the Yemen Times came to know that the school was built 12 years ago depending on people's own efforts. In 1984 a plan for the school was issued by the Sana'a city office. The school was also registered with the Ministries of Education and Municipality and Land Authority.

Presently, the school is surrounded by six houses five of which have been built in the yard of the school

Continued on page 2

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Aden International Exhibition Winds Up Successfully

Radhwan Al-Saqqaf
Aden

The Aden International trade and investment exhibition held in Al-Sheikh Othman, Aden, concluded last Friday a successful weeklong show. Products of more than thirty local and foreign companies including foodstuffs, home appliances, electronics, furniture, agricultural equipment, perfumes, cosmetics, etc. were presented at discounted prices.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Clinton Mitchell, managing director of the exhibition, said the success the exhibition achieved would encourage similar events in future. "This exhibition is part of a series of exhibitions to take place in Yemen in general, and Aden in particular," he said. "Two marketing festivals, Ramadhan and Id marketing festivals, are scheduled for the near future," he added.

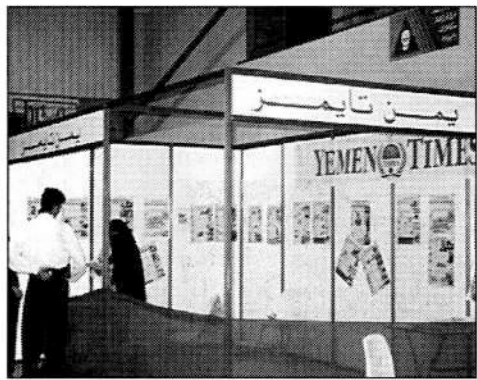
The exhibition, organized by the Aden Company for Advertising and Publicity, was inaugurated on



September 16 by Mr. Taha Ahmad Ghanem, governor of Aden; Mr. Nasser Mansour Hadi from the Political Security Office in Aden; Staff Brigadier Mohammed Tareeq, Director of Aden Security Office plus a number of businessmen and politicians.

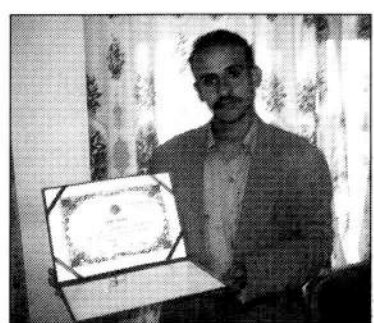
In a tour of the different stalls of exhibition, Aden governor visited the Yemen Times' stall and where he got briefed on the different stages of producing the paper until it is printed and is in the hands of readers. On this occasion, he expressed his appreciation of the Yemen Times' efforts to follow the footsteps of its founder, late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf. He also admired organization of the event and what was presented.

"Good quality should be the main goal for Yemeni industries and companies so that they can compete with foreign products," he said.



Yemen Times Gets Certificate of Merit

On the sidelines of the September 16-19 meeting of the Arab Consumer Union, Yemen Society to protect the consumer honored a number of journalists and newspapers which have been positive in responding to con-



sumers' issues. The Yemen Times, represented by Yasser M. Ahmad, editor of the health page received a certificate merit for the Yemen Times' efforts in highlighting issues of general concern to consumers.

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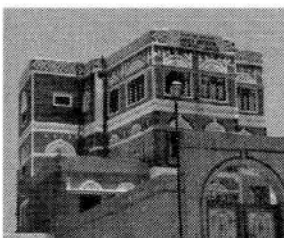
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Arab Consumer Union concludes a 3-day Meeting

Yasser M. Ahmad
Yemen Times

On the sidelines of the 16-19 September second Meeting for Arab Consumer Union hosted by Yemen, a seminar on trade counterfeiting was organized at the Taj Sheba Hotel last Wednesday. The seminar centered on four main premises: negative impact of counterfeiting on society, impact on investment and national economy, role of legislation to limit it and discussion of some Arab experiments in this field.



Sawsan Shenidi, vice chairwomen of the Sudanese Society on Protection of the Consumer presented a paper entitled "The Legal side of Counterfeiting" in which she highlighted the Islamic teachings related to consumers' protection and how Islam assures this by a number of laws. The paper called for making comprehensive legislation besides conducting inspection campaigns to protect the consumer.



Mr. Hassan Al-Kutheiry, vice chairman of the Emirates Society discussed impact of counterfeiting on Arab consumers, pointing out the fact that counterfeiting amounted to US\$ 800 billion in the Arab countries in 1998. He further indicated that the

volume of counterfeiting would even increase with the spread of e-trade and globalization principles if there were no awareness, laws and sufficient control. At the end of his discussion he called for granting consumer societies more powers so that they could sue on behalf of consumers.

Dr. Abed Fadhliah, professor of economy at University of Damascus presented a full definition of trade counterfeiting. He also discussed the hazards of adding extra materials to products which he divided into three kinds, those added to foodstuffs, which have been proved to be harmful, those whose harm is still questioned and pollutants added to foodstuffs as a result of ignorance and carelessness such as dust.

Dr. Saeed Boraitel, assistant secretary general of the Arab Consumer Union gave examples of the phenomenon in Morocco. He also mentioned some poisonous chemical substances that were sometimes added to products. Counterfeiting and consumers' protection in Libya was presented by Dr. Abdulsalam Al-Dowaibi who said that legislation and laws related to consumers' protection are paid more attention.

Mr. Ahmad Ahmad Al-Bashah explained the role of the Yemen Organization for Standardization Metrology and Quality Control in

fighting the phenomenon by making laboratory tests on products available in the market.



In a short interview with the Yemen Times, Mr. Khamis Al-Farisi, Omani supervisor from the Ministry of Trade and Industry, said that they were preparing in Oman to issue special laws to protect consumers.



Mr. Abdullah Hassan Al-Gaib from the Bahraini Ministry of Trade described the assembly as a success. "There are no non-governmental organizations in Bahrain to protect the consumers, however, the government is doing that," he said. He said that the consumers' protection department at the Ministry of Trade organized many programs either on TV or as lectures for consumers.



On the role media can play in guiding people to the best foodstuffs, Mrs. Soad Al-Deeb, director of Health programs in Egyptian TV, Channel 2, said that media people should realize the negative outcomes of TV advertisements that are broadcast intensively on TV channels. "Media people should understand the principles of protecting the consumer," she said.

At the end of the seminar a number of journalists and newspapers were honored for their efforts against attempts to harm consumers.

Continued from page 1

Parliamentary committee to investigate the closure of Mosaab School

In a telephone conversation with one of the committee members he said that the report they had presented to the parliament was not sufficient, indicating that other people were involved in the case.

A reliable source at the Ministry of Education said that a number of houses were built in the yard of the school but no actions were taken by people in charge who seemed to be unaware of the uncertain future of 1500 students as far as none of their children were studying there.

On the other hand, Mrs. Sameerah Al-Hindi, Principal of Assalam girl school, said that MP Ayedh Yahia Ayedh broke into the school and cut the electricity supply to the school.

Mr. Ayedh has already denied that, saying what he had done was directed by Sana'a Educational Office to build more boy classes to meet the urgent needs of the area.

The Syndicate of Educational Professions has condemned the action of the MP demanding depriving him of his parliamentary immunity.

Biggest Internet Cafe in Sana'a Opened

"Universal net," the biggest Internet Cafe in the city of Sana'a, featuring UTB computers, PIII and 3com cards has been recently opened for the public. Colored Laser Writers are available besides headphones and mics for distance speaking are available.

Tribal Assembly in Serwah

An assembly grouping sheikhs of Juhm, Serwah, and officials in the governorate was organized yesterday 24.9.2000 to discuss issues related to the area including the latest events taking place recently.

Reports have it that troops of 25 Mech. Brigade stationed at the area had closed ways leading to the area and surrounded it. Troops have also

released sheikh Mohammed Ahmad al-Zaidi who was detained a week ago.

It is reported that pumping station No 2 had been shelled with bazookas. A helicopter carrying general brigadier Ali Salah had come under fire in the same area. These incidents came as a reaction to the military campaigns launched against the tribe recently.

Consultants Ophthalmology Center Inaugurated

The Minister of Health, Dr. Abdullah Nasher inaugurated last Wednesday the Consultants ophthalmology Center which is considered the most modern eye center in Yemen. Dr. Nasher highlighted the private sector's role in the development of health sector, pointing out that the newly established ophthalmology center would save many patients the trouble of trav-

eling abroad for treatment.

Dr. Ali Salem Al-Kaf, ophthalmology consultant said the center would offer modern services with more sophisticated medical equipment and stressed the center ability to do different operations on eyes.

The center contains a number of well-equipped departments to make all necessary eye tests and examinations.

Acci Prepares for a Businessmen Conference

Under the title "Investment and Development of Human Resources in Yemen," the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Aden is presently doing the groundwork for the Fifth Businessmen Conference scheduled for November 12-13 2000.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Sheikh, Mohammed Omar Bamashmouh, Chairman of Board of Directors, said that preparations were made at that time to ensure success of the conference.

The conference, to be organized under

the auspices of the President and Ministry of Immigrants, is an annual tradition held by Aden Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Invitations have already been sent to participants and interested people.

The Fifth conference is expected to be more successful than the previously organized ones owing to the great number of Yemeni, Arab and foreign businessmen and investors expected to participate in this event which upholds the aim of developing human resources.

IN BRIEF

Computer Documentation System in a training course

Sponsored by the Environment Protection Council, a training course on computer documentation system was organized on 24-27.9.2000 at the office of Aden branch of environment protection council. The course contains 12 trainees representing information centers in governmental institutions related to environment. Students will get theoretical as well as practical lessons on how to acquire and exchange information about environment.

20 children left for Germany

20 children left Yemen Saturday 23.9.2000 for Germany for treatment. The 20 children are suffering from difficult diseases, strong handicaps, deaf cases, etc. They are to be treated in Germany at the expense of Hammer Forum, the German charitable society. Worth mentioning is that this is the seventh time the society takes children for treatment in Germany.

Bani Jabr Detainees Released

The 67 detainees from Said Bani Jabr tribe, khawlan were released from the military prison last Wednesday. They were detained after arguing with the president after being called to discuss some problems related to their village on 26.6.2000. Releasing the detainees came after strong and intensive mediation with the president of the Republic. These mediations guaranteed that no negative reaction will be taken on the part of the detainees.

Inauguration of Socotra Environmental and Cultural Exhibition

Socotra Environmental and Cultural Exhibition was inaugurated Saturday 23.9.2000 held in the Information center of the UN in Sana'a by Dr. Abulkarim Iryani. The exhibition will last until 14 October, 2000. A number of speeches were made in the inauguration ceremony expressing the importance of this island.

Training Course for Human Rights Trainers Concluded

In cooperation with the Yemen Organization to Protect Human Rights, Freedoms and Democracy the Arab Institute for Human Rights concluded last Thursday a training course for human rights' trainers in Aden. Twenty trainers from different Arab countries participated in the course which lasted for two weeks.

On the other hand, the Information Center for Human Rights organized on September 18-19 a workshop on women's rights in Aden with collaboration with the Arab Institute and the Yemen Organization to Protect Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy. The workshop included 20 trainers representing NGOs and some of the authorities concerned.

First Equestrian Championship Kicked Off

In presence of Dr. Abdulwahab Raweh, Minister of Youth and Sports and Mr. Mohammed Al-Bahr, chairman of Yemen Horsemanship Association, the first Equestrian championship started last Thursday at the Yemen Horsemanship Club located in Hiziaz. During the opening ceremony it was announced that President Ali Abdullah Saleh had donated 13 Yemeni horses to the club.

Twenty five horseracers from the Military Academy, Police Academy, Republican Guards and the Yemeni Horsemanship Club took part in the two-day competition demonstrating excellent skills in jumping over barriers.

At the end results were announced with Bakil Yahia Al-Yamani first in the singles while among teams the Military of Police achieved the first position.

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Egyptian Court Lifts Ban on Opposition Al-Shaab Bi-Weekly

CAIRO—An Egyptian court on Saturday lifted a ban on the publication of Al-Shaab newspaper, the mouthpiece of the opposition Labor Party which is also under a suspension.

The Higher Administrative Court turned down a government appeal against a lower court ruling that the suspension ordered by the Parties Affairs Committee on the paper be lifted, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The Parties Affairs Committee, a government body overseeing activities of political parties, ordered in May a suspension of Al-Shaab and also the country's sole Islamic-oriented party

on charges of instigating riots and internal power struggle.

However, a lower administrative court lifted the suspension on September 9 on the bi-weekly newspaper.

The party appealed simultaneously against the suspension on its activities. But the lower court said it was not within its jurisdiction to rule on the committee's decree of the same date to dissolve Labor.

The newspaper published an article in May saying a book by a Syrian writer insulted Islam. The article sparked riots in which religious university students clashed with police in Cairo.

(Xinhua)

U.N. Assembly Closes General Debate

UNITED NATIONS—The United Nations General Assembly ended its two-week annual general debate Friday with a note of continuity in seeking ways to implement what was agreed at the historic forum. A declaration adopted at the 55th session of the General Assembly, dubbed as the Millennium Assembly, committed governments to halve in 15 years the proportion of people with income under one U.S. dollar a day and of those suffering hunger and lack of safe drinking water. They should also ensure equal access to all levels of education for girls and boys and primary schooling for all children everywhere during the same time-frame. Countries should begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and

other major diseases by 2015. By 2020, they promise, they will achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. Prior to the debate, the assembly held a three-day summit involving nearly 150 heads of state or government, the first of its kind in the U.N. history. The participants put forward candid ideas and proposals on peacekeeping, strengthening the U.N., and making globalization equally beneficial to all at four roundtables. The challenge facing the international community now is to put into action the commitments "with a sense of urgency, not with business as usual," said President of the General Assembly Harri Holkeri in his closing remarks. (Xinhua)

Iran Refutes U.S. Comments on Jewish Spy Case

TEHRAN—Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Hamid Reza Asefi on Saturday dismissed as "interference in Iran's internal affairs" the comments made by U.S. officials on the trial and sentencing of 10 Iranian Jews convicted of spying for Israel.

An appeals court in the southern ancient city of Shiraz on Thursday cut short the prison terms of the Jews from between four and 13 years, to between two and nine years. Since the Jews were found guilty of spying for Israel by the court and sentenced to prison in July, some U.S. officials have expressed disappointment, called the court ruling unfair, and requested that the Jews should be released. Asefi, however, accused Washington of promoting sneaky propaganda intended to question the justice and capacity of Iran's judiciary system, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

Despite all the pressure and disinformation, the Iranian judiciary proceeded on the case independently and without political considerations, Asefi said. He maintained that the accused Jews had been given a fair and just trial in accordance with the Islamic law.

On reports that Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi has held talks in New York with some of his Western counterparts on the release of the convicted Jews, Asefi said those claims were untrue. A total of 13 Jews, along with some Muslims, were arrested in Shiraz, capital of Fars province, in the first half of last year, and the trial started in April. Three Jews and two Muslims were acquitted in July, but 10 Jews and two other Muslims were convicted of cooperating with the Israeli security service and sentenced to four to 13 years of prison terms. (Xinhua)

UAE Paper Raps U.S. Proposal on Al Aqsa Mosque

ABU DHABI—A major UAE newspaper Saturday criticized as unfair the U.S.

proposal of putting the holiest Muslim site of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem under international sovereignty.

The U.S. proposal, which makes easy for Israel to take over extra Palestinian rights, has manifested the extent of the U.S. partiality as well as its recklessness with regard to relevant U.N. resolutions, the Dubai-based Al Bayan daily said in an editorial.

Meanwhile, the Arabic-language paper called on the Palestinians to reject this prejudicial proposal and not to bow to U.S. pressures. And that will force Israel to accept decisions of

international legitimacy, the paper said.

The paper urged Washington to abandon its partiality and at least maintain its role as a major sponsor of the Middle East peace process, which has been in deadlock since the July Camp David summit between Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and U.S. President Bill Clinton ended without any agreement.

Meanwhile, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators are expected to receive a package of bridging proposals prepared by U.S. officials by the end of the week or the middle of next week. (Xinhua)

Over 10,000 Iraqi Children, Elderly Die Under Sanctions Last Month

BAGHDAD—A total of 10,267 children and elderly people died last month as a direct result of the decade-old United Nations sanctions imposed on Iraq, a report released by the Iraqi Health Ministry said on Saturday. The report said that 7,436 children under the age of five died of diarrhea, pneumonia, respiratory infections and malnutrition.

As to the elderly people, 2,831 died of heart disease, hypertension and malig-

nant neoplasms. Such a high mortality rate, due to malnutrition and medicine shortage caused by the sanctions, was in sharp contrast with the same month in 1989, when some 302 children and 480 elderly people died.

Ever since the beginning of the sanctions in August 1990 till the end of last month, the mortality of the Iraqi people has reached 1.34 million, the report said. (Xinhua)

Russia to Reduce Number of Generals

MOSCOW—Russia will cut down the number of generals in its armed forces by about 300 in the planned military reforms beginning 2001, the Interfax news agency reported Sunday.

The top military leadership will also be restructured in the reforms, the news agency citing "Moscow military sources." There are plans to reduce the number of the defense minister's deputies from five to four, with one of the four deputies likely to have the status of first deputy defense minister, according to the sources. The staff of the armed forces' central administration and managerial organizations are expected to be downsized by 20 percent. The Russian armed forces are likely to be reduced by 250,000-365,000 servicemen, and the civilian personnel of the armed forces by 120,000.

The Russian General Staff has said that the reduction of the armed forces will not be immediate and will last for at least six years. The final decision on the cuts and the schedule will be taken by President Vladimir Putin on the basis of recommendations to be provided by the Russian Security Council. (Xinhua)

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وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر
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26 September

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Proposed Constitutional Amendments

PART 2-2

Article No. 119 of the amendments stipulates

"If some urgent issues have to be taken decisions on during periods of holding the parliament sessions or that during the period of its dissolution, the president has the right to take decisions that have the force of law on condition that they should not be contradictory to the constitution or estimates stipulated in budget law. Those decisions are to be presented to the Parliament when holding its first session. If they are presented and are not approved by the parliament, they will lose their force of law beginning from the date they are rejected or from the date the parliament set for that along with settling the impact entailed in the manner the parliament decides. The proposed text is to cancel the whole article.

Article No. 125 of the amendments stipulates

"A Consultative Council is to be established by a Republican Decree composing experts and competent personalities to extend the base of participation in opinion and to make use of national experts. The law is also to define provisions of establishing the Council."

The proposed text is:

"A Shoura (Consultative) Council composed of experts and competent personalities is to be established by a Republican Decree to extend the base of participation in opinion and to make use of national experts. To carry out its duties well, the Shoura Council has the authority to:

a) Introduce studies and proposals that help the government implement its development strategies; mobilize social efforts to enhance the democratic approach; introduce proposals that help activate performance of government institutions and help solve social problems and deepen the national unity.

b) Introduce opinions and counsel to help draw up the state's national and pan-Arab policies in political, econom-

ic, social, military and security fields to achieve objectives on both national and pan Arab levels.

c) Introduce opinions and counsel on policies, plans and programs pertaining to administrative reform; modernizing of government institutions and improving performance.

* In a joint meeting with the parliament, the Shoura Council endorses legislations, treaties and agreements pertaining to defense, alliance, reconciliation, peace, border amendments; approving economic and social development plans and any issues presented by the President to this joint meeting.

* The Shoura Council consists of 111 members to be appointed by the President other than MPs or those of local councils. Conditions required in the Shoura Council members are to be indicated by the law provided that members should not be less than 40 of age. The law also defines the privileges and rights enjoyed by Shoura Council members. They have to take a constitutional oath before the President. The Shoura Council has to draw up a standing order to organize its work, way of holding its meetings and way decisions are taken. All this has to be passed in a law.

* The President of the Republic has the authority to ask for joint meetings of the Parliament and Shoura Council to discuss tasks to be carried out by the two parties. Decisions are to be taken in joint meetings with the majority of attendants. The law indicates other issues pertaining to Shoura Council and joint meetings."

Article No 143 of the amendments stipulates:

"Territories of the Republic of Yemen are to be divided into administrative units whose number, limits, divisions and the bases and criteria depended in division. The law is to define the way of directors' candidacy, election and selection as it defines their duties and that of units' directors in these administrative units."

The proposed text is:

"Territories of the Republic of Yemen are to be divided into administrative units. The law identifies their number, boundaries and the bases and criteria the administrative division is depended on. The law also defines the method of nominating and electing or choosing and appointing heads of those units. It also specifies their duties and those heading their administrative sub-divisions."

Article No. 156 of the amendments stipulates :

"The President and the Parliament have the right to request amendment of one or more of articles of the constitution. In the amendment request, articles to be amended, reasons and justifications should be mentioned. If the request is presented by the Parliament, one third of its members should have signed it. In any case the parliament discusses the principle of amendment and gives decision by majority. If the request was refused, it is not permissible to re-amend the same articles from the date of agreement on the articles intended to be amended. If three quarters of the parliament approved the amendment, this should be put to referendum by the public. If absolute majority of voters agreed on that amendment, it should be effective from the date of announcing results of referendum."

The proposed amended text is as follows:

"The President and the Parliament have the right to request amendment of one or more articles of the constitution. In the amendment request, articles to be amended, reasons and justifications for these amendments should be mentioned. If this request is presented by the Parliament, one third of its members should sign it. At all cases, the Parliament is to discuss the principle of amendment and take a decision in this regard based on the majority. If it was refused, request to amend the same articles should not be

presented again before one year from the rejection date. If the Parliament endorsed the principle of amendment, it should discuss the articles proposed to be amended two months after this approval.

If three quarters of Parliament members agree on amendment, it would become effective in regards to articles chapters 3, 4, and 5 of the constitution. However, request to amend articles of the first and second chapters of the constitution, should be presented to the public for referendum after being endorsed by three quarters of Parliament members. If majority of the voters agree on these amendments, they become effective from the date of announcing results of the referendum."

Article No. 158 stipulates

"The President of the Republic is to

be elected for the first time after endorsing the constitutional amendment by the Parliament. Candidacy for the presidency should be approved by one fourth of the Parliament members. He who could gain majority of the MPs' votes wins the President post.

The proposed article is to cancel this article.

Article of 159 of the amendments stipulates

"The constitutional oath is to be taken by the President, vice-president, MPs, Prime Minister and other ministers of the government. The Oath text is as follows: 'I swear by the name of Almighty God to stick to the Holy Qura'an and the Prophet Sunnah; to be faithful and loyal to the republican system; to respect the constitution, law; to fully take care of the people's rights and freedoms; to uphold the unity of the country, its independence and to protect its territories.'"

The proposed text is as follows:

"The constitutional oath is to be taken by the President, vice-president, MPs and chairman and members of Shoura Council. The oath text is as follows: 'I swear by the name of Almighty God to stick to the Holy Qura'an and the Prophet Sunnah; to be faithful and loyal to the republican system; to respect the constitution, law; to fully take care of the people's rights and freedoms; to uphold the unity of the country, its independence and to protect its territories.'"

* A new article is to be added to the fifth chapter after article 157 of the constitution.

* "The two additional years to the parliament term in article 64 of the constitution is to be applied to the current parliament when endorsing this constitutional amendments."

The proposed text:

"The two additional years to the parliament term in article 64 of the constitution are to be applied to the current parliament when endorsing this constitutional amendments."

Hamoud Baider to the YT:

"Yemen has solved its problems and now it is time to devote herself to development and progress"

Mr. Hamoud Mohammed Baider was among those patriotic nationalists who fought against the Imam's tyranny during the Arab Liberation Movement in the 1950's. He was born in 1942 in Sana'a. He was brought up in Sana'a where he also got his education. He was coeval with the events of Suez Canal nationalization in 1956 and the declaration of the Arab Unity between Egypt and Syria in 1958. Before the revolution, he was imprisoned with other patriots like Ali Abdulghani, Al-Sharai and many others. In 1958 he joined the Military Academy where his military skills were molded. He was haunted by the ideas of freedom and liberation which developed inside him a sense of determination to overthrow the Imam's regime. So he joined the Revolutionary Officers Movement in their fight against the then Imam's government until his dream came true in 1962. Mohammed Ben Sallam of the Yemen Times met him and listened to him as he recalled his memories with the first spark of the revolution:

Q: You took part in the Revolution against the Imam in 1962 and participated in drawing up its 6 goals. How did you come out with those goals? Do you think that they all have been fulfilled? Can they be guidelines for our new generations?

A: A number of Yemeni army officers and I met before the revolution and we decided to organize our activities against the Imam. At the same time we outlined the six goals which all were based on the situation of the people at the time. The north was ruled by a tyrant and the south was under the yoke of colonization and Sultans affiliated to the colonizers. The six goals were the gist of the political thought we believed in at the time.

Although we were in Sana'a and we had not been to Aden, Taiz, Sa'dah, etc. patriotism made us feel that all were constituting our country situated in the south of the Arab Peninsula. Therefore, the revolution's goals were confirming that the Yemeni cause was the same be it in Sana'a or Aden or Taiz, etc.

When the revolution broke out in 1962 the British colonizers tried in vain to block it. Many people from the south: Dahlia, Lahj, Abyan, Mukalla, Shabwah, Maharah, etc. rushed to congratulate us for the revolution led by Abdullah Al-Sallal and they joined us in protecting the newly-born revolution.

Q: Can you brief us on the revolution stages and the difficulties it had faced? Was there a role for the revolution in the North in eruption of the south revolution?

A: Just a year following the revolution in the north, the south revolution broke out in Radfan under the leadership of Rajeh Labbozah. That was the

spark for the great revolution in 1964 which drove the last colonizer out of the country.

We believed that with the eviction of the last British colonizer from the south land, the two Yemens would be soon united. However, that was not fulfilled owing to the conspiracies against the revolution of the north resulting in the besiege after the Egyptian forces were pulled out following the War of 1967. Yemen's enemies thought that Sana'a would collapse under the siege and that Aden would be occupied again by the Britishers. But they were stronger to fall down.

The two Yemens remained apart due to conflicts resulting from different political tendencies. Both sides were claiming the right to rule the whole country. This conflict continued until 1990 after extensive talks and meetings. This historic event was crowned by a referendum during which Yemenis approved the constitution and blessed the establishment of the unity.

In my opinion, the May 22 1990 marked the biggest revolution ever in the history of Yemen because it ended the serial of Yemenis' struggle for unity.

Q: How do you assess the achievements after the revolution? Do you think that what has been achieved is satisfactory? Has there been a smooth progress since the revolution without any difficulties?

A: Let me ask a question; how was Yemen before 1962 and how is it now? What did the Sultans and Imams did during centuries? What has been accomplished in 38 years following the revolution? What has been achieved in a decade since unification?

Answers should come from those familiar with Yemen before 1962 and are still alive. There can not be any comparison between that time and now. This does not necessarily mean that all miracles have happened because you know that Yemen has faced a lot of conspiracies and challenges. There have been debates and controversies even among those who led the revolution and this helped soft-pedal Yemen's progress. If Yemenis at this stage can achieve the largest part of the goals, that can be an achievement by itself.

The revolution outlined crystal-clear goals that we, the old generation, still believe in and will be sticking to until we die. That they are abided by or not is not to be talked about because if there are some shortcomings they should be attributed to mechanisms of execution and people concerned.

Q: How can you assess that different phases the revolution went

through? What were the characteristics of each phase?

A: Since its eruption the revolution has undergone various difficulties. After the revolution, Yemen became a republic. Leaders of the new system differed over many issues. However, the republic has never collapsed.

Yemen has built a lot of big institutions, that none can deny, in a very short period depending on its limited resources. You can feel the difference in the number of students now and after the revaluation for example. In addition, there was no physician or any others with specialization except one engineer, Abdullah Al-Kurshomi, who graduated from Cairo at the time. The problem in Yemen is disagreements among the political forces. Such disagreements are one of the main reasons for conflicts which affected the progress and development process. Despite all this, I can say that what has been achieved so far is very satisfactory.

I am sure that Yemen nowadays is more capable than before of accelerating the development process, specially with the emergence of gas and oil.

Q: There has been a disagreement among historians over recording the revolution, specially in regards to the nature of the revolutionary officers movement. How can you explain that?

A: It is something natural. Opponents of the Imam were many and they came from different parts of Yemen with different visions. But it was the revolutionary officers movement including, civilians, military personnel and tribesmen that could overthrow the tyrants.

Q: Any last words?

A: Yemen has solved its problems and now it is time to devote herself to development and progress. I am very optimistic about the future of Yemen. Yemenis are capable of standing strong and facing all the challenges. The most important thing that Yemen should focus on is democracy, freedom of thought and opinion, equality among people and justice.

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Following Up Yemeni Economic Situation Since 1960s PART 2



Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Shawafi,
Prof. of Economic

Foreign investments in Yemen had had a powerful role since the 1960s up till the 1990s. Throughout almost one century the prosperous oil station in Aden attracted British as well as international investments, including Aden oil refinery and other financial, maritime transportation and trade projects. However, investors were forced to shun Aden due to certain reasons, the most important of which was the binary impact after the 1969 nationalization and confiscation of British, French, American, Indian, Pakistani, and Jordanian banks and maritime transportation, trade and insurance projects by the semi-socialist regime, in addition to closure of the Suez Canal. Since the revolution of YDPRY, foreign private sector started to shrink due to those consequences. What is more important is that planners had begun talking of foreign projects as a source of capital for development. A few of Arab, Asian, and Eastern European projects were established in the country.

Unlike that planners in the Yemen Arab Republic welcomed foreign capitals, but more liberal Arab policies had attracted investments in selected areas, where foreign projects had developed most of their capitals in those areas. Thus, until 1990 foreign general assistance was the main source of investment capital in the infrastructure and social industrial, and agricultural services. Due to low incomes and level of progress of the then two parts of Yemen, they were termed by donors as "basket". Despite the different date of assistance system in 1980s, the overall patterns of foreign funding were rather similar. At the beginning, the People's

Democratic Republic of Yemen used to depend mainly on Britain and then on Soviet Union. However, it started lately to seek different sources of support. Before independence, Britain used to cover more than two thirds of the budget, and so its withdrawal would consequently mean bankruptcy of the new state.

For more than a decade, Aden regime was boycotted by the west and conservative systems in the Arab peninsula due to the regime's adoption of socialism as the state's approach. The Soviet Union, and its allies as China and extremist Arab countries, were the main source for assistance. Multilateral and international agencies led by International Development Organization affiliated to the World Bank offered capitalist funding to PDRY economy.

From beginning of the 1960s, super powers began a world competition on projects. However, oil-rich Arab countries were the most prominent donor countries during the 1970s. Besides, the International Development Organization exercised a evident effect on the economic policy. In 1981, development assistance had reached its peak in Yemen Arab Republic exceeding \$ 1 billion. However, it decreased to the half by 1985 and less than \$ 100 million in 1988. Both the then two parts of Yemen were depending on similar donor countries and creditors who became in the course of time less enthusiast in funding big capital projects. Donations were restricted to limited technical assistance programs by the UN or donor countries or showing-off gifts by Gulf countries.

Infrastructure projects were the corner-stone for development investment in Yemen. Public projects were funded by the socialist and non-socialist donors in terms of loans or joint projects. For instance, China and East Germany had established agricultural factories such as cereals mills, textiles and canning factories in the then

PDRY. China and the Soviet Union established cement, textile factories and mills in YAR. The Public Fish Establishment in the PDRY was supported by a Soviet Agency, International Development Organization, Denmark and Kuwait, while International Fund Organization supported batteries factory in YAR. Bilateral support organizations built joint projects with state projects such as Democratic Yemeni-Iraqi, Democratic Yemeni-Soviet fishing companies, Yemen Arab-Saudi airlines and Yemen Arab-China engineering and contracts companies. In 1985, YAR and PDRY established a joint tourist company and agreed on cooperation in fruits, chicken and fish projects.

In agriculture, projects and funding have had a different nature. This was also attributed to deteriorated level of private and cooperative investment. Western international organizations' strategy was to provide provinces and villages with developing programs and social services, besides, building typical agricultural farms and providing farmers with necessary guidance. Most prominent projects on rural development projects all over Yemen followed the example of the World Bank for regional development. Such measures were taken in the Northern areas which are more convenient for agriculture such as semi-tropical Tehamah valleys and moderate southern heights. Despite that progress towards targets of production was slow, the same thing extended to include those almost integrated projects, 50% to 70% of populated areas in most of Yemen.

For instance the biggest project for integrated rural development for the period since the '70s till 1986, was that of Hadramout valley at an estimated cost of \$ 70 million. The project was focused on building roads, setting up surface irrigation systems, conducting studies on ground water, providing some cooperatives with fertilizers

General Foreign Loans for YAR & PDRY during 1970s and 1980s according to donors group :

Multi-Sources	YAR	PDRY
I.D.O	12%	8%
UN	1%	2%
OPEC	11%	10%
Bilateral resources	-	-
Arab countries	20%	12%
NATO and European Market	2%	2%
Japan	4%	-
Soviet Union	45%	46%
Other Warsaw Countries	1%	10%
China	3%	9
Total	99%	99%

and insecticides. The second was a \$ 200 million multi-funded project digging deep wells, constructing water barriers, irrigation canals and agricultural roads, fresh water projects, agriculture guidance services and mechanization etc. It is to be noted that this cost was allocated for some stages of these two projects and not for all their stages.

Yemen has depended on assistance instead of foreign companies to get capitals for investment, except for few big investments of some companies especially since the 1960s, and before oil discovery in 1984. When oil industry started in Yemen, foreign private and public sector projects competed on Yemen not only as importers but also as partner contractors and investors. At this point, foreign investment in Yemen increased, as being a source of outside financing. If reasons behind failings in overall economic and financial imbalances are majorly attributed to successive governments economic policies, specifically the public spending policy, the problem of economic and social development in the country is connected to historical, economic, social, political and technological factors. These factors have defined prevalent levels of technological and economic development and the nature of economic structure. Modes and averages of development, and its requirements in economic, productive and services sectors, have taken steadiness. These factors and circumstances have also led to drop in efficiency of the mechanism of mobilizing econom-

ic resources and their use, specially handling economy of the country by administration of the central government comprehensively. Added to those the implementation of the government's inefficient interference measures.

Therefore, it is important that the Yemeni government re-consider its use of the outcomes of the scientific and research institutions including universities, research centers, institutes for science either inside or outside the country through granting graduates good salaries, giving them incentives and support the needed; improving their social and living conditions so as to create good and proper atmosphere to push such nationals forward and move the wheel of development. It should also enact laws that ensure their rights in their different fields and ensure a better future for them. Otherwise it is almost impossible to establish a real comprehensive development in the country. Man is the end and means of development. Therefore, absence of close scientific interconnection between development of national skills and development needs has led to the phenomenon 'brain drain'. This is a new phenomenon Yemen has not experienced before in its modern and contemporary history. It will certainly impede the process of development in the country. Besides, it will also slow the performance of universities and scientific researches as key channels for providing decision-makers with statistics, economic, social and political analyzes and information needed for drawing up policies and making deci-

ECONOMY NEWS

October; Marib Dam Second Phase

The second phase of Marib Dam Project is expected to start in October that is after completion of submitting the tender by the administration of Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.

Director of the project Ahmad Sa'ad Al-Areeth has said that studies related to Marib Dam Project-Second Phase and includes the building of a diverting dam, have been finished and the tender will be announced soon.

He has added that implementation of the project will be started after that, pointing that the second phase of the project would be at a cost of \$30 million to be funded by president of the UAE Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan.

Euro 880,000 Grant to Yemen

A grant of Euro 880,000 is to be given to government of Yemen by the European Commission for the institutional strengthening of the Yemen Free Zone Public Authority. The overall objective of this initiative is to promote economic growth in Yemen through increased investment in job creation, particularly in the Aden Industrial and Warehousing Estate, more commonly referred to as the Aden Industrial Free Zone. AIFZ is considered to be at present Yemen's best opportunity to develop and enhance the economy of the country.

Provided the expansion of the adjacent Aden Container Terminal (ACT) remains on track, it is estimated that Free Zone could generate up to 10,000 jobs over the next 5-7 years and 20,000 jobs at full development of the 1,500 ha IWE.

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Words of Wisdom

"Patriotism does not mean hiding facts until the situation deteriorates and gets out of hand. Patriotism means facing the facts and finding solutions for our problems."
"Whether in daily activities, or in the overall plan of life, we, as human beings, are confronted with the eternal struggle between our hopes and dreams on the one hand, and the basic practicalities and realities of a mundane life. But we as Arabs, especially, live in that never-world of dreams, and refuse to accept the realities."

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



Our Opinion

When Will We Learn?

The latest Rift Valley Fever disease that broke out lately in Yemen and the official media and press coverage of it reminded us of the same old mistakes that we continue to commit.

The official media is still not well aware of its role as the source of information that should be provided to the public on time and honestly. We have gone through humiliating times when a kidnapping incident happens in a certain part of the country, and only after all international news agencies and TV channels broadcast the news item will our TV channel do so. This is repeated again and again, one time for the City Center Explosion, another time for the Bab Al-Yemen Bombing, and this time for the disease in Hodeidah governorate.

Our government is still unaware of the true noble mission of its media and press. Isn't it humiliating to hear of the disease from three international news agencies before hearing about it from Sana'a? Can't the government realize that it should notify its people as soon as possible of this disease once it breaks out without any delay, show accurate numbers of deaths, the area where the disease is evident, and other information?

Day after day, we feel that we will never learn from our mistakes. This is the era of transparency, openness, democracy, and human rights, and without doubt, the right to know is a major human right issue. Why can't we understand that the government should reveal the truth of what is happening around us without hiding facts? Is it worrying about a certain chaos that would take place? Is it worrying about a damage that may be caused to its image? The government's image will truly be damaged when citizens feel that it did not do enough of awareness and did not reveal all the facts about events happening. Sometimes hiding the truth may be more damaging than revealing it. If such a disease would have emerged in any country in the world with a responsible government, media and official coverage would continue day and night spreading awareness about this issue and covering with exact details where the disease has spread and how many were killed. We cannot just have a short interview with an expert about the disease and that is it. Serious action should be taken on time, and coverage should include all the required information with details. It is a pity to see that the government has announced the death of 17 to 27 people while information on the ground states that the number is more than 80. Is the government fooling its people, or is it just hiding the facts for an unknown reason? It was not the reason for the disease to feel ashamed of the high number, why then does it hide it?

Hasn't time come when we would learn from our mistakes and try to take corrective methods? When will we continue to hold on to the old mentality of keeping the truth from the public? Why did the government sign the article about the right to know (Article 19) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, if it would not implement it? More and more questions need to be asked, but yet there is the most important question that we must seek an answer for is: When will we learn?



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by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Mr. Muhsin Al-Ainy and the 26th of September:

The Ideals and the Frustrations

Much of the literature that has come out on the Yemeni patriotic movement has been interesting, but mostly an indication of the biographical roles that its authors have played in the development of the Yemeni patriotic movement. Yet, it should be noted that there is still much that needs to be evaluated in terms of the idealism, and the difficulties that those with truly sincere ideals faced in making the patriotic movement bear fruit in the wake of the overthrow of the archaic royal dynasty that had ruled Yemen from the later part of the 19th Century to the fateful day of 26 September 1962. For sure, Yemen was opting for a dramatic historical change and for sure the people who were seriously opting for that change saw in the Revolution their chance for bringing Yemen into the fold of modern nations. Yet almost from the start the ideals that were fostered by many of the leaders of the patriotic movement in Yemen met with severe obstacles, from foreign intervention to steadfastness of the military and tribal orders that prevailed and established a strong hold on the course of events since the Revolution. While it should not be expected that the Revolution can do away with a lot of the obstacles that hinder Yemen's potential for rapid progress and proper utilization of its available resources, it goes without saying that people who sincerely saw in the Yemeni Revolution a chance to introduce a model for other Arab nations to follow, were beset with frustrating obstacles that could not be overcome despite all the sacrifices in lives and time to try to instill these ideals within the Yemeni political process.

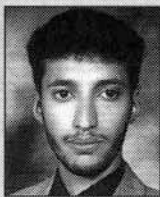
This can be clearly envisaged by one of the most outspoken characterizations of the Yemeni patriotic movements, recently published by one of its most outstanding figures, whose role in upholding the Republican regime and defending the national sovereignty of Yemen can never be disputed by anyone, who is well in tune with the political developments in Yemen, and who took part in almost all phases of the Republican regime, holding the position of Prime Minister (and Foreign Minister, as well as Ambassador) on several occasions over the past 38 years of the life of the Republic.

In trying to present a literary critical assessment of the latest book on the nation-

al patriotic movement, written by His Excellency Mr. Muhsin Al-Ainy, aptly titled: "My Story in the Construction of the Modern Yemen", one is at last provided with a sincere account of not just apolitical biography of a man endowed with courage, ideals and a sincere patriotic conceptual understanding of the overall aspirations that should be associated with any patriotic drive to bring Yemen into the fold of modern progressive nations, not for the sake of Yemen and Yemenis alone, but in keeping with the overall aspirations of the Arab nationalistic movement as a whole. In other words, Mr. Al-Ainy really felt that Yemen, despite its backwardness, poor natural and material resources, had the latent abilities to present a true model of an Arab democratic and pluralistic society that would provide the impetus for rapid political, economic and social development, without all the headaches that were needlessly faced, due to the vested interests that had developed over the years by sponsors and proponents of political and economic interests that became implanted in the establishment, whose influence stood against all the efforts to realize such aspirations, mistakenly thinking that their interests were endangered by the application of the ideals fostered by Mr. Al-Ainy and many of those who shared his ideals and aspirations. It is clear from this candid insight, into the political metamorphosis of the Yemeni Revolutionary effort, that much work is needed to educate, not just the general population as to the modern approach towards political activism, but also those who stand to hold the reigns of power, or who stand at the helms that guide political activities in the country. There is much that can be quoted from this very useful book on the history of the political developments in Yemen, provided by Mr. Al-Ainy, in details, which show, not only the sincere views of one of the important brokers and instigators of much that has brought Yemen into the stream of aspiring developing nations, but that would have to await for the permission of the author. However, it can be said that Mr. Al-Ainy had produced one of the most moving and inspirational account to date of these developments, notwithstanding the personal autobiographical inputs, which are of course understandable, since Mr. Al-Ainy does indeed represent a leading character, whose role and frustrations speak a lot of the underlying themes that reflect the real

hopes and dreams of the Yemeni nationalist movement, without being bogged down in self acclaim or desire to play down the roles of others - a common trait of many of the biographical accounts that this and many observers have come into contact with in other similar memoirs. This is not to say that Mr. Al-Ainy has produced the only perfect account of events as they occurred over all these years, but rather, his account gives greater insight into the obvious intricacies and complications of putting ideals into a reality that internally and externally works diligently to put all those ideals out of tune with the actuality prevailing domestically, regionally and internationally. On the other hand, Mr. Al-Ainy's accounts of his many journeys throughout the world clearly display the ability of the man as a statesman and his ability to analyze world leaders from their role in international affairs and in the development of their own peoples. In addition, these journeys provided the highly intelligent Mr. Al-Ainy with solid grounds for the introduction of many development concepts, which he found could be applicable to Yemen, bearing in mind the geographical, historical and social factors that were similar to those in Yemen. Mr. Al-Ainy also had good foresight to make use of international developments in a manner that would serve the national interests of Yemen, without getting bogged down in the political demagoguery and political opportunism that many leaders of developing countries tend to be swayed by, forgetting the practical implications that could be of benefit accordingly.

It was truly refreshing to come across the latest work of Mr. Al-Ainy, who is now Vice Chairman of the Advisory Council, and for sure, Mr. Al-Ainy's effort will become a good example of the kind of memoirs people like to read, because one sees in them the kind of aspirations and dreams that all sincere patriotic Yemenis and Arabs really strive for, without desiring any political or personal gains for themselves, but rather to show what political life should really be all about. We hope Mr. Al-Ainy's book will instigate a more sincere self-assessment of the political developments in Yemen by all those involved. Happy holidays to Mr. Al-Ainy and to all those who understand and share his patriotic and political aspirations in Yemen and the rest of the Arab World.

To Preserve
The Spirit of
September 26
Revolution

By: Jalal Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

The greatness of September 26 revolution does not lie in driving out the tyrants but in the fact that it had broken from the midst of an illiterate and poor society. Developed countries led their revolutions after they had realized an industrial development while Yemen's revolution erupted from the scratch led by young students who studied at Egypt or at the orphanage. So far, 38 years have elapsed since the revolution, we are still working under guidance of its six great goals.

Yemen revolution coincided with other revolutions in Algeria and Iraq. Before them there had been the great Egyptian revolution in 1952 which triggered all Arab revolutions.

After 38 years we are still confident that spirit of the revolution can never die despite all conspiracies and corruption. It is greater than all those who can not realize the meaning of revolution. Many people

occupy important positions without understanding the greatness of the revolution, thinking that it favored them by giving them the chance to enjoy all revenues of the country and to become leaders of the revolution when they address the people.

Remembering the September 26 with admiration, Yemenis also remember the role of the Egyptian forces in enhancing the revolution. The spirits of Egyptian martyrs embraced by Al-Shohada cemetery will be always a proof of the great role of Egypt and Abdunasser played in the success of the September 26 revolution.

Until 1970 mercenaries tried with the help of tribes to suppress the newly-born revolution but revolutionaries were too mighty and strong to defeat.

Let's make tomorrow an embodiment of the spirit of the revolution.

Letters to the Editor

DEAR EDITOR,

I enjoyed very much the interview with Judith Labs about the German Teaching Center in Sana'a and the establishment of the German House.

It would be great, if the Yemen Times could indeed publish a German page (or half page) in future. This could be a strong contribution to further build the relationship between the two countries and facilitate more cultural exchange.

Thomas Ricke
ricke.t@pg.com

DEAR MR. RICKE,
PUBLISHING a German page is included in our future plans

to develop the paper. We are presently studying this issue and we hope your wish will be fulfilled.

DEAR EDITOR,

I read a small article in an Egyptian newspaper that a Yemeni man is claiming to have found Noah's arc in one of Yemen's mountain tops. Would it be possible for you to e-mail me more information about this story?

Thank you and best regards,

Amre Soliman
a-soliman@yahoo.com

DEAR MR. SOLIMAN,
WE have no confirmed infor-

mation yet on this subject. We will try our best to gather factual and documented information as soon as possible to be published in our future issues.

DEAR EDITOR,

IT was very nice to go through the article of the chief editor Mr. Waleed Al-Saqqaf under title "A day at the airport." His view point that, "This is simply one example that shows no matter what we do with the furniture or design or cleanliness of the airport, it is impossible to have it enhanced unless qualified and trained officers are in charge.

The action of the security manager in itself is an irresponsible action showing that we still need to go a long way to offer acceptable service. It is not the place that is needed for repair

and enhancement, but rather the mentality of people in charge," is rather very apt. Not only you in Yemen, but we Indians in India are also facing similar problems. The lines - It is not the place that is needed for repair and enhancement, but rather the mentality of the people in charge! - is an alert message to all governments as well as private organizations to heed to. Humbleness and modest language and activity always impress and attract people of all genres. What he said is to be practiced by all nations to build a friendly association with the officers and the common people. They expect this from the concerned officials.

Anil Pillai
anil_pillai@yahoo.com

The Internet in Yemen

By: Shaker Al-Ashwal

It had been four years since I was in Yemen and I was eager to return to experience the change I heard so much about. I was especially interested in the Internet service since I manage an Internet company wishing to expand into the Yemeni market. When I rushed to the first Internet kiosk I found in Sana'a I was disappointed to discover that the service there was too slow to bear. It took me an hour to realize that I was not going to accomplish much considering the speed available to the Internet center and the fact that eight other machines share the connection. I thought that when I reach my home and initiate my own connection that my luck would resurface again, to my disappointment I was to discover otherwise.

God Help You if You're in Taiz

In the comfort of my home I turned on my machine and launched the Tel-Yemen's software expecting the relatively speedy 28.8K connection; that speed was just a sweet dream. I sat in front of my computer reciting Allah's 99 names and with no avail the connection was too slow even to turn from one page to another. I thought Tel-Yemen was testing my patience so I left my computer and returned to it again to experience even more delays. In essence there was really no internet connection, I was not able to surf the pages I wanted, meanwhile the minutes were rolling quickly, and Tel-Yemen was getting richer for a service that was not efficiently delivered. As a resident of Taiz I discovered that I was connecting at 50% of the speed available to people in Sana'a, which meant I was paying more for less. I was paying twice as much as someone in Sana'a. If I had to wait two minutes for a page, the person in Sana'a would pay only for one minute. I pay 16 Riyal while the person connecting from Sana'a pays only 8 Riyal. I experience the frustration, pay more, and the only benefit I get is getting closer to God as my prayers increase while waiting for pages to load.

Tel-Yemen's Unreliable Yet Expensive Service

As it stands, the quality of the Internet service in Yemen, at best, is unreliable and still very expensive. If an Internet company provides the same kind of service Tel-Yemen is providing and charges the same amount of money it would be sued by the people and closed by the government. Unfortunately consumer protection is still not a priority in Yemen and the only consumer advocacy group, The Association for the Protection of Consumers, is not strong enough to voice the concerns of the citizens of Yemen and to win strong legal battles on their behalf. In the case of Tel-Yemen the issue is complicated by the fact that the government owns about 50% of the company while a British company owns the rest.

A Primitive Internet Service in Yemen

I am not concerned about the expensive Internet available to Yemeni consumers as much as I am concerned about Tel-Yemen's lack of planning for the future of Internet service in Yemen. This issue is very important, as a primitive Internet service would insure Yemen's isolation from the rest of the world. Tel-Yemen today is like the Imam of the past; the Imam isolated us physically and Tel-Yemen's inability to keep up with internet development is going to leave us isolated from the rest of the world and behind in comparison to other countries.

Academic Isolation and Financial Losses

Our country will lose a great deal if nothing is done about the Internet service in Yemen. Our universities and students will remain without access to the wealth of information and resources available on the Internet, this will lead to an academic isolation especially since Journals and other scientific publications are hard to find. Our business people will not be able to enter and compete effectively in the world of E-commerce, this means the loss of millions of dollars.

A Free Market Has No Monopoly!

Tel-Yemen has a government sanctioned monopoly on the long distance service available in Yemen and should not be allowed to monopolize the internet market especially at a time when Yemen is announcing to the world that it has a free economy. Does Yemen really have a free economy? Will Yemen allow other companies to provide competitive Internet service? Only by opening the Internet market and allowing other companies to compete to provide a better and a cheaper service will Yemen guarantee its place in the 21st century.

Yemen's new electronic isolation from the rest of the world will cease when the government of Yemen understands that the future is dependent on the quality and availability of the connectivity to the Internet.

Taiz Syndicates: Difficulties & Ambitions



Imad Al-Saqqaf
Yemen Times
Bureau Chief

Amid the rapid growth of different syndicates, one wonders if they have achieved what their members have aspired for. What can syndicates do for their members who are continuously harassed by authorities? Have they been established to meet the government or people's demands? Why do you find more

than one syndicate for the same sector of workers?

Barbers' Syndicate in Taiz:

It was established in February 2, 1999 under the supervision of the Labor Office, the General Federation of Trade Unions, a representative of the governorate office plus a representative of the GOs. The Syndicate includes 400 members who hold their monthly meetings to discuss their own affairs.

The Syndicate Services:

The syndicate conducts field visits, organizes training courses and defends members' rights against all kinds of

harassment they are prone to by authorities such as representatives of Construction and Housing office, taxes, etc.

Mr. Ryadh Al-Qusaimi, chairman of the syndicate said that the syndicate was officially licensed. However, he said that it was not supported by the government. "We hope that there will be no further violations of our work such as the work permissions issued by the Labor Office to foreigners," he said.

Moreover, he expressed the syndicate's ambitions to establish an institute for barbers and coiffeurs. "We are ambitious to have contacts with similar Arab and foreign syndicates," he

added.

Mr. Al-Qusaimi concluded his speech by calling upon international organizations to support the Barbers Syndicate in Taiz.

Tailors Syndicate

It was established in 1999 on the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of Labor with the objectives: Improving tailors' income and defending their rights. The syndicate embraces 930 tailors out of whom are 320 women. The syndicate also coordinates with the Yemen-German project to develop small enterprises.

Services:

The syndicate works to increase local products and provide more job opportunities for unemployed people. It also defends its members against all harassment by taxes, duties, housing

and planning offices etc. "We have complained to the governor and we are still following up this issue," said chairman of the syndicate.

He highlighted the syndicate's plans to publish a circular for tailors' affairs. One of the problems facing the syndicate, as he explained was the overflow of Somalis and Ethiopian refugees who started practicing work in a random way. "These have affected our work for offering very cheap work," he said. "We also suffer from the increase of monitors and lack of qualified laborers," he added.

Ambitions:

We hope to increase local products, provide more job opportunities, improve tailors' skills and open offices for the syndicate in the other Yemeni governorates.

Yemeni Teachers Syndicate.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Sultan Al-Mansoub, advisor to the Ministry of Education and vice chairman of the syndicate said that the syndicate was established in 1990 to follow up the needs of teachers. Since its establishment it has been calling for teachers' rights, providing health services for teachers, organizing training courses for them, helping them to perform pilgrimage,

supporting them when getting married and in other different cases.

Nature of its work

The syndicate deals with the government according to the constitution. "We have welcomed the President's calls for a unified syndicate for teachers and we are working for that," said Al-Mansoub.

Efforts for unity

There must be a unified syndicate identity to meet the needs of all teachers. "For its part," said Al-Mansoub "the syndicate has presented a number of projects to unify the two teachers' syndicates last of which was presented during the meeting of Speaker of the Parliament with Ministers of Education, Social Affairs and legal Affairs."

Ambitions

Mr. Al-Mansoub expressed his hopes that teachers will be more psychologically and socially stable. In addition, he hoped that teachers would be granted all due rights in order to improve the educational performance.

At the end, he called upon the Ministers of Education, Civil Service and Finance to finalize procedures to grant teachers their financial dues.

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Rift Valley Fever Fact Sheet

What is Rift Valley fever?

Rift Valley fever (RVF) is an acute, fever-causing viral disease that affects domestic animals (such as cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, and camels) and humans. RVF is most commonly associated with mosquito-borne epidemics during years of heavy rainfall.

The disease is caused by the RVF virus, a member of the genus Phlebovirus in the family Bunyaviridae. The disease was first reported among livestock by veterinary officers in Kenya in the early 1900s.

Where is the disease found?

RVF is generally found in regions of eastern and southern Africa where sheep and cattle are raised. However, RVF virus also exists in most countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar.

RVF virus primarily affects livestock and can cause disease in a large number of domestic animals (this situation is referred to as an "epizootic"). The presence of an RVF epizootic can lead to an epidemic among humans who are exposed to diseased animals. The most notable epizootic of RVF, which occurred in Kenya in 1950-1951, resulted in the death of an estimated 100,000 sheep. In 1977, the virus was detected in Egypt (probably exported there in infected domestic animals from Sudan) and caused a large outbreak of RVF among animals and humans. The first epidemic of RVF in West Africa was reported in 1987 and was linked to construction of the Senegal River Project. The project caused flooding in the lower Senegal River area and altered interactions between animals and humans resulting in transmission of the RVF virus to humans.

How is RVF virus spread among animals?

An epizootic of RVF is generally observed during years in which heavy rainfall and localized flooding occur. The excessive rainfall allows mosquito eggs, usually of the genus Aedes, to hatch. The mosquito eggs are naturally infected with the RVF virus, and the resulting mosquitoes transfer the virus to the livestock on which they feed. Once the livestock is infected, other species of mosquitoes can become infected from the animals and can spread the disease. In addition, it is possible that the virus can be transmitted by other biting insects.

How do humans get RVF?

Humans can get RVF as a result of bites from mosquitoes and possibly other blood-sucking insects that serve as vectors. Humans can also get the disease if they are exposed to either the blood or other body fluids of infected animals. This exposure can result from the slaughtering or handling of infected animals or touching contaminated meat during the preparation of food. Infection through aerosol transmission of RVF virus has resulted from contact with laboratory specimens containing the virus.

What are the symptoms of RVF?

RVF virus can cause several different disease syndromes. People with RVF typically have either no symptoms or a mild illness associated with fever and liver abnormalities. However, in some patients the illness can progress to hemorrhagic fever (which can lead to shock or hemorrhage), encephalitis (inflammation of the brain, which can lead to headaches, coma, or seizures), or ocular disease (diseases affecting the eye). Patients who become ill usually experience fever, generalized weakness, back pain, dizziness, and extreme weight loss at the onset of the illness. Typically, patients recover 2 days to

1 week after onset of illness.

Are there complications after recovery?

The most common complication associated with RVF is inflammation of the retina (a structure connecting the nerves of the eye to the brain). As a result, approximately 1% - 10% of affected patients may have some permanent decrease in vision.

Is the disease ever fatal?

Approximately 1% of humans that become infected with RVF die of the disease.

Case-fatality ratios are significantly higher for infected animals. The most severe impact is observed in pregnant livestock infected with RVF, which results in abortion of virtually 100% of fetuses.

How is RVF treated?

There is no established course of treatment for patients infected with RVF virus. However, studies in monkeys and other animals have shown promise for ribavirin, an antiviral drug, for future use in humans. Additional studies suggest that interferon, immune modulators, and convalescent-phase plasma may also help in the treatment of patients with RVF.

Who is at risk for the illness?

Studies have shown that sleeping outdoors at night in geographical regions where outbreaks occur could be a risk factor for exposure to mosquito and other insect vectors. Animal herders, abattoir workers, and other individuals who work with animals in RVF-endemic areas (areas where the virus is present) have an increased risk for infection. Persons in high-risk professions, such as veterinarians and slaughterhouse workers, have an increased chance of contracting the virus from an infected animal. International travelers increase their chances of getting the disease when they visit RVF-endemic locations during periods when sporadic cases or epidemics are occurring.

How is RVF prevented?

A person's chances of becoming infected can be reduced by taking measures to decrease contact with mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects through the use of mosquito repellents and bednets. Avoiding exposure to blood or tissues of animals that may potentially be infected is an important protective measure for persons working with animals in RVF-endemic areas.

What needs to be done to address the threat of RVF?

A number of challenges remain for the control and prevention of RVF. Knowledge regarding how the virus is transmitted among mosquitoes and the role of vertebrates in propagating the virus must be answered to predict and control future outbreaks of RVF. Vaccines for veterinary use are available, but they can cause birth defects and abortions in sheep and induce only low-level protection in cattle. The human live attenuated vaccine, MP-12, has demonstrated promising results in laboratory trials in domestic animals, but more research will be needed before the vaccine can be used in the field. In addition, surveillance (close monitoring for RVF infection in animal and human populations) is essential to learn more about how RVF virus infection is transmitted and to formulate effective measures for reducing the number of infections.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of Communication
Division of Media Relations
Atlanta, GA

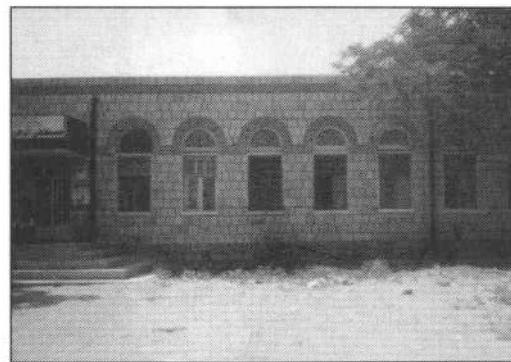
Rift Valley Fever Rampant in Hodeidah

Farouq Al-Kamali,
Imad Al-Saqqaf
Yemen Times
Haradh

The rift valley fever disease started spreading in districts nearby Hodeidah. Al-Zuhrah district has been reported to be an infected area. Appearance of the disease started in southern areas of Saudi Arabia, then moved to Harad, Abss and to Al-Zuhrah. A Yemeni medical team headed by the health director in Hodeidah and another medical vet team rushed to the area to work for containing the disease. About 40 cars sprayed insecticide in areas where mosquitoes are found.

Official sources say that the disease has claimed lives of 23 persons while other local sources indicate that the number is more than 95. They indicated that most of them died and were buried before medical teams arrival in the districts.

YT visited the areas where the disease spread in Harad, Ebss and Al-Zuhrah district. Yemeni medical teams seem to be helpless to contain the disease. Their activities were restricted to spraying insecticide on swamps. The people are very upset asserting that they had already informed the authorities and complained about the symptoms of the disease in their districts a



Al-Zuhrah hospital has received some victims of RVF

long time ago. However, authorities concerned did not respond positively. In Al-Zuhrah hospital, we saw three cases while other cases are reported to have died last Friday. Ali Shajri, 38, from Abad village, said he suffered from strong diarrhea with bleeding and that he felt a strong headache and high fever. While Abdu Hajori, patient in hospital, said he threw up blood and that he felt dizzy and confused sight. Mr. Mohammed Hadi, from Abad village, said that 7 persons and 20 sheep died in the village. He said that 20 sheep were buried quickly so as to contain the disease. Another 10 per-

sons died in a neighboring village, he added. He indicated that the disease is more rampant in al-Kadmah, al-Merdak, Bajilah and that symptoms of the disease started to appear in Dir Eyssa near hodeidah.

In Al-Zuhrah village, we met with sheikh of the village Dr. Hassan Taher, MP, who said "The disease needs strong and hard efforts to contain it. Ministers of Health and Agriculture have rushed to the area and medical teams are working in the field."

Rift valley fever is a strange disease and is reported to be the first time to spread in Yemen. As for symptoms of the disease, ways of protection, we talked to Dr. Mohammed Salem Noman, teacher and assistant Heart Dep. Sana'a University who said "It is a viral disease that affects animals or humans and leads to bleeding.

It first appeared in Kenya in 1931 and then in some African countries. In 1993 death toll had risen to about 600 besides tens of thousands of animals. Therefore, the disease is originally from Africa and is communicated by mosquitoes which carry the disease to animals and to humans as well.

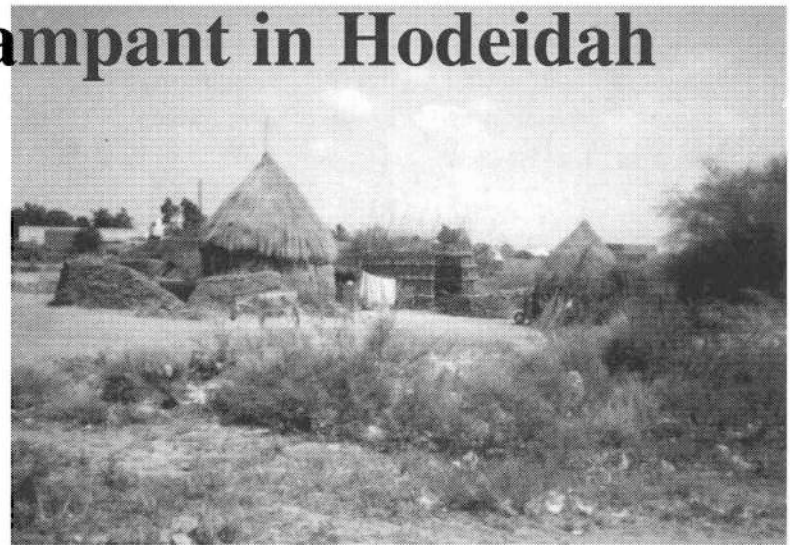
As for disease symptoms, he said "The patient feels fever, headache, and pain in limbs and muscles. He does not see properly. Some patients throw up and suffer from diarrhea. The good thing is that 95% of these cases recover from the disease. However, 5% of these cases suffer from some repercussions that may result in hepatosis, lienitis, kidney problems and blood bleeding. Red spots are seen on the skin of the patient as a result of bleeding. Central nerve system may also be affected. The patient may suffer from paresis and lose sight completely.

For protection, he said "Sheep died of this disease should be burnt as disease can be trans-

ferred to other creatures. Mosquitoes should also be fought by spraying swamps with insecticide. Doctors and nurses should use masks"

Worth mentioning is that in Wadi Moor villages are more than 150 thousand people, all of whom are working in pasturing and sheep trade to the neighboring countries. New military check-points were set up in Al-Zuhrah district and neighboring villages to prevent the spread of meat or milk to Hodeidah or neighboring markets.

Yemeni medical spraying teams are loitering around waiting for modern spraying teams from Saudi Arabia to come.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (12) How to protect your eyes?

Allah created human beings and looking at the human eye you can believe in the ability of our lord. Sight is very important and everyone takes care of his or her eyes. Most eye diseases spread in our community can be prevented or treated in the early stages. Following the preventive methods in dealing with eye diseases can prevent a large number of people from being visually impaired. It also decreases the cost of treating a large number of these diseases and decreases the burden on the community in taking care of the partially sighted or blind people.

Here are some advice and instructions on how to protect your eyes from wrong medications: -

- Get rid of used eye drops and ointments. Most eye drops last only for one month after opening the bottle. In addition to that bacteria can reach these bottles if they are left for a period of time and that can lead to serious eye infections.
- Keep all eye drops and medicines in a safe place and keep them away from the reach of children.
- If you develop a red eye, you should visit your eye doctor. Avoid using drops available at your home. Some of these eye drops can be very dangerous to your eyes if they are used to the wrong disease.
- Take care of your contact lenses. You should clean them and use the right disinfecting materials as advised by your eye doctor or optician. Serious eye infections can happen if you don't take care of your contact lenses appropriately.
- Avoid using drops that contain components of steroids or its derivatives without the supervision of an eye doctor. Using these drops for a long period of time can cause real damage to your optic nerve and can lead to blindness.
- If the doctor prescribed an eye drop to a member of your family for a specific eye disease and you developed the same symptoms, you should not use the same medication. The reason behind that is many eye diseases has similar symptoms and signs but the causes and treatments are completely different. Avoid using eye drops prescribed to other people.
- If your eye has been exposed to chemicals, you should clean the affected eye immediately with large amount of water. Then, you should seek medical advice as soon as you can.
- Yemen is full of smuggled eye drops and medicines. Ask your pharmacist if the drops you are buying are smuggled or not and avoid using them because many of them have lost their chemical effect and some can be damaging to the eye.

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

Reference: PAACO educational leaflets, Cairo

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

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS(WFP) VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The WFP is seeking to fill following vacancies in its Offices in Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. Interested applicants should deliver their applications alongwith their detailed CV's in English. Applications from qualified female candidates are encouraged.

1.DATA ENTRY CLERK

Under the direct supervision of the Logistics Officer the incumbent shall perform the following duties:-

- Thoroughly check the information registered into the documents for clarity and correctness in accordance to established procedures, "before" data entry is performed.
- Enter data into the COMPAS system.
- Cross check any differences between the data entered into the system against the actual physical documents to maintain high recording standards required by the Organisation.
- Preparation and checking of reports and ensure that reports are produced on a timely basis.
- Maintain proper filing systems and Archiving of documents so that they may be retrieved promptly and efficiently when required.
- Share experience gained with other staff members and strive towards creating a team spirit.
- To analyse data that is produced from the systems and to report any discrepancies or irregularities to the Logistic Officer.
- Ensure that any information or reports requested are promptly provided and expedited in an efficient manner.
- Send/Receive data transmissions on a regular basis as set by immediate supervisor
- Travel occasionally throughout the Region as required by the organisation.
- Will liaise and co-operate with all other employees within the CTS unit.
- Will perform any other duties as requested by immediate supervisor.

Qualifications:

- Completed "A" Levels in Mathematics and English as main subjects.
- BSC in Computer Science/ Statistics or equivalent is asset.
- Held a position of data clerk or similar job in a UN/NGO/Company with at least three years experience gained in the relevant field.
- Excellent working knowledge with Microsoft software applications, preferably MS office.
- Preferably good working knowledge with both MS DOS and Windows 95 operating Systems.

All applications to be submitted to WFP Representative within 10 days of the advertisement in closed envelope clearly marked from the top of the outside "APPLICATION-DATA CLERK" as well the town which you applied for at the following address: UNDP/WFP Building, Off 60 Meter Road, Sana'a or PO Box 7181 Sana'a. Republic of Yemen.

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and all Yemen People

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September 26 glorious Revolution.

Many Happy Returns....

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(مؤسسة محمد حسن الكبوس وأولاده)

تتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثامنة والثلاثين لثورة 26 سبتمبر المجيدة

سائلين المولى القدير عز وجل أن يعيدها علينا وعلي وطننا بالخير والتقدم والازدهار.

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مثلة بالمدير العام الأستاذ/ حمدو عبدالكريم

بأحر التهاني واطيب الأمنيات للقيادة السياسية بزعامة قائد المسيرة التنموية فخامة الرئيس

علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثامنة والثلاثين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة

متمنين للشعب اليمني في ظل القيادة الحكيمة المزيد من التقدم والازدهار.

وكل عام والجميع بخير

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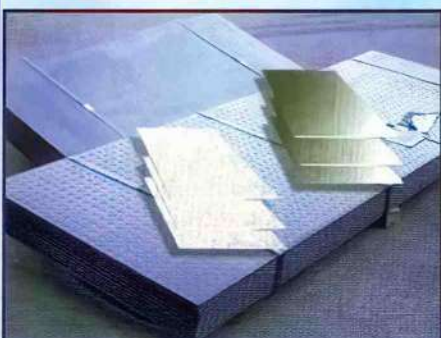
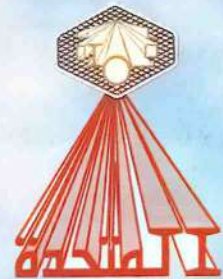
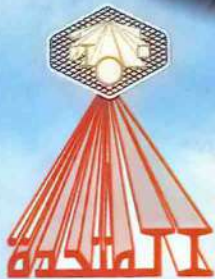
presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to:

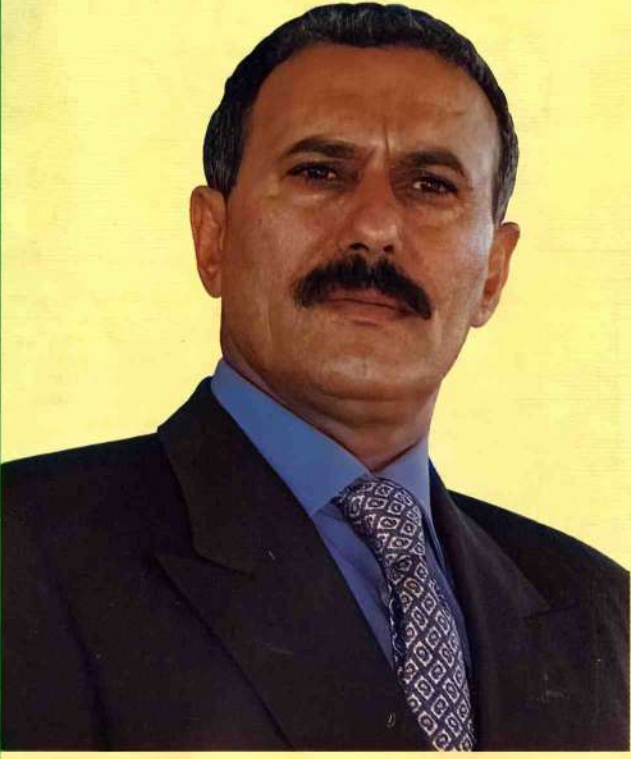
PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH,

and all Yemeni People

On the great occasion of the 38th anniversary of September 26 glorious Revolution.

Many Happy Returns...





البنك التجاري اليمني

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We wish our Country and all Yemeni people more progress and prosperity.

Many Happy Returns



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BRANCHES: Sana'a (2), Aden, Taiz, Hodeidah, Mukalla, Ibb and Dhamar

Al-Hussain National Schools

Would like to take this opportunity to congratulate President

ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

and the Yemeni people

on the 38th anniversary of September 26
glorious Revolution.



نرفع لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ/

علي عبدالله صالح

ولشعبنا اليمني الأبي، أسمى آيات التهاني والتبريكات بمناسبة ذكرى العيد الثامن والثلاثون
لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة.. نتمنى لليمن مزيداً من التقدم والرخاء.

مدارس الحسين الأهلية

مدير المدرسة

الأستاذ/ عيسى عبد العزيز قاسم

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For The Year Ended 31 December 1999

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO H.E. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

We have audited the financial statements of the National Bank of Yemen set out on pages 19 to 37. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the

overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 1999 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note (3) to the financial statements.

We also confirm that, in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Bank and the financial statements and the contents of the report of the Board of Directors relating to these financial statements are in agreement therewith. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purpose of

our audit. We draw attention that we have been appointed auditors of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 1998 on 2 November 1999 and for each of the two years ended on 31 December 1997 and 1999 on 6 January 2000. As a result, our audit work involved performing substantive audit procedures from 1 January 1997 to the date of this report. Our report for the year ended 31 December, 1999 should therefore be read in conjunction with our two reports on the financial statements for the two years ended 31 December, 1997 and 1998 which carry the same date.

DAHMAN & CO.
Accountants & Auditors & Consultants
Dahman & Co.,
A member firm of RSM International
9 March, 2000
Aden, Republic of Yemen

Balance Sheet 31 December 1999

YR 000		1999	1998
ASSETS			
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	5	5,123,922	4,661,283
Due from banks	6	9,470,000	7,422,003
Treasury bills	7	11,824,439	9,543,576
Loans to customers, net of provision	8	870,127	1,249,255
Long term investments, net of provision	9	10,265	49,555
Debit balances and other assets	10	476,415	495,582
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	11	1,535,357	134,611
TOTAL ASSETS		29,310,615	23,516,665
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	12	60,672	49,816
Customers' deposits	13	26,411,313	22,597,442
Credit balances and other liabilities	14	443,882	243,617
Commercial and Industrial Income Tax (Due) / payable	15	(132,817)	13,435
TOTAL LIABILITIES		26,783,050	22,904,310
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Capital	16	1,600,000	750,000
Surplus on revaluation of properties	11	637,893	-
Reserves	16	289,672	236,008
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	16	-	(373,653)
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY		2,527,565	612,355
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		29,310,615	23,516,665
CONTRAST ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net	17	2,652,469	2,644,972

Auditors' report attached

Abdul Rahman Mohammed, Al-Kohali
Chairman and General Manager
Jawad Abdullah Al Alas
Deputy First General Manager
Sami Abdul Hamid Mackawi
Deputy General Manager

Statement of income and retained earnings 31 December 1999

YR 000		1999	1998
STATEMENT OF INCOME			
Interest on loans and due from bank	18	860,542	761,007
Interest on treasury bills	19	1,976,095	1,012,959
Less: Cost of deposits	20	1,867,528	1,207,719
Net interest income		969,109	566,247
Commissions and fee income on banking services	21	143,051	105,042
Profit on foreign currency transactions		1,237	137,947
Other income	22	38,027	6,274
NET OPERATING INCOME		1,151,424	815,510
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administration expenses	23	601,553	435,519
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		601,553	435,519
NET PROFIT BEFORE ZAKAT AND TAXATION		549,871	379,991
ZAKAT	24	22,000	21,500
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER ZAKAT AND BEFORE TAXATION		527,871	358,491
Taxation - Current year	15	53,976	-
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	16	473,895	358,491
Net profit per share	25	YR 631	YR 478
STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at 1 January		(373,653)	(732,144)
Net profit for the year		473,895	358,491
Balance at 31 December before appropriation		100,242	(373,653)
Transfer to statutory reserve	16	(15,036)	-
Transfer to general reserve	16	(15,036)	-
Government share in net profits	10 (b)	(65,157)	-
Employees share of profits		(5,013)	-

Statement of Cash Flows

YR 000		1999	1998
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year before zakat and income tax		549,871	379,991
Adjustments for:			
Income tax paid		(200,228)	(447,933)
Zakat paid		(22,000)	(21,500)
Depreciation of property and equipment		17,211	12,125
Operating profit (loss) before changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities:		344,854	(77,317)
NET DECREASE (INCREASE) IN ASSETS			
Balances with the Central Bank of Yemen		(1,222,000)	(617,307)
Due from banks		(98,424)	351,976
Treasury bills		1,451,265	(988,799)
Loans to customers		379,128	624,127
Debit balances and other assets		19,167	166,409
Net Increase (Decrease) in Assets		173,990	(540,911)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN LIABILITIES			
Due to banks		10,856	(71,624)
Customers' deposits		3,813,871	627,329
Credit balances and other liabilities		200,265	(334,470)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities (1)		4,198,982	(319,676)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		(27,509)	(37,495)
Net Cash flows (used in) investing activities (2)		(27,509)	(37,495)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid by the Owner		121,037	-
Government share of net profit		(65,157)	-
Distribution to employees		(5,013)	-
Net Cash flows provided by financing activities (3)		50,867	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (1+2+3)		4,222,340	(357,171)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		7,987,599	8,344,770
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 December		12,209,939	7,987,599
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:			
Cash on hand and reserve balances with Central Bank of Yemen		5,123,922	4,661,283
Due from banks		9,470,000	7,422,003
Treasury bills		11,824,439	9,543,576
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen		(4,328,387)	(3,106,387)
Time deposits with banks		(6,676,884)	(5,878,460)
Treasury bills more than three months		(3,203,151)	(4,654,416)
		12,209,939	7,987,599

Movements in Owner's Finds

YR 000		Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Accumulated losses/Other	Total
At 1 January 1998		750,000	87,249	148,759	(732,144)	253,864
Net profit for the year 1998		-	-	-	358,491	358,491
At 31 December, 1998		750,000	87,249	148,759	(373,653)	612,355
Transfer from Government Contributed Funds		850,000	-	23,592	-	873,592
Net profit for the year 1999		-	-	-	473,895	473,895
Surplus on revaluation of properties		-	-	-	637,893	637,893
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	15,036	-	(15,036)	-
Transfer to general reserve		-	-	15,036	(15,036)	-
Government's share of profits		-	-	-	(65,157)	(65,157)
Employees' share of profits		-	-	-	(5,013)	(5,013)
At 31 December, 1999		1,600,000	102,285	187,387	637,893	2,527,565

The following notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

The National Bank of Yemen (The Bank) which was incorporated in Aden, in 1969 is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. The Bank has its head office in Aden and undertakes all banking activities through its head office and 30 branches spread all over the Southern and Eastern Governorates and with only one branch in Sana'a.

2 PREPARATION BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and current prevailing local laws and regulations as well as rules and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Yemen.

There are no significant differences between International Accounting Standards and the provisions of the prevailing local laws and regulations except for the accounting treatments of the following:

- The adoption of minimum fixed percentages for losses on loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1996.
- The treatment of general provision on performing loans as part of equity.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied on a consistent basis are as follows:

- Accounting convention**
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention adjusted for the revaluation of land and buildings.
- Foreign currencies**
i) The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Riyals. Transactions in other currencies are recorded during the financial year at the prevailing exchange rates at the value dates of the transactions. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies at the balance sheet date are revalued at the prevailing exchange rates on that date. Gains or losses resulting from revaluation are taken to the income statement.
ii) The Bank does not enter into forward exchange contracts.
- Revenue recognition**
Revenues are recognized on the accrual basis. However, in order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1996 and its amendments, the Bank does not accrue interest on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is treated as non-performing, all uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income and recorded as uncollected interest. Income from investments is recognised when received.
- Treasury bills**
Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yemen on behalf of the Ministry of Finance are stated at their nominal value, adjusted for any unamortised discount.
- Valuation of long-term investments**
Long-term investments are valued at historical cost. For permanent decline in their market or computed values based on the study of the latest audited financial statements of the issuing companies of these securities, their book values are

adjusted for the decline, which is charged to the income statement for each investment on an individual basis.

- Provision for losses on loan and contingent liabilities**
In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circulars no. (6) of 1996 and no. (5) of 1998, provision is provided for specific loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and banks' guarantees. Provision is determined based on periodic comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accordingly provision is provided in accordance with the following rates:

Performing loans and contingencies including watch loans	1%
Non-performing loans:	
Substandard debts	15%
Doubtful debts	45%
Bad debts	100%

Loans are written off if procedures taken towards their collection prove useless, or if directed by the Central Bank of Yemen upon review of the portfolio, by debiting the provision. Proceeds from loans previously written off in prior years are credited to the provision. Loans to customers are presented in the balance sheet net of provision and uncollected interest.

- Property and equipment, depreciation and amortization**
Property comprising land and buildings are recorded at their revalued amounts. Equipment are recorded at cost on the date of purchase. Cost includes purchase price and related expenses.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment items are stated at cost or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided on all property and equipment, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition, of each asset over its expected useful life using the straight line method and based on the percentage below. Expected future cash flows are not discounted to their present values in determining the recoverable amount of items of property and equipment.

Cost of improvements to rented real estate properties is amortised over the lesser of their useful lives or the lease period of the properties concerned.

Buildings on freehold land	2%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Improvements to leasehold property	10-20%
Period of lease or estimated useful life whichever is lower	

- Real estate properties acquired from customers**
In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen assets acquired from customers in settlement of loans should be included in the balance sheet under "debt balances and other assets". However, the Bank has not, since its inception, taken possession of any properties from customers in settlement of loans.

- Contingent liabilities and commitments**
Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bank is a party, are presented off-balance sheet under "contingent liabilities and commitments" as they do not represent actual

assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

j) Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consist of cash in hand, cash balances with the Central Bank of Yemen other than statutory reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks and investments in treasury bills which are due within three months from the issuance date.

i) Taxation

Taxation for the year is provided for in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the Republic of Yemen.

k) Zakat

The Bank pays Zakat, which is determined in accordance with the relevant laws, to the government which decides on its allocation.

l) Related party transactions

Disclosure are made in the financial statements of loans and advances and contingent liabilities to related parties and in particular members of the board of directors and companies in which they own more than 25% of the capital.

m) Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGING THEIR RELATED RISKS

4.1 Financial instruments

a) The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets include cash balances, current accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bills, investments, and loans to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in contingent liabilities and commitments.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

Based on the valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities stated in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments do not differ fundamentally from their fair values at the balance sheet date, except for long term investments the fair values of which are disclosed in note (9).

c) Forward contracts

The Bank does not enter into forward foreign currency buy or sale contracts.

4.2 Managing related risks

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. The Bank performs a number of procedures to limit the effect of such risk to the minimum level by:

- correlating interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending;
- considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates;
- controlling the matching of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.

b) Credit risk

Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inability of these parties to meet their obligations when they fall due. In order to comply with Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 10 of 1997 pertaining to the management of credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to certain minimum standards in order to properly manage its credit risk.

In addition to the standards stated in the mentioned circular, additional procedures applied by the Bank to minimize the credit risk exposure are:

- preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates;
- obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks;
- follow-up and period reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans;
- distributing credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of credit risk.

Due to the nature of the Bank's activity, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies, hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk, the Bank is trying to maintain a balanced foreign currencies positions in compliance with the Central Bank of Yemen instructions and the requirements of Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1998 which specifies that individual foreign currency positions shall not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate open position for all currencies shall not exceed 25% of the Bank's capital and reserves. In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. (6) of 1998, the Bank regularly monitors its foreign currency positions and sells the excess funds in foreign currencies.

5 CASH IN HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN

YR 000		1999	1998
Cash in hand			
In foreign currency		456,165	823,215
In local currency		196,804	685,182
Purchased cheques - net of provision		142,566	46,499
Total cash in hand		795,535	1,554,896
Reserve balance with Central Bank of Yemen in Yemeni Riyal		2,383,758	1,325,991
Reserve balance with Central Bank of Yemen in foreign currencies		1,944,629	1,780,396
Total Reserve balances with Central Bank of Yemen		4,328,387	3,106,387
Total Cash in hand and Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen		5,123,922	4,661,283

In accordance with the Yemeni Banks Law, the Bank is required to maintain a statutory deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen at stipulated percentages of its demand, time and other deposits. Such deposits carry interest at rates determined by the Central Bank of Yemen.

6 DUE FROM BANKS

YR 000		1999	1998
Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks			
Current accounts with Central Bank of Yemen			
- Current accounts			
In local currency		910,083	564,811
In foreign currency		230,852	163,913
Total current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen		1,140,935	728,724
Less: Provision for outstanding reconciling items		(31,477)	(31,477)
Net current account balances with Central Bank of Yemen		1,109,458	697,247
Current account balances with local banks			
		22,102	13,506
Total balances with Central Bank of Yemen and local banks		1,131,560	710,753
Foreign banks and other financial institutions			
Current and demand account balances		1,661,556	832,790
Time deposits		6,676,884	5,878,460
Total due from foreign banks and other financial institutions		8,338,440	6,711,250
Total due from banks			
		9,470,000	7,422,003

Continued: Financial Statements of National Bank of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني
National Bank Of Yemen

a) Capital

The authorized share capital is YR. 1,600 million divided into 1,600,000 shares of YR 1,000 par value each (1998 - YR 750 million divided into 750,000 shares of YR 1,000 par value each).

The capital increase in 1999 has been made by a transfer from the Government Contributed Fund as shown below.

According to the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. (3) dated 27 January, 2000, the minimum paid up capital of banks operating in Yemen should be increased to YR 1,250 million at minimal not later than 31 December, 2000. The Board of Directors has resolved to increase the capital to YR 1,600 million with effect from 31 December, 1999.

b) Net profit distribution

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporations and Establishments Law, the net profit after income tax shall be allocated as follows:

15% to statutory reserve
15% to general reserve
65% to the Government for

its

share of profits
2% to employee's incentives
3% to employees' social fund.

c) Transfer to reserves

The Bank has transferred to statutory and general reserves the amounts determined in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws after deducting the brought forward losses from the previous year. In accordance with the Yemeni Banks Law, the Bank may discontinue such transfers to the statutory and general reserves when the total of both these reserves reaches twice the authorised capital of the Bank.

d) Government share in the profits

The Bank has not, on the basis of budgeted profits, paid any amount to the Ministry of Finance during the year. The Government's actual share in net profit for the year has been credited to the Government account relating to payments made in previous years (note 10 b).

e) Surplus on Revaluation of Properties

The difference between the revalued amounts of the freehold and buildings and their net book value as at 31 December, 1999 has been credited to this account.



البنك الأهلي اليمني
National Bank Of Yemen

f) Government Contributed Funds (note 16b)

The movement in this account comprises

YR 000	1999	1998
Contribution in kind - plot of land (note 11 b)	752,555	-
Cash paid by the Ministry of Finance to the Tax Authority (note 15)	121,037	-
Total credited to the Owner's account	873,592	-
Transfer to capital	(850,000)	-
Transfer to general reserve	(23,592)	-
Balance at 31 December	-	-

17 CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

YR 000	Gross commitments	Covered by margin	Net commitments
At 31 December, 1999			
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	1,460,697	543,519	917,178
Letters of guarantees - customers	878,193	294,082	584,111
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	477,389	-	477,389
Customer acceptances	70,717	-	70,717
Other contingent liabilities	3,074	-	3,074
Total	2,890,070	837,601	2,052,469

YR 000	Gross commitments	Covered by margin	Net commitments
At 31 December, 1998			
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	969,899	291,847	678,052
Letters of guarantees - customers	397,911	166,380	231,531
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	1,117,303	-	1,117,303
Customer acceptances	236,632	-	236,632
Promissory notes and post dated cheques	116,542	-	116,542
Other contingent liabilities	264,912	-	264,912
Total	3,103,199	458,227	2,644,972

Letters of guarantee included shipping guarantees of YR 71 thousand (1998 - YR 939 thousand) issued on behalf of its customers are included in the above amounts. The management is of the opinion that the legal period of validity of the guarantees has elapsed and therefore these will not be called upon.

18 INTEREST ON LOANS AND DUE FROM BANKS

YR 000	1999	1998
Interest on loans and advances	138,299	127,797
Interest on other facilities	9,362	26,455
Total interest on loans and advances to customers	147,661	154,252
Interest on deposits with foreign banks		
Interest on loans	5,959	-
Interest on current accounts	31,676	52,602
Interest on deposits	338,628	337,849
Interest on call accounts (note 9)	22,539	19,727
Investments income	963	4,164
Total interest on deposits with foreign banks	399,765	414,342
Interest on deposits with local banks		
Interest on statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen	313,116	192,413
Total interest on deposits with local banks	712,881	606,755
Total interest on loans and advances and with banks	860,542	761,007

19 INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS

YR 000	1999	1998
Interest on treasury bills	1,976,095	1,012,959
Total	1,976,095	1,012,959

20 COST OF DEPOSITS

YR 000	1999	1998
Interest on savings accounts	1,069,269	700,884
Interest on time deposits	789,281	500,029
Total interest on customers' deposits	1,858,550	1,200,913
Interest on balances due to banks	8,978	6,806
Total cost of deposits	1,867,528	1,207,719

21 COMMISSION AND FEE INCOME ON BANKING SERVICES

YR 000	1999	1998
Commission on documentary letters of credit	19,339	19,046
Commission on letters of guarantee	31,416	22,850
Commission on transfer of funds	15,594	13,487
Commission on acceptance	1,492	1,509
Commission on cheques	48,194	30,167
Banking services fees	16,729	12,770
Service fees	10,287	5,213
Total commission and fee income on banking services	143,051	105,042

22 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

YR 000	1999	1998
Management fees	12,301	-
Provision on off-balance sheet items no longer required	15,824	-
Sundry income	9,902	6,274
Total	38,027	6,274

23 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

YR 000	1999	1998
Salaries, wages and related costs	442,443	301,778
Depreciation of property plant and equipment (note 11)	17,211	12,125
Rents	17,887	18,112
Water and electricity	11,853	13,291
Repairs and maintenance	13,261	8,086
Telephone, telexes and postage	27,364	25,585
Employee incentive paid	6,000	7,121
Computer maintenance expenses	12,961	12,886
Training	6,135	5,152
Local taxes and fees	4,039	154
Donations	1,383	1,502
Stationery and printing supplies	10,790	11,012
Other general and administration expenses	30,226	18,765
Total	601,553	435,519

24 ZAKAT

YR 000	1999	1998
Zakat expense of current year	22,000	21,500
Total	22,000	21,500

25 EARNINGS PER SHARE

YR 000	1999	1998
Net profit for the year	473,895	358,491
Board of directors' remuneration	-	-
Owner's share of profits	473,895	358,491
Weighted average of number of shares	750,000	750,000
Earnings per share	YR 631	YR 478

26 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These represent transactions with certain related parties (shareholders, directors and officers of the Bank, their families and companies of which they are principal owners) who were customers of the Bank during the year. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management.

The year-end balances included in the financial statements are as follows:

YR 000	1999	1998
Loans and advances to customers, gross	29,113	213,609
Customers' deposits	59,014	122,934
Board members and parties related to them		
Loans and advances	1,112	2,513
Customers' deposits	3,017	4,432
Interest income for the year	52	159
Interest written off	-	-
Interest expense for the year	479	393
Commitments and contingent liabilities	-	-

27 MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

31 December, 1999

YR 000	Total	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year
ASSETS					
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	5,123,922	5,123,922	-	-	-
Due from banks	9,470,000	9,470,000	-	-	-
Treasury bills, net	11,824,439	10,516,492	891,789	416,158	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	870,127	-	-	870,127	-
Investments, net of provision	10,355	-	-	-	10,355
TOTAL ASSETS	27,298,843	25,110,414	891,789	1,286,285	10,355
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	60,672	60,672	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	26,411,313	22,524,707	730,075	3,000,162	156,369
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY	26,471,985	22,585,379	730,075	3,000,162	156,369

The above reflects the contractual maturities of assets and liabilities which have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. In one case of assets and liabilities that do not have contractual maturity date, the period in which these are amounted to mature is taken as the expected date of maturity.

28 AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 1999 were as follows:

Description	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche Mark %	Sterling Pound %	Other %
ASSETS					
Legal Reserve at C.B.Y.	16.92				
Loans to customers:					
Overdrafts	19.5	8.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans	19.5	8.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	4.56	2.43	3.55	2.43
Time deposits	-	6.16	-	5.42	-
Treasury bills	21.86	-	-	-	-
LIABILITIES					
Time deposits - customers	18.25	3.07	-	3.42	-
Savings accounts	18.25	2.91	-	3.10	-
Current accounts					
Due to banks:					
Current accounts					
Time deposits					

29 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December, 1999 were as follows:

YR 000	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Trade	Service	Finance	Personnel
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	-	-	-	-	5,123,922	-
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	9,470,000	-
Treasury bills, net	-	-	-	-	11,824,439	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	173,967	15,425	282,409	263,937	-	134,389
Long term investments, net provision				10,355		
TOTAL ASSETS	173,967	15,425	282,409	263,937	26,428,716	134,389
LIABILITIES						
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	60,672	-
Customers' deposits	100,147	69,386	1,622,610	2,729,260	158,328	21,544,796
TOTAL LIABILITIES	100,147	69,386	1,622,610	2,729,260	219,000	21,544,796
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS	314,834	-	1,473,608	184,644	477,389	439,776

30 TRUST ACTIVITIES

The Bank does not hold and manage assets for or on behalf of other parties.

31 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Bank has filed a number of legal cases with the Public Fund Court and the Commercial Preliminary Court against former employees and customers of the Bank relating to irregularities and default in settlement of amounts due respectively. Although the ultimate outcome of these cases cannot presently be determined, management has fully provided for these assets in the financial statements.

32 SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CURRENCIES' POSITIONS

The Central Bank of Yemen circular no. (6) of 1998 establishes limits for positions in individual foreign currencies as well as an aggregate limitation for all currencies. These limits are 15% and 25% of capital and reserves. The Bank had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

YR 000	%	1999	%	1998
United States dollar	30	754,630	30	299,497
Pound sterling	12	321,801	91	822,017
German mark	-1	(20,705)	-3	30,029
French franc	-	(,024)	-1	(7,233)
Swiss Franc	1	21,620	2	25,037
Japanese Yen		-		(617)

33 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

i) Privatisation of the Bank

As part of the Government Privatisation Programme, the Bank is being prepared for privatisation. This preparation process included the carrying of a Financial Diagnostic Review and an audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996 and the period ended 30 June 1997 by a foreign external accounting firm. In addition another foreign external auditing firm was appointed as Financial Auditor to the Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government, for the identification of a strategic investor in the Bank. The Council of Ministers has decided in its meeting held on 25 July 2000 to capitalize the Bank by allocating its capital as 60% to the strategic investor, 20% for public subscription and 20% to the Government.

34 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the current year prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular no. 8 of 1999.

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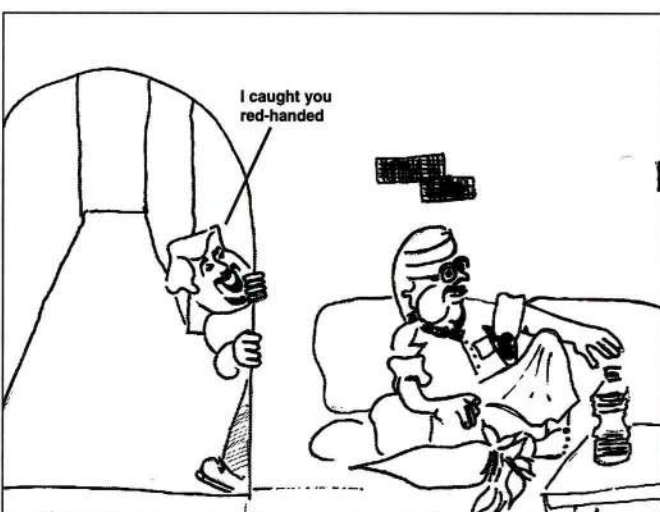
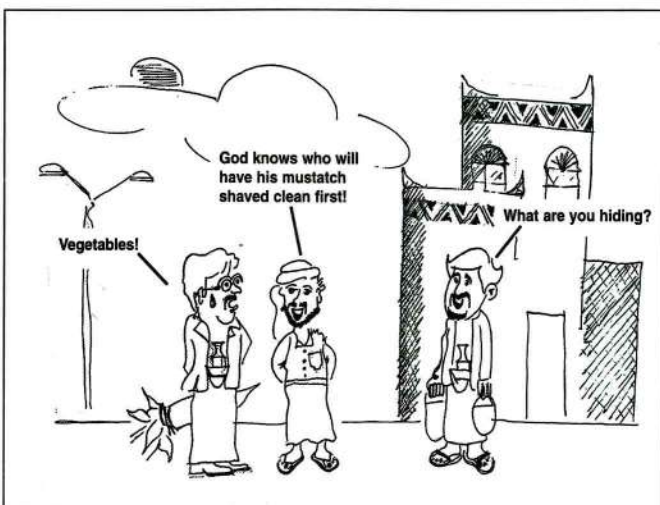
ويسترن يونيون

برعاية فوكس ملتزم بتطور وتقديم عالمك

Oath to Wean off Qat

It seems that the various campaigns aimed at curbing the perilous and deadly habit of chewing Qat are yielding good results. A live example on this supposition is a rather seemingly funny letter the Yemen Times received a few days ago. The letter was sent by two young Yemeni people who have concluded an agreement, pledging to restrict chewing Qat to a certain day of the week as a beginning to quitting the habit for good.

These two gentlemen are working in Nabors RIG#1. They are Ali al-Khawlan and Ahmed Hussein. They took an oath not to chew qat more than once a week. The oath also stated that oath breaker has to pay two thousand riyals including "SHAVING HIS MUSTACHE CLEAN". The agreement is bending for one year. In order to enhance the application of this agreement, some other two gentlemen have signed their names as witnesses to the agreement. Mr. Andy Diez Jr. Rig Manager Nabors Drilling Rig#1 and Abdulkhalig Aljabry, senior warehouseman Nabors Drilling Rig#1 sent a letter to the Yemen Times informing us of the agreement and requesting publication so as to encourage the two guys. Yemen Times does support such attempts hoping that they will yield the results desired. So as to support carrying out the agreement conditions, we do publish the following caricatures so as to remind the two gentlemen of the penalty in case of breaking up the agreement and the pledge they have taken upon themselves. All the very best.



9/25/00

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Chairman of the General Authority for Book to YT:

“Printing books for creative budding writers and setting up public libraries in governorates is our prime concern.”

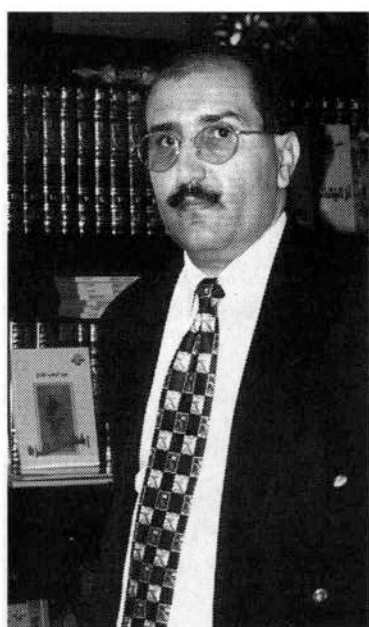
The General Authority for Book carries out commendable tasks that are visibly reflected on the numerous books published within a short span of time. Of its achievements, a good number of libraries were set up in some governorates of the Republic. Mr. Khaled Abdullah al-Ruwaishan, chairman of the General Authority for Book for the past four years, worked in the cultural section of the Presidency office for ten years before. Ismail al-Ghabri of Yemen Times met with him and filed the following interview:

Q: What are the major activities carried out by the G.A.B.?

A: The authority focused on two important pivots; the first is to print Yemeni books and the second is to set up public libraries in governorates. We print the books that are related to culture, history, those by creative writers and those which are of interest to the people. We also pay heed to establishing libraries in governorates that was not considered in the past few years. This was actually our major task for the past few years.

Q: What are the major achievements of the authority?

A: We have made laudable strides in terms of printing the Yemeni Book



and in establishing libraries in governorates. We are also about to receive 20 book titles now under printing including a book by sociologist Abdulrahman bin Khaldoun. We have collected about 750 pages all about Yemen. This information was taken from a book of his. It was part of a book in which he talked about Arab history. It is certain that this book contains a treasure of information as it explains in detail events that happened in Yemen in the 4th, 5th, and the sixth centuries.

Another book that we have printed is “From Copenhagen to Sana’a” that was translated by Mohammed al-Ra’adi. It narrates a trip made by some Danish researchers and scientists in 1750. They came to Mokka and then moved towards Sana’a in a fatal trip that claimed lives of all the researchers except one survival, their leader who wrote his memoirs in this book.

The authority is also interested in printing books for the creative budding writers so as to encourage and support them. The authority has inaugurated last week the House of Culture located in the Book House in Sana’a. This place will focus on cinema, theater, music, and songs. In this house, books will also be displayed for sale. An exhibition for plastic artists is set up in the second floor. There is a plastic art exhibition composing more than 20 artists on show these days. Besides, the House of Culture inaugurated last month by the President is also another catalyst for the Yemeni culture to grow and prosper.

Q: What has the authority provided for children?

A: Honestly speaking, we lack creative writers who write for children. However, to overcome this problem, the authority has been exerting efforts to buy all that is of interest and is related to children from the Arab world. These books are cultural, educational and scientific and entertaining. Thus, we allocate a special section for children in each library affiliated to the authority in the different governorates of the Republic.

Q: You have already mentioned that you opened libraries in many governorates of the Republic. Will you elaborate on that?

A: These libraries have been a feather on the cap of the authority. We were amazed to see the growing number of those who frequently visit these

libraries. An illustration in point is the library that was opened in Dharmar. We opened this library and equipped it with 40 chairs for those who are interested to come and read. To our amazement, library visitors were far much exceeding this number. Most of them sit on the floor to read. It is surprising to say that numbers of those who visit this library are more than those who visit Sana’a libraries.

Q: What is the role of the authority for supporting budding creative writers, males and females?

A: A matter of fact, 80% of the authority activities is focused on budding creative writers. We also try our best to enhance spread their works in libraries in governorates.

The authority also buys books of creative writers, poets, short-story writers, and novelists. By this we do as best as we can to give them a push to continue their literary career.

The authority has already printed 40 books and we are going to print 60 others in the coming months.

Q: What are the major difficulties the authority faces?

A: Our society suffers an administrative crisis. It is not only found in this authority. However, it is found in all government institutions of the country. We do cherish the idea that the ministry of Finance will re-consider the importance of developing the awareness of people in terms of allotting more money and privileges to writers so as to print and publish more books. It is only through books that we can promote their awareness.

Q: Any final word you want to add?

A: I hope that there will be a strong development in the literary movement area and that conditions of writers will be improved to produce more and more. On our part, in the authority, we will keep no stone unturned according to the resources available for us.

يسر منظمة ماري ستوبس الدولية - اليمن

ان تعلن للمواطنين الكرام بأنه تقرر ابتداءً من يوم السبت الموافق ٢٠٠٠/٩/١٦، سيكون الدوام الرسمي لمركز رعاية الامومة والطفولة الكائن في الدائري الغربي - جولة كنتاكي، بجانب المركز الثقافي الفرنسي-صنعاء. ت: ٢١٤٤٥٣، كالتالي:

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We are pleased to announce that Mr. John A. Garufi, will be in Yemen on October 05-07, 2000. Please be informed that he will be in Aden on Oct. 06, 2000. Candidate wishing to apply for immigration to Canada as business investment, professional category (Accountant, Engineers, Executives, Pharmacist, Technicians etc...) shall have the following requirements:

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Interested candidates are requested to deliver URGENTLY their application documents by Fax or by mail to MSF office, khonmaksat. P.O Box 6047, Fax: 02 233050.

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- Photocopies of Experience certificates.
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-Only those who strictly meet the above conditions should apply.
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لثورة ٢٦ سبتمبر المجيدة

26 SEPTEMBER



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Yemeni local press for this week have concentrated most of attention on news of local events and developments in addition to news on some Arab developments. Below is a review of headlines of major news items front-paged by Yemeni press.

Review of this week's Yemeni newspapers front-paged main headlines:

- Large Quantities of Dangerous Chemical Material, Seized
- President's Orders, Counterfeited
- BP Company, Unable to Repay its Debts
- Commercial Banks: Auditing on Banks Harmed Trade & Investment Movement More than 34 YSP Leading Members in Mahweet, Resign
- President, Vice-President & GPC Secretary-General Condole Shahari Decease
- Universities' Higher Council: University Tuition Fees, Paid Once Upon Registration
- Leaders of Somali Factions Praise Yemen's Role in Establishing Peace
- Syrian Party Delegation Visits Yemen
- Oman's Shoura Council Visits Sana'a
- Aden: Citizens Arrests in "Qud Qrou"
- Taiz: A Court Detains a Citizen to Death
- Influential Forces Behind Tampering With Aden's Mountains, Lands, Sea
- Armed Clashes In Shabwa
- DED Concludes its Conference, Yemen's TV Absent
- Moscow-Baghdad Air flights Continue
- Memo to President Asks Lifting of Blockade Against Iraq
- Qatar Welcomes French Call for Lifting Sanctions on Iraq
- Dangerous Disease Kills Tens of People in Jizan, May Spread to our Country.

Excerpts of some articles published in some Yemeni local newspapers on various internal and Arab issues.



AL-AYYAM
weekly of
September 20, 2000

One of its articles has tackled the theme of "Opposition Parties and the Policy of Rejection". The article says that no political observer, whether an Arab or a foreigner, could not understand the reason why there is not the least lingua

franca between most of opposition parties in Yemen. Such a phenomenon is considered incompetence and backwardness and an uncivilizational, the writer of the article says. The problem suffered by most opposition parties in our country is that they look for shortcuts, i.e. they pursue authority and search for all ways to beg dialogue with it to realize limited and subjective goals.

The authority in our country, as I believe, would respect any objective and reasonable viewpoint presented in body by the opposition. The RAY party has proposed a vision on joining all efforts of the opposition parties regarding the constitutional amendments. All of us know that most of the opposition parties have criticized the amendments put forward by the government. So there is not any justification for not offering a unified point of view by the opposition parties. Problems of the country could not be solved by the ruling party alone because they much bigger than what we think. Real development, comprehensive stability, reduction of corruption and achieving the balance necessitate unification of all ranks.

ATTARIQ
weekly of
September 19, 2000

Al-Tareeq has dealt in one of its articles the topic of overstuffed state institutions. The article considers this phenomenon as one of the administrative ills that must be treated. Overmanned institutions also result in bureaucracy and low productivity. Therefore it has become necessary that government administrative departments should reduce the number of their employees and that measure should be accompanied with subjecting employees to certain productive training. Author of the articles also sees that the present stage needs to have measures taken for cutting government spending, upgrading efficiency of the state administrative apparatus. The article also calls for rendering administration of many government institutions to the private sector, that is privatization of such enterprises.



RAY
weekly, organ of
Sons of Yemen
League party, of
September 19, 2000.

The weekly editorial is this week also devoted to the theme of constitutional amendments. The editorial says the constitutional reforms is one of the outstanding issues the Yemeni opposition has been unanimous about. This

issues is now presently threatened by two sources. The first source is the authority that has changed it to merely amendments serving its aims and taking democracy into well-studied back steps, aborting a national demand embodied in the constitutional reforms. The second source of danger is represented by the those calls trying to drag the political forces into rejecting the constitutional amendments outrightly, and develop that refusal into closing all doors to any attempt to discuss the alternative.

The editorial maintains that the negative rejection of amendments could only be categorized as expression of inability to offer the alternatives to the authority proposals. The editorial assumes that one step forward by offering the alternative and mustering all behind it would guarantee translation of at least part of the national dreams and restores to the opposition its self-confidence.

AL-WAHDA
weekly of
September 20, 2000.

The newspaper editorial has tackled the theme of the land and sea border treaty signed between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

There is no doubt that the border treaty constitutes a prominent feature of brotherhood and kinship bonds between the two countries and peoples. The prompt steps and measures carried out for implementing articles of Jeddah treaty would drive deep pillars and foundations of our peoples' aspirations.

Within this context come meetings of the joint Yemeni-Saudi security committee that were concluded in Sana'a last Sunday, coming out with agreement on erecting crossing points facilitating the movement of people and trade exchange in addition to agreement on defining where to build buildings of customs and passports.

The achievement of the border treaty by both Yemeni and Saudi administrations, is today embodied in heading for developing the brethren and neighbourly relations into broader spheres embodied in concrete relationship of partnership.

AL-BALAGH
weekly of
September 19, 2000

The newspaper editorial says the ruler is the one responsible for what he has introduced in his country of aspects of progress or collapse. By his strong will, the ruler can overcome the factors of collapse whatever they are.

Ruler's neutrality is extremely not commendable for he must be biased to the good and the right and establish the state of law and order, in addition to his duty to fight injustice, evil and corruption.

The editorial reiterates its stress that the ruler must not be neutral because such an attitude is considered to be a negative stand towards his homeland and people. One cannot assume that a certain ruler does not have the strong will because such a will is the factor that brings that ruler to power.

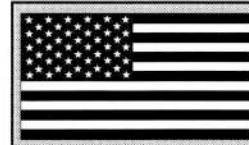
In the republican system a ruler assumes power either by elections, as in the free countries and that means that the ruler has characteristics making his capable of making decisions, or via coups, as is the case in the third world countries. A ruler assuming power by a coup is also an indication that he possesses strong will, and courage, the elements that enable him to take the decision without neutrality and to stand by his people. We ask our rulers to be decision makers and not to adopt the attitude of a spectator against what is happening.

AL-WAHDAWI
weekly, organ of
PUN Organization,
September 19, 2000

Al-Wahdawi editorial has said that the first year of the third millennium is about to wind up its remaining months to start a new year. As in other years the Arab countries celebrate the anniversaries of their victories they have scored during the past years. Thus emerged days such as 23 July 26 September. Amidst these anniversaries we turn our heads here and there to see how situations of the nation have developed. It is undeniable the many achievements realized in educational, health and cultural fields, but what we see also the many serious dangers that, if aggravated, would shake up the nation and her gains thoroughly and throw her down into a deep abyss.

The main aspects of these dangers are the development of the situation of the Zionist entity which has managed to have close relations with most of the Arab regimes to an extent that could not be seen among the Arab regimes themselves. The other major danger is the presence of the American Navy Force Fleets in the Arab territorial waters under full agreement of their rulers. This makes remembering the days of dignity appear dim and faint. The situation calls upon Arab intellectuals and their opinion leaders to ponder upon and study this kind of danger.

In conclusion the newspaper's editorial wonders if it is fair to keep silent while an entire dear people are besieged and suffering all sorts of harshness just to appease America and its supporters. It also wonders whether they see the Russian initiative to break the blockade a kind of courage that should have been taken into consideration.



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is inviting applications for the following post in its
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This position is open to Yemeni Nationals Only

**Post title:
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Act as a full time secretary, type and prepare correspondence, documents and reports in English and/or Arabic, file correspondence, arrange appointments, draft correspondence of routine nature, receive visitors, place and screen telephone calls and attend to routine and requests for information. Take dictation (knowledge of shorthand would be an asset) and transcribe with typing speed in English 55WPM.

Qualifications/Experience/Skills Requirements:

1. Completion of secondary school plus at least 2 years of business and/or university level language courses.
2. Accepting occasional overtime work.
3. Thorough knowledge of computer/word processing and common computer applications.
4. 5 years modern office experience preferably with UN/International Organizations.
5. Good knowledge of English and Arabic.
6. Driving license is an asset.

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications with detailed curriculum vitae in an envelope marked (Application YEM/97/200) to:

Personnel Unit, UNDP, PO Box: 551, Sana'a

- Applications should be received no later than 1 October 2000 (applications received after this date will not be considered).
- Only those candidates who meet the requirements should apply and acknowledgment will only be sent to shortlisted applicants.

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Samira Bin Daair

"Yemeni Rural Women are overburdened"

Samira Ali Bin Daair is at present working as the Program Manager of Unifem, implementing the Post Beijing Project, Phase II. She has worked at different international organizations in various domains. She has a B.A. Honors degree in English Literature and Philosophy from the university of Karachi, having obtained a scholarship under a technical assistance program in Aden. She did her masters degree in Curriculum Development from the University of Manchester, U.K. She lived and worked in the United Arab Emirates for some years and she and her husband decided to return to Yemen to bring up their three children and feel more settled. Galal Al Sharaabi of the Yemen Times asked her some questions in a personal interview:

Q: Who is Samira Ali Bin Daair?

A: That is a strange question I think the best judge of who Samira is are people....although I must warn you that everyone will tend to give you a different version, because one always sees different colors in a rainbow due to many factors apart from perception. Unless I have Oscar Wilde's Picture of Dorian Gray I cannot judge myself.

Q: What are the difficulties facing Yemeni women?

A: So much has been said about the problems facing Yemeni women that I am afraid all I say here will be clichés. There are problems that confound the Yemeni people in general and maybe women are more vulnerable to some of them. There are problems of poverty in the context of meager national resources and the structural adjustment package. There are problems of access to available resources that women face. There are problems of

misconceptions pertaining to women's status in Islam that limit her mobility and basic right to education, etc. Apart from people mixing up between bad tradition and Islam, the later which has endowed women their basic human rights, and even if the personal status law or family law were perfect, there are problems of protection when a woman's right to inheritance, maintenance in the event of a divorce, and many other rights are violated. I think women in the early days of Islam probably fared better in some respects, if we for a moment forget the veneer of sophistication and modernization we see around us. I do not wish to be pessimistic, but simply wish to go beyond superficialities to looking at the core issues concerning Yemeni women. The problems of women go beyond tradition and social practices, they are of a very complex nature, difficult to extricate from the general problems of the Yemeni family and the problems of development in Yemen.

Q: How do you view women's political participation?

A: I know there is a lot of talk these days regarding more women having decision making power, and in the majority of cases, they mean political power and holding public office. However, while it may be true that having more women in Parliament or public office as the case may be, may work to the interest of women, much also depends on whether those women will actually promote the interests of the majority, and also whether they will be allowed to go beyond tokenism and take important decisions affecting the lives of the majority. Secondly, there is also a danger that this overemphasis on public office may be a conscience-saving gesture which will stop us from looking at other mechanisms for the promotion of women's concerns. In other words, it may not work to the advantage of the majority of

women who suffer from problems of access to the basics of life. The overemphasis on empowerment without specifying the how and what may also detract one from analyzing the real needs according to the socio-economic realities of Yemen. To give you one example, the education for development notion per se has long been disproved where some experiments in literacy have failed and it was found that adult literacy programs need to be backed by other resources. Education by itself does not always lead to socio-economic mobility, as it was believed to be the case in Paulo Freire's time in Latin America. Organizations like Action Aid in Britain have voted for a more comprehensive approach towards development for the disadvantaged, with literacy being only one of the components. People may get educated but may still be barred from integrating into the national economy due to other factors. One has to understand the whole social stratification system in Yemen, in order to understand what can work for which group of people. Bernstein in his book "Class, Codes and Control", talks about how codes and language became a barrier for the children of the working classes in Britain, who did badly in IQ testing as compared to those from the middle class for e.g., not because they were less intelligent. Therefore saying that the problems of Yemeni women only relate to social tradition is an oversimplification of the matter.

Q: What about women's education?

A: Well the figures for girls enrollment in school have increased in recent years. However, even here it is not always social tradition that limits their enrollment and in many cases has been the lack of adequate educational provision for girls' education especially in the rural areas. More attention is now being paid by the govt. to girls



education and more schools have been built, and a lot of innovative programs are being implemented by the ministry of education in coordination with the World Bank, Unicef and others. Notwithstanding this fact, other measures need to be taken, like adding relevant materials to specific geographical areas and making the curricula more in tune with their needs. On the one hand the small pilot projects undertaken by some organizations give one the time to experiment but faces the problem of scaling it up at the national level. These small projects do not make a dent in the problem. I believe the sectoral approach now practiced by international organizations will be more effective in terms of backing the ministry of education and tackling the problem at the central level; even if this is also prone to other problems of management and bureaucracy, etc. However a happy marriage between the micro and the macro level is necessary for sustainable development.

Q: Do you think that rural women have obtained their rights or do they need more attention paid to their problems?

A: I always feel strongly about rural women and the fact that they work very hard within the backdrop of few

support services. Yes, they are overburdened and unfortunately there is a tendency to concentrate on surveys and identification of problems, and turning the poor into an object of academic debate. While it is true that it is necessary to delineate the nature of the problem and formulate clear plans for development, it is also necessary to affect the relevant interventions to relieve

their burden and make life easier for people, in the short term. Even the issue of poverty needs to be tackled at different levels, i.e., at the national institutional level and building the infrastructure and policies, and also at the micro level, ascertaining that people can access to the social safety net. There are immediate emergency measures that need to be taken whilst the more long-term developmental ones are also being formulated. Sometimes it may be good to also give the people fish lest they be fishing in the dead sea even whilst teaching them the art of fishing, as the Chinese proverb goes.

Q: What, in your opinion, are the problems of development in Yemen?

A: That is a really loaded questionnot easy to answer but I will try. Opinion on what constitutes development has changed drastically in the last decade or so. Development literature tends to look at the issue more holistically in terms of access to basic needs like food and shelter, health and education, as well as access to livelihoods and a host of other things. Poverty too is not only poverty in terms of an income but also education and the ability to earn one's living...such a thing as capability poverty, social poverty due to discrim-

ination, etc. However, in my view, the development level of a nation is judged by the well being of its people, to put it very simplistically. Also, development is something that grows from the roots from inside the ground like a well cared for tree, and transplant is not always the best form of growth, even if cross pollination may be necessary. Development is something that must grow from the society and the nation needs to invest in its people who will affect development....

Q: I have seen your articles published in Yemen Times in the past...what are your major publications...and why have you stopped writing?

A: I haven't stopped writing as such. It is just that one goes through different phases in life. I used to write a lot of poetry in the past I have also published some research papers on education and other subjects whilst working in the Documentation and Research Centre in Abudhabi. I also published a book on Educational change in the United Arab Emirates based on a field study of schools. However, my work in the development world makes me drained at times so much so that I toy with the idea of opening a grocery store and finishing the novel I am writing. The children also keep me busy but I try to write now and then. Indeed we live in such a hectic world that quite often one forgets to think....something like a computer that is overfed with data.

Q: What is this novel about?

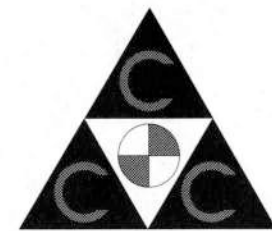
A: It is about life and all my experiences of people and events in the different countries I have lived in ...it is about social change and the new world disorder.

Q: Any last word?

A: Well, what else can I say....I have already said too much....sometimes silence is golden to keep the peace....something I haven't learned very well yet.

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H. E. PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH,

and all Yemeni People

On the great occasion

*of the 38th anniversary of
September 26 glorious Revolution.*

Many Happy Returns...



شركة اتحاد المقاولين العالمية

تتقدم بخالص آيات التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى الشعب اليمني البطل

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثامنة والثلاثين لثورة ٢٦ سبتمبر المجيدة

سائلين المولى القدير عز وجل أن يعيدها على اليمن بالخير والتقدم والازدهار.



Our heartfelt congratulations and
felicitations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister, and his Government
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmer, and Parliament,
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, and Consultative Council,
and the Yemeni people

*On the great occasion of the 38th anniversary of
September 26 glorious Revolution.*

on behalf of

Hayel Saeed Anaam Group of Companies

ALI MOHAMMED SAEED ANAAM
AHMED HAYEL SAEED ANAAM

نتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبد الله صالح

وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر،
وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني،
وإلى المجلس الاستشاري برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني،
وإلى الشعب اليمني البطك

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثامنة والثلاثين لنورة ٢٦ سبتمبر المجيدة

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

علي محمد سعيد أنعم

أحمد هائل سعيد أنعم

عن



National

Panasonic®

A seminar on home and electronic appliances was organized Wednesday 20 September 2000. On the occasion of Yemeni revolution's festivals sponsored by general brigadier Saleh Ubad al-Khawlani, governor of Hadramout and to celebrate the occasion of inauguration of the new branch of the company in Hadramout, Alfa first seminar for National Panasonic audio-visual products was held in Mukalla 20.9.2000.

The inauguration festival was attended by Mr. Muhssen Bin Shamlan, deputy governor, sheikhs, social dignitaries, GMs of governmental institutions and a quite a good number of Alfa dealers as well as customers. The celebration was held in al-Andalus Hall in Holiday Inn Hotel in Al-Mukalla.

It was attended by Mr. Hussain Mohammed Al-Rshidi, General Manager of Alfa Company, who delivered a speech in which he welcomed the attendance and explained the marketing policy adopted by the company. He said "We are doing our best to provide customers with our products which are of good quality for affordable cost. Our company also ensures maintenance after sale and makes genuine spare parts available for all.

The company does its best to help families with limited income to buy home appliances through installments."

The seminar was also attended by representatives from Gulf National Panasonic Technics,



Mr. Saleh Ubad al-Khawlani with Mr. Hassan Al-Rasheedi on his left and Mr. Bin Shamlan on his right



representatives of the manufacturing company in the Middle East Mr. Mahmod Naqvi, General Manager of sales and marketing and Mr. Fadal Mirza, expert of electronic equipments. The seminar was meant to shed light on some of the state-of-the-art TV prod-

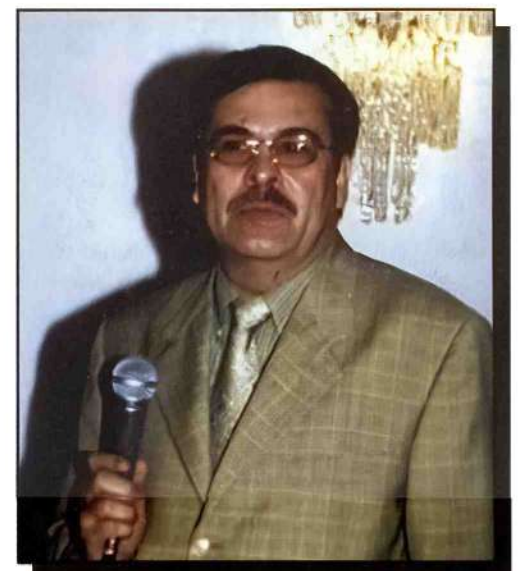
ucts, TAU, Mini Copo, videos, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, blenders, etc.

This ceremony was a preparatory step for opening a branch of the company in Hadramout in mid of next October.

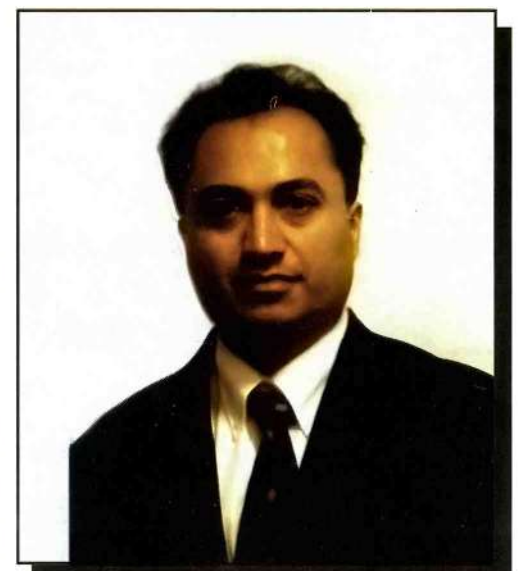
All the attendance expressed their admiration of the good organization of the seminar and of the gentle and fabulous equipments on show.



Mr. Husain M. Al-Rashidi
Alfa GM



Mr. Mohamoud Naqvi
Sales GM at Panasonic Gulf
FZE



Mr. Fadal Mirza,
Electronics Product MG



شركة ألفا المحدودة - الوكيل الوحيد في الجمهورية اليمنية



ALFA Co. Ltd.

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

MAKING A PHONE CALL

- Ameen:** Hello. I'd like to speak to David Hutton, please. This is Ameen Zubeiry.
- Response:** I'm sorry. I think you must have dialed the wrong number. There is no one here by that name. What number are you calling?
- Ameen:** Isn't this 242131? May be my finger slipped and I touched the wrong buttons. I was calling David Hutton of International Language Center. Sorry to have bothered you. I'll check the number again.
- Response:** No problem.
- [Ameen hangs up the receiver. He dials the information number 199]
- Operator:** Good morning. Trunk exchange. Can I help you?
- Ameen:** Yes. I'm calling from Bombay. I want some information.
- Operator:** Information for what city, please?
- Ameen:** Delhi, I'm trying to locate David Hutton at International Language Center, New Delhi.
- Operator:** Please hold on [after a few seconds] I have International language Center at Connaught place, New Delhi. The number is 3687142.
- Ameen:** Oh dear! I transposed the middle numbers. Thank you. [dials the correct number]
- Receptionist:** International Language Center. Good morning. Can I help you?
- Ameen:** Good morning. This is Ameen Zubeiry calling from Bombay. I want to talk to David Hutton, Director.
- Receptionist:** I'm sorry. He is not here at the moment. He is out of town. Can I take a message, please?
- Ameen:** I wanted information on the next course in Advanced English and Personality Development offered at the Center.
- Receptionist:** If you could leave with us your address, I could have the information brochure detailing the courses, fees, accommodation mailed to you.
- Ameen:** Thanks a lot. My address is _____

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

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- 1) The teacher and the doctor has been honored.
- 2) I know Dr. Abdullah for two years.
- 3) Can I have your pen for some time.
- 4) Burn the lamp at once.
- 5) He refused having broken my classes.

Answers to last week's questions.

- 1) Nabil is one of those boys who have a powerful memory.
- Note:** The verb will agree with the noun nearest to it which in this sentence is 'boys'.
- 2) The criminal will be **hanged** in the Central Prison.
- Note:** The verb **hang** has two past or past participle forms:
- a) **hung** in the sense of support or be suspended from above so that the lower end is free.
- Example:**
- The windows were hung with curtains.
- b) **Hanged**: to express the sense of being put to death by hanging with a rope round the neck.
- 3) If you **reach** late, you shall be punished.
- Note:** This is a conditional sentence consisting of two clauses. The first clause denotes the cause and the second clause expresses the consequence or result

- a) in b) on c) at
- 2) are you from, Tawfeek? **Taiz.**
- a) Where b) What c) Who
- 3) She looks the baby in the afternoon.
- a) on b) after c) of
- 4) are you? **Sixteen.**
- a) How many b) How long c) How old
- 5) Do you work on Fridays? **Yes I**
- a) does b) am c) do
- 6) is this Talking clock? **1000 Riyals.**
- a) How many b) How much c) How long
- 7) What's her? **A teacher.**
- a) job b) name c) street
- 8) My father's brother is my
- a) aunt b) uncle c) niece
- 9) Ahmad goes to school to study. **He is a**
- a) student b) policeman c) pilot
- 10) Dr. Ahmad in a flat in Sana'a.
- a) loves b) lives c) leaves

III. How to express it in one word

- 1) great pain or suffering of mind or body
- 2) having the same opinion(s), thinking in the same way.
- 3) Science or practice of farming, cultivation of the soil.
- 4) blank book in which a collection of photographs, postage stamps can be kept.
- 5) Chemistry of the Middle Ages which was supposed to change ordinary metals to gold.

Answers to last week's questions

- 1) Science of aviation: **aeronautics**
- 2) science of beauty: **aesthetics**
- 3) kind of behavior that is not natural or genuine: **affectation**
- 4) written statement, made on oath, to be used as legal proof: **affidavit**
- 5) list of things to be done, business to be discussed in a meeting: **agenda**

IV. Choose from A, B or C the word that best completes the following:

- 1) My father is work now
- a) in b) on c) at
- 2) are you from, Tawfeek? **Taiz.**
- a) Where b) What c) Who
- 3) She looks the baby in the afternoon.
- a) on b) after c) of
- 4) are you? **Sixteen.**
- a) How many b) How long c) How old
- 5) Do you work on Fridays? **Yes I**
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- a) student b) policeman c) pilot
- 10) Dr. Ahmad in a flat in Sana'a.
- a) loves b) lives c) leaves

Answers to last week's questions

- 1) The notice at the petrol pump should be: 'All engines need to be switched off'
- Note:** need to, must, have to, and must have to are modal auxiliaries. 'Must' express immediate obligation, 'need to' expresses the sense 'it is necessary'; 'have to' expresses 'a compulsion imposed by external circumstances'; and 'must have to' is used to express the meaning of 'must' with strong probability or certainty.
- 2) The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to rise again soon.
 - 3) Ever since his parents died, his uncle has seen to all his needs.
 - 4) Where are my spectacles? Here are they, on your nose!
 - 5) A great change has come over the world since the war.

V. Words of Wisdom:

"He conquers who endures"

—Persius

Human Life Between Womb And Tomb

PART 2 OF 2

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

Beckett imagines a sort of no where - no when' which is synonymous with 'all where—all when'. This is why he isolates his characters from all social reality. It is like nothing. There is nothing. These characters behave in an arbitrary and irrational way to the point of becoming all absurd and nonsense. They have no where to go. They are tied to this nothingness and are incarnation of nothingness. They wait in anxiety and anguish for the night to fall, so that they are released from their immediate mystery. The tramps are in an existential prison-house from which there is no escape. One finds that Pozzo and Lucky change. Pozzo changes from "wonderful sight" to complete blindness while Lucky changes from a speaking animal to a dumb doll. These changes signify concrete human time on the level of individual existence and experience. Time moves towards death. Life itself is a brief flash of light between birth and death. Beckett conceives time as a devitalizing force in which we continue to "waste and pine". For Pozzo and Lucky, time is changeless. Traveling has become a deadening habit with them. They feel they are going somewhere but they keep on going round and round in a circle. So is the case with Gogo and Didi also:

Estragon: But night doesn't fall.
Vladimir: It'll fall off a sudden like yesterday.
Estragon: Then it'll be night
Vladimir: And we can go.
Estragon: It'll be day again.
Vladimir: What'll we do? What'll we do?

Similarly Pozzo says, "one day like any other day, one day we are born, one day we shall die, the same day, the same second". Beckett weaves two or more tunes together in the play to show the tragedy of human life. He does not believe in the possibility of redemption through a vertical intervention by God or Godot. Nature follows its own cyclical movement—man is born, grows old and dies. The sun rises and sets, barren trees become green and again become barren, but Godot never comes—Godot who is the only hope for the absent possibility of escape from the existential trap. This is the idea of emptiness and meaninglessness that space and time are coordinated in the play. His idea of space and time gives it a philosophical setting of "no where-no when" which is identical with "all where—all when". Theater is the Sine qua non of all drama.

matic writings. Ever since the time of Greek tragedies, plays are written for performing on the stage. On the stage, a play employs, besides verbal speeches, a variety of means to signify and communicate meaning like setting, lighting, movement, gestures and so on. It is through a complex interaction of all these things that the meaning is produced in theater. Often we find stage direction which enable the audiences to get at the meaning. Beckett uses stage directions through textual space in his play which are but expressions, movements and gestures and silence. Their movement and gestures are generally non-verbal pantomime which add to the theatrical vigor of his play.

Vladimir suggests that he and Gogo 'play at Pozzo and Lucky'—then they enact a series of situations like 'no, no, after you / no, no, you first' and then 'let's abuse each other' and finally, 'Now, let's make up'—a reconciliation and compromise. Really speaking, the play is dense with micro-performances, for example, in Act II, all these four characters fall down in a heap and they claim that they are unable to get up by themselves though a bit later they get up quite easily. Pozzo and Lucky offer the most sustained example of histrionics in the play—they are like ancient travelers. There is a terrible loud cry when they come upon the stage. We come across "enormous laugh", vaporizer and a terrible voice that "I present myself: Pozzo." He asks the audiences at the end—

How did you find me?
Good? Fair? middle? poor? Positively bad?

Pozzo is an arch-performer speaking in different voices. He puts on a variety of roles like master of a slave, orator, bully, friend, tragic figure and so on. He eats like a glutton and rolls on the ground and writhes in pain and grief. Lucky dances and performs his thinking act on the command of his master, Pozzo. Here spectators are treated as absent as 'the fourth wall' in order to communicate and sustain the allusion about the drama being real. These characters also perform the function of audiences. Didi, Gogo and Pozzo often perform the function of audiences also. They go through four distinct stages of responses but all ending in nothingness. This absurd theatrical device makes the spectators identify themselves entirely with the dramatized experience. *Godot* dramatizes an integral element in the feeling of boredom, emptiness, and meaninglessness of human life on the earth. Different performances of the tramps are merely a series of diversions to pass away the time, and they are but improvised fillers for an empty time. They try to divert their attention from thinking about their real situation in

the cosmos.

It is a fact that *Waiting for Godot* defies paraphrasing and discussion in terms of plot, character, theme, and meaning. A reader has to depend upon the totality of experience. There is in it a certain emptiness which is both formal and semantic. It is around this vacuity that the play has been organized. It is a kind of metaphysical emptiness which confronts one and all when all meaning, all reason and all hope seem to be lost from life and existence. Beckett offers this experience as a universal phenomenon.

Once all the physical needs are satisfied, then what is the purpose of living? Is a recurring question of the western philosophy. Beckett holds the same view and finds that since the first world war, human values have no place in the western society. He sees the world falling apart and becoming meaningless because of capitalism and selfishness of all kinds. He sees threat in nuclear world and loses all hope and faith in the goodness of mankind. *Waiting for Godot* goes far away from *The Hollow Men* and *The Waste Land* of Eliot. It moves towards the 'age of tomorrow' — 'the astral age'. W. B. Yeats and T. S. Eliot see hope in revival of religious faith and spiritual values of the past. They believe in 'the second coming' — in a vertical intervention from the supreme transcendental power. G. B. Shaw also believes that the world is dynamic and one day man will become superman. Shaw expects a happier world to come. On the contrary, Beckett holds that the world is not going to change and all human life is meaningless, lonely, disintegrated and full of utter confusion and monotony. He was not interested in stories of success, but only in the stories of failure.

Beckett develops an interiorized and monologized form of writing—this withdrawal into self is itself a response to external conditions of his time. He believes that 'art comes from the abandonment of the macrocosm for the pursuit of the microcosm. It is this rejection of the macrocosm in favor of an exploration of the microcosm that characterizes his writings. Beckett imagines an image of man not as a social being, but as solitary, asocial, unable to enter into relationships with other human beings. He believes that there is nothing to express, no power to express, not desire to express together with the obligation to express.

The writer of this article would like to advise Beckett and all other exponents of existentialism to go through the Indian Upanishads which explore and explain the meaning of being together with the relation between this self and that self. These Upanishads deal with Brahma vidya and they answer all such questions. They teach us how to escape from the existential net or trap and emerge into reality.

The Story of King Solomon and the Wise Ant

Abdul Ameer Ali
Lecturer
Department of English
College of Education, Mahweet

History tells us that there was more than one meeting between king Solomon (who was taught the speech of birds) and the ant. One of those meetings is referred to in the Holy Qura'an Sura 27, Ayat 18 which tells how king Solomon and his hosts came to a valley of ants and one of the ants said: "O ye ants, get into your habitations, lest Solomon and his hosts crush you under foot without knowing it."

The next verse describes how kind Solomon smiled and was amused at the speech of the ant and how he was grateful to Allah for the favors He bestowed on him and on his parents. As a creature, the ant, the outward appearance, is very small and humble that may be neglected or even trodden on with no intention to harm. Yet, she carries wisdom as appears in the second meeting which took place between king Solomon and the ant (more correctly, the wise ant) as

shown below.

King Solomon was once on a routine tour attended by his followers when suddenly he glanced an ant. The king was rather curious to talk to her, so he came nearby and asked her "How many grains of wheat would suffice you as food for the year?" Three would be quite sufficient.", answered the ant. Soon after she finished her answer, King Solomon picked her and put her in a box with three grains of wheat and placed the box in a safe place. A year after, King Solomon opened the box, but he was very surprised when he found that the ant (which was

still alive) had eaten only two grains and saved one. Such a sight made the king grew more curious to ask her once again. "But how do you say that three grains of wheat would be sufficient as food for a year when you had eaten only two? Doesn't that mean that two instead of three would be sufficient for a year?" The ant rapidly answered "No, two grains would not be sufficient." "But why do not you eat the third grain then?" asked the king.

"I did so only because you are a human being and I feared that you may forget me in the box for more than a year", answered the wise ant.

DO YOU HAVE A HEART TO HELP

Mekhlaf Bani Swaid Social, Charitable Society, a legitimate society establishment in 24.7.2000 with license NO. 89m, was set up to enhance the establishment of some charitable and social services for the people of the area in Bani Swaid district, Aanes, Dhamar govern orate. The district takes almost all the necessary public and social service. The people of the area are more than 11,000 spreading in scattered Villages. The society is urging all the local and international humanitarian organizations supporting community services to support the establishment of the following projects:

- 1) Residence for teachers consisted of two room, bathroom and kitchen in Wadi Eyarain.
- 2) Health unit consisted of two room, hall and bathroom in Wadi Mahkabah.
- 3) Setting up a pump for a well and establishment water net in Wadi Eyarain.
- 4) Qualifying a natural hot spring in terms of building two sections, one for men and another for women in Al-Ukr Hot spring.
- 5) Building a three-class school in Wadi Seham with its facilities.

For more information please contact: Tel:610326 or 621273

YOUTH FORUM

Jokes

A: Why did you cut your dog's tail?
B: Because my mother-in-law will be coming to us tomorrow. I want her to know from the dog's barking that we are welcoming her.

Man: Are these fishes Yemeni or Turkish?
Fisherman: Why? You are buying fishes to eat or to talk with them.

An actress told her friend: "What an incredible thing! Last night the director of the film in which I play a role came to my home after midnight. I accused him of evil intentions to come at that late hour."
"What did he said?", her friend asked.
"He was very polite and kind because he had turned off the light so that I did not see him.", she said.

Nabil Abd. M. Al-Kumaim

Thank You!

You stabbed my heart
Tearing the love you once did implant.
Thank you!

You shot my dream
Permitting no scream.
Thank you!

You enjoyed my pain
Threatening to kill me in vain.
Thank you!

You achieved fame
Using my name.
Thank you!

You pushed along the way,
Leading me astray.

Thank you!

You laughed a lot
While I was shot
That was joy none got

You won the bet
Getting no wet.

What a sparkling wit!

But alas! It slipped a thing
Despite all cruelties, I would continue to sing

Be not sorry if I say
Crying not my way

In spite of the wound, I'd fly
Fading away in the azure sky
Away, away is my aim
To forget you, even your name.

To be noticed by your eyes
That have no pity for my cries
To start again another trip
With a renewed heart, with an undecentful ship.

But I would always repeat
"Thank you" my love for that feat

It opened my eyes
To make me realize
That love is but tricks and lies.

Mohammed Ali Ahmad Al-Ra'awi

Gas Company and Causes of Burns

By Saif Al-Sahbani

Many incidents resulting from misuse of gas cylinders have been reported recently. Such incidents have been attributed to absence of RSH/Mercaptan, that causes the distinguished smell upon filling the cylinders or leakage. Leakage of gas can not then be felt in the absence of such a smell that helps warn users against leakage. Fingers have been pointed at the Gas Company, supposed to supervise filling stations.

Mr. Mutahar Ishaq in response to a question on burns cases received in the Al-Jomhoury in 1999 said: "Burns department was closed in the past. Instead, there used to be an outpatient clinic receiving light injuries. The burns center was established in January 2000 at the directives of the Minister of Health following the explosion of stored dynamite in Otmah district in Dhamar. At the time, 13 of 20 casualties were brought here. Until July 2000, a few casualties were brought and the center was about to close again. However, orders were issued to carry on and we have heard that a French team specialized in burns was to arrive in the near future. All in all, we receive about 20 cases every month." About causes of burns he said that

suicide or starting fires are the main causes of benzene and kerosene burns cases in his opinion.

Out of the 20 casualties arriving at the hospital since January 2000, 2 deaths have been recorded. Besides, anomalies have reached 80% during the same period.

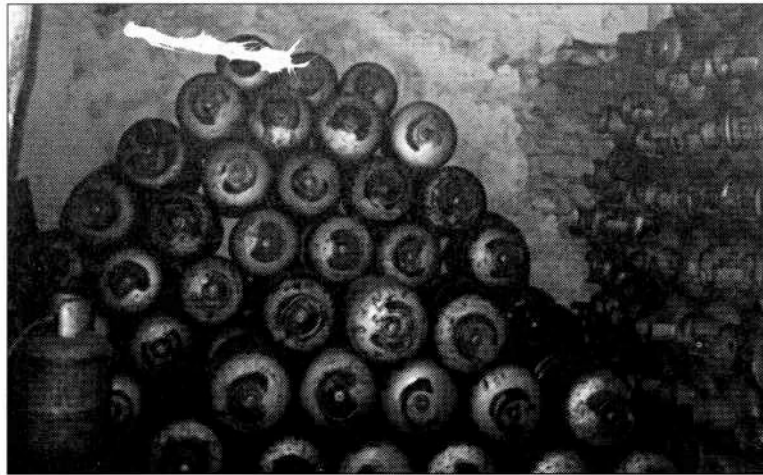
He suggested the following to prevent such accidents:

- 1- Supervising gas filling stations to make sure that they add RSH/Mercaptan without which the gas has no smell.
- 2- Media, societies, schools, etc. should help illustrate correct and safe handling of gas cylinders.
- 3- Establishing a specialized center for burns treatment.
- 4- Training Yemeni cadres on treatment of burns.

"There are 12 patients being hospitalized in the inpatient ward. A lady has died owing to severe injuries by gas (Intentional by her husband.), he said. "Unfortunately we are in need of a qualified cadre to carry out plastic surgeries and about 95% of the operations done by local cadre has been a failure," he added.

Corruption and Bribes

I did not expect that quiet man to have had two tragic incidents at the same time. I approached him and came to know that he was Major Aidarous Mohammed Ahmad Al-Haj, 39 years old, working at the Ministry of Interior. He said that his wife, Najat Ali Al-Misri, 30, was seriously injured



valve of the cylinder when leaving the kitchen in their village in Al-Haimah. The lantern was also left lit over there. As the fire broke out, all family members: the father, his son Allao, 20 and his daughter Nabilah, 19, rushed to the kitchen in an attempt to put the fire out. All were subject to different injuries that could have endangered the future of the young daughter whose face was seriously injured.

Benzene is also here.

Mohammed Fadhl, 20, a mechanic was injured at work when a bucket full of benzene caught fire as a result of a cigarette lit by another person. His brother accompanying him said that his brother was injured in his hands, legs and back. He added that he was getting better and he advised people not to light fire near benzene.

Role of the Gas Company

In our visit to the Gas Company we met Mr. Lutf Abdullah Al-Thawr, Vice Executive Chairman of the Yemeni Gas Company who said: "weight of cylinders of liquid gas ranges between 13-16 Kg according to gas' origin. This may explain the different volume of liquid bottled in each cylinder because the capacity of cylinders is the same and weight of a cylinder with gas is always 26 Kg according to international standards. Different proportions of propane and Butane in the liquid gas affect the temperature volume. For example, proportion of propane is higher than that of Butane in the gas produced in Safer area while the case is quite the opposite in gas produced in Aden Refinery. All this causes the consumption of gas in a short period.

Secondly, the RSH/Mercaptan is added in the central station at Safer. For every 20 ton tanker 1000 cc is added and this is double what is specified in the international standards. Adding the RSH/Mercaptan is supervised by the Yemen Hunt and Yemen Gas companies. RSH/Mercaptan is also subject to examinations when imported.

Thirdly, the average age of a cylinder of liquid gas is 10 years which might increase or decrease according to ways of use. Damaged cylinders are returned to the YGC for maintenance."

On the subject of the new regulations

for running filling stations he said that the main things were the need to such stations, size of population and good location. "We also take into consideration the technical conditions, safety measures, availability of good roads for tankers, financial condition of the owner, his past experience in the same field and the economic feasibility of the station," said Mr. Lutf. "In this context I would like to add that licenses for filling stations have been stopped for ten years at the directives of the cabinet until a new study on the real need of such stations is made. So far there are 51 stations," he added. As far as conditions for exhibition of gas cylinders, he said that there must be a real need to it, a good location surrounded by a yard to load and unload cylinders. "The location must be away from population concentration and from any ovens and welding workshops, the ground must be covered by inflammable materials, enough and good ventilation must be available, smoking must be forbidden, at least two extinguishers must be there and way of arranging cylinders must enable easy access to them," he said.

He added that safety measures were supervised by technical teams visiting exhibitions.

Violations

Unfortunately, in our visits to gas cylinder stations we have found that about 90% of them did not abide by the conditions mentioned above.

Ameen Omar, 21, runs an exhibition for gas cylinders in Al-Raqas street. He said that he had never received any complaints about absence of smell or filling. Although the exhibition occupies a very important position in a very crowded area, most of the conditions are not fulfilled.

In another exhibition in street no 20 we met Mohammed Abdu, 19, who repeated the same, saying that no such complaints have been received. As far as the condition of the exhibition is concerned we noticed the following:

- 1- The size was 4x5 m with one main entrance which is the door.
- 2- No extinguishers were available
- 3- Cylinders are arranged in three layers
- 4- The exhibition is in a very crowded area
- 5- There is no yard.

Engineer Ahmad Ahmad Al-Bashi of

GAS IN NUMBERS	
Number of Gas Cylinders factories	2
capacity of the two factories per year	700000 cylinders.
Number of cylinders available in the Republic	12000000
The average age of a cylinder	10 years
Number of cylinders needed for the local market in the coming years per year	400000
Current needed cylinders	200000
Net weight of a cylinder	16:13 kg
The net weight specified by the YGC for factories	15 KG
Volume of liquid gas used in 1999	450,000 ton
Number of gas tankers	320
Number of filling stations	51
Weight of a cylinder when filled according to international standards	26 kg



about 50% of the cases registered by the hospital had resulted from leakage of gas which was difficult to recognize without the RSH Imercaptan. "Benzene and kerosene comes second by 30% followed by hot substances which cause about 10% of burn cases. The remainder 10% is caused by various reasons such as electricity, matches, revenge, children carelessness," he

in her face, chest, hands and parts of her legs. Moreover, she gave birth to twin brothers who died on the second day of delivery. "My child, Jameel, one year old, was also injured in his face, hands and part of his body," he added.

Mr. Aidarous said that he had the right to sue the authorities concerned which used a new drug called (mebo) for his wife's burns which as he said worsened her health. He added that mebo was used as an experiment and that he would sue him who gave orders and who used it to cure his wife, as well as the company manufacturing or importing it. "I have also the right to file a case against the Gas Company for not adding the RSH/Mercaptan which could have warned us against the leakage.

Beauty Murdered in Al-Haimah

Gas leakage is not necessarily caused by technical mistakes, misuse of gas cylinder may be more dangerous. At the burns department in Al-Jumhoury Hospital we came to know the tragic story of Ali Mothana Al-Bouni, 50 years old whose kitchen completely turned into ashes owing to misuse of the gas cylinder. His 13-year old daughter did not properly shut the

in her face, chest, hands and parts of her legs. Moreover, she gave birth to twin brothers who died on the second day of delivery. "My child, Jameel, one year old, was also injured in his face, hands and part of his body," he added.



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- d. Participates in the planning and implementation of network improvements and changes. Prepares proposals for network modifications including objectives, alternatives, analysis and recommendation.
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- g. Acts as project leader for special projects. Includes co-ordinating work among Network Administrators and Workstation Technicians to ensure timely completion and implementation of network changes.
- h. Performs other related duties as assigned by supervisor.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

- a. Bachelor's degree in Computer Sciences or an equivalent combination of experience and education.
- b. Should have an excellent working knowledge of both Novell 4.11 and NT 4 Server operating systems and MS Exchange. Knowledge in MS Office, ArcServe, Wininstall, Novell NAL and Oracle would also be an asset.
- c. 7 years' network experience including the servicing, maintenance and repair of computer hardware.
- d. Very good knowledge of English.

If you have these qualifications, please send your CV to the following address not later than October 9, 2000.

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Attn: Human Resources Supervisor

the Yemen Organization for Standardization Metrology and Quality Control said that the organization coordinated with Ministry of Oil and YGC to conduct a number of field visits to cylinder factories in Sana'a and Aden and take samples of the raw material used in manufacturing gas cylinders besides some cylinders in their final stages for tests. "Results of tests showed a number of technical defects," he said. "We immediately informed factories about them and we have already noticed that production has been improved," he added. Authorities concerned are still holding meetings to outline national specifications for manufacturing gas cylinders. He added that the Organization suggested expiry duration of cylinders be between 5-7 years owing to misuse.

He also demanded getting rid of all damaged cylinders and prevention of smuggled cylinders into the country.



Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naqeeb, chairman of the media committee in the Yemen Society to Protect the Consumer said that the society had sent a memorandum to Minister of Industry following a number of complaints from consumers about absence of RSH/Mercaptan.

"Gas cylinders must be tested in filling stations which also should change the damaged ones, said Taha Al-Dhabab of the Yemen Central Bank. Mr. Abdul Qawi Al-Shamiry, advocate, suggests an integrated role between the YGC and media to show people how to use cylinders safely.

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one of the loveliest resorts in the country. Now hotels, resorts are being built so as to complete the lovely picture. The lesser Aden is distinguished

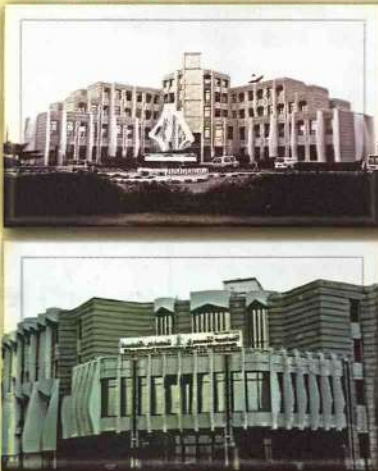
for its series of bays and natural pools. Seirah and Abyan coasts are considered to be important coasts. Lots of rare tortoises come to the coast of Abyan. Many people come to this town to enjoy the company of nature. There are also parks and tourist clubs which have been recently established in the city. All these factors will help boost the tourist drive in the country. So as to preserve all these beautiful sites, all should join hands to stop destroying these places. High fences have been erected along Abyan coast in Khoo Makser and in other places under the pretext of setting up hotels and clubs while in reality these places are exploited for establishing villas for those influential fig-

ures in the country. It has become pretty hard to find any place to sit nearby the sea.

A visitor to this city will find that it develops at rapid pace. However, what is also observable is the random establishment of buildings at the expense of old monuments and tourist sites. These places have been distorted under the cover of the tourist investment drive. Our coasts are being sold for very low prices. This is actually a hazardous omen which if not addressed carefully, many negative consequences are to take place. The crowds of people in Goldohur and Seirah coast are a living example that proves this idea. Despite the limited services there, the people are very much afraid of losing these places which are their only solace now.

Therefore, we ask the authorities concerned to retain these places from those influential figures who have occupied these areas and coasts by force. The authority has also to enforce using these places in a way serving the tourist drive in the country.

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 عصية ذات الأناقة والجمال، شارع الميدان، بوابة
 السجن القديم، مقابل بلدية عدن ت: ٢٥٧٨٨٤
 معرض الفؤازان أحدث تجهيزات العرائس
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دورات كمبيوتر اولى يبحث عن عمل لفترة
السماية ٢٠١٦، ص.ب. ٢٧٩٦٠٠٠، صفنا،
مست محمد عبد الله هاشم حاصل على درجة
البكالوريوس في التجارة ولبدي عيسى في التوزيع
لعدة ثلاث سنوات، حاصل على رخصة ايجاز
يرغب في العمل لدى اى شركة في مجال التوزيع او
المبيعات ٢٧٢٠٤١٥
مروان عبد الكافي عبد الحفيظ فني كهرباء،
حاصل على شهادات خبرة لمدة ٧ سنوات من
شركات اجنبية في عمل كهرباء، الصنف العالي
والمخفض والصحالات وكهرباء، المثال.
٢٧١٤٢٧
الذي قائد عبد الله، حاصل على بكالوريوس
هندسة كهربائية تخصص (اتصالات والكروتات)
والاجازة في العمل كمشغل وكاشير

<p>ألف ميروك</p> <p>أجل التهانّي والتبريكات زفنه الطالب/ فائز عید سعید سیدک زفنه بمناسبه نجاحه وحصوله على شهادة البكالوريوس - دراسات قرآنية - وتوفقه ضمن الطلقة المتفوقة بتقدير عام جدا مع مرتبة الشرف - المهنتون</p>	<p>ميروك</p> <p>زفر أجل التهانّي والتبريكات لأخوة العزاء/ سیدک الزکریا عید سعید سیدک زفنه سیدک الشیخ عید سعید سیدک زفنه سیدک الشیخ عید سعید سیدک زفنه بمناسبه زفافهما الميمون - وألف ألف ميروك للجميع</p>	<p>ميروك</p> <p>أجل التهانّي والطيب التبريكات نقدم بها للاستاذ/ فیصل عبد الله رزاق بمناسبه ارتقاؤه المجلوبة الجديدة التي اسماها (شیخة) ألف ألف ميروك جعلها الله قرة عين والدنيا وانبثها نباتاً حسناً المهنتون كافة أسرة ال رزاق، وجميع الاعمال والأصدقاء.</p>	<p>تهانينا</p> <p>نهني الأستاذ الفاضل/ عبد الرزاق حمود السواري لتوليته مديراً لمدرسة سيف بن ذي يزن المهنتون؛ الاستاذة/ بشرى العمادي، وأحلام العويدي، وجميع معززات ومدرسات مدرسة سيف بن ذي يزن.</p>	<p>تهانينا</p> <p>أجل التهانّي والتبريكات زفنه الأخوين/ زيد محمد الأمل وإبراهيم أحمد حجر بمناسبه الزفاف - ألف ميروك وبالترغاف والبيتين - المهنتون؛ والدكم، محمد حسن العماري، إبراهيم الحيفي، وجميع آل الحيفي - والأهل والأصدقاء.</p>	<p>ألف ميروك</p> <p>أجل التهانّي والتبريكات زفنه للشاب الخوق؛ عمار عید سعید سیدک زفنه بمناسبه الخطوبة المهنتون؛ والدكم، محمد العماري، محمد الجعفي، مروان السلف، وجميع الاعمال والأصدقاء.</p>
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