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FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE NOW IN YEMEN!

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Yemen Times Hodeidah correspondent reported with evidence the breakout of the viral disease "foot-and-mouth" that has infected tens of cows, goats, and sheep in the governorate. The first cases were identified last week on the Tihama Coast, particularly in Abs, Haradh, Aslam, and the western areas of Al-Mahabisha region, where several animals died after suffering from the symptoms of the disease. Foot-and-mouth disease is characterized by a sudden rise in temperature, followed by an eruption of blisters in the mouth, on areas of tender skin such as the udder in females, and on the feet; blisters may also appear in the nostrils. Salivation and frequent smacking of the lips accompany the eruption. The blisters grow larger and then break, exposing raw, eroded surfaces. Eating becomes difficult and painful, and because the soft tissues under the hoof are inflamed, the animal invariably becomes lame and may shed its hooves. Livestock raised for meat lose much weight, and dairy cattle and goats give less milk. Often the disease kills very young animals and causes pregnant females to abort. The crippling effect is extremely serious where oxen are used as draft animals, leading to possible death.



Continued on page 15

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Self-nominated Jewish Candidate Found Dead

The Jewish Yemeni citizen Azar Abraham, who received much media attention after announcing his candidacy in the local council elections held last month, was found dead last week in Hamam-Damt in Al-Dhalih City. It was reported that the cause of death was internal bleeding, due to his "tripping on a smooth surface", which caused him to hit his head violently on the floor. Azar was reported dead shortly after arriving at Al-Dhalih Hospital. It will be recalled that Azar, who was from Raidah in Amran province, nominated himself for the GPC in the recent local councils elections and was rejected for religious reasons.



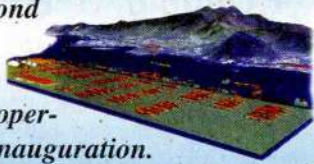
Continued on page 2

Second Round Jerusalem Conference to be Held in Sana'a

The second round of the Jerusalem (Al-Quds) Conference which was established last year, will be held in Sana'a next Saturday, March 24. Members of the National and Islamic Conference held a meeting last week at Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmer's house to discuss the details of the event that will be attended by top Islamic personalities like Yusuf Al-Qirdawi, Ali Mohtashimi of Iran and Mishel Edah, and other outstanding figures. The event will spotlight on the question of the intifadah in Palestine and the embargo imposed on Iraq plus other issues of concern to the Arab as well as Islamic world. The agenda of the event includes demonstrations to be staged in Arab countries one day before the start of the Arab Summit scheduled for late this month in Amman, Jordan. It also includes other activities meant to pledge support to the Palestinian and Iraqi people. During the meeting, it was decided to reactivate the Public Committee to Defend Al-Aqsa chaired by Sheikh Al-Ahmer, and letters will be sent to prominent Arab leaders. The meeting postponed discussions of the relationship between nationalists and Islamists to the next round of the conference. The government of Yemen is to be the sponsor of the event.

Aden Free Zone Celebrates Its Second Anniversary

Today, 19 March 2001 marks the second anniversary of the Aden Free Zone. It was on 19 March 1999 that the Aden Container Terminal started its operations after H.E. President Saleh's inauguration.



CHECK SUPPLEMENT INSIDE!

Yemen and Britain Cooperate to Counter Terrorism

The Minister of the Interior, Hussein Mohammed Arab said that a British official in the counter-terrorism department arrived in Sana'a yesterday to hold talks with Yemeni officials as a part of the international effort to counter terrorism and determine the role Yemen would play in this regard. Mr. Arab added that British officials are now responding to an earlier request from Yemen to Britain, concerning terrorists living in Britain who are charged with involvement in explosions in Yemen, especially Abu Al-Hamza, an Egyptian national. Mr. Arab further said that the interrogation of the British embassy bombers has been completed and that their trial would begin this week. Meanwhile, an American delegation from the Counter-Terrorism office at the US State Department is concluding a visit to Yemen. During the visit, both Yemeni and American officials discussed the efforts being made to combat terrorism in the world as well as the investigation of the USS Cole suicide bombing in Aden in October 2000. These visits and the delegations sent to Germany, the US and the UK show that the scope of investigation on the Cole has been expanded to include other countries like Afghanistan, Eritrea, Sudan, Pakistan and Jordan where suspected members of the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army live. This development makes it clear that the trial of the suspects will not start soon due to American insistence that it be postponed so that more information can be collected. Yemen Times also learned from reliable sources that two of the Cole suspects, charged with giving fake ID cards to the bombers, were released. The sources added that Murad Al-Sorori, the person instrumental for facilitating the issuing of ID cards to Mohammed Omar Al-Harazi (Abdulrahman Al-Safani), head of the Cole bombing operation, is still in captivity.

35,000 Tons of Yemeni Oil Exported to Singapore

The Greek-flagged super tanker "Beta Tonic" left the port of Aden Refinery on Thursday, carrying 35,000 tons of refined Yemeni oil to Singapore. A source at Aden port stated that the Greek tanker was just one of a number of super tankers to call at the Aden Refinery terminal last week. The tanker was 246.4 meters long, with a total loading capacity of around 111,189 thousand tons. On 15 March 2001, Aden's container port at the free zone received container ships of various nationalities. They were Starlight River; Singapore-flag, Delphic Spirit; Cyprus-flag, Tiger Ocean; Singapore-flag and Kota Wajar; Singapore-flag, in addition to the Iranian tanker Munir Imad, all of which came from different world ports carrying hundreds of containers. On March 17, 2001 Aden container port received the container ships APL Diamond; Singapore-flag and Lisboa; Cyprus-flag. The source made it clear that 13,265 containers have been unloaded up until the first half of this month, while the number of tankers arriving at the port for the same period reached 30. He confirmed that March would witness an increase in the number of container ships and oil tankers, including super tankers, arriving at the port from various places around the world.

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Words of Wisdom



"How much are our politicians worth? You can literally measure it by the day, as our politicians continue to fall to ever lower levels. The people no longer have much respect for power-hungry politicians whose basic task in life has become to gather more and more money, in what ever way they can."

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

**Our Opinion
Diplomatic
Misconceptions**

During my work as the Editor-in-Chief of Yemen Times, I have had varied experiences with hundreds of diplomats. I continue to stay in touch with many foreign dignitaries and ambassadors and I have concluded from my relationship with many of them that there are some misconceptions within the diplomatic community. These misconceptions mainly relate to the relationship between the press and diplomats. That is why I wish to discuss the implications of this viewpoint.

In the global village of today, freedom of press, freedom to know, and freedom of expression are of vital importance for any democracy. Yet, I cannot understand the reason why some diplomats hide the facts from journalists and consider them as some sort of enemy or opponent. The question gets more legitimacy when an embassy refuses to provide information already given by the country's foreign ministry directly. Too much caution can sometimes become damaging rather than beneficial.

I have had very interesting experiences with diplomats who have become confused, unaware of what should be told to the press and what should not. For a newspaper or a news agency, it is important to contact an embassy to get information. However, some embassies fail to comment or respond, resulting in a one-sided story. These embassies tend to do this perhaps to create obstacles for the newspaper, hoping that the story will not be published. However, simply because it is not supported with information from an embassy, a newspaper cannot withdraw a story from publication. But due to the nature of news reports, hidden details of stories can result in an incomplete picture, which once published, may lead to criticism and complaints from the embassies concerned.

On the other hand, many embassies deal with the press in an extremely open manner. They immediately answer the questions of the press openly and frankly, giving a clear image for the reader and a coherent, strong, clear, and complete story. These embassies are satisfied with the story's structure and contents because it has included views from all sides. Hence, it is obvious that the embassy's interaction is most of the time in favor of the embassy, which leads to better coordination between the press and diplomats. Yemen Times has enjoyed this relationship with most embassies except a few, and it hopes that through this viewpoint they will be convinced that the press should not be dealt with as an enemy or rival. Press people want the truth only, they don't want anything in return for that.

It would be appropriate here to quote one of my diplomat friends from to a western country, who once said in an informal gathering, "We sometimes fall into a dilemma of what we should say and what we should not. This dilemma affects our relationship with the press. It is unfortunate that despite being the embassy of a great western country, we failed to build a relationship with the press built on trust and reliability."

All I want to say here is that some embassies think that by hiding certain facts in certain stories they are serving their country's 'national interest'. I want to tell these diplomats that telling the truth has never harmed any embassy before. It is avoiding telling the truth that harmed those embassies. I urge those few embassies to revise their strategies and the way they manage their relationship with the 4th authority in the country, the press.

Continued from page 1
Self Nominated Jew Candidate Found Dead

An ironic paradox is that Al-Mithaq newspaper, organ of the GPC party, published on its front page prior to the elections that Yemeni Jews supported the Constitutional Amendments and that the party would back Azar Abraham to represent his area in the Local councils.

In an interview with the Al-Osbou independent newspaper, the deceased confirmed his candidacy for the elections in order to demand justice for his fellow citizens in education, health, employment, political participation and other fields in which clear discrimination is practiced against Jews and other minorities in the country.



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

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Local Administration Minister Holds Press Conference



All measures related to the internal elections of local councils in governorates and districts have been completed and overseeing committees will finish their job on Friday 23 of this month. Local Administration minister Sadeq Ameen Abu Ras said at a press conference held on Sunday.

The minister added that the number of overseeing committees observing the internal elections totalled 372, with 1116 members selected from among qualified administrative workers. Members of the committees, chosen by the local administration ministry and the state administration apparatus, have at least a university degree and 5-years experience in administration.

The minister elaborated that the number of local councils, after creating new districts in cities and governorates' capitals, reached 358, 338 in the districts and 20 in the governorates.

The local administration minister also clarified that local elections have not been held in 14 constituencies, 13 of which are districts and one Al-Jawf governorate.

At the conclusion of his press conference the minister indicated that the boundaries of the new districts had been defined and necessary plans for that started in 40% of those districts.

Britain Contributes to Demining Program in Yemen

The government of Yemen will receive a GBP 285,000 grant from Britain to support the Yemeni government in funding the Demining Action Program, it was announced on Tuesday by FCO Minister Brian Wilson. Mr. Wilson announced this during his meeting on Tuesday with visiting Yemeni Minister of

state for cabinet affairs, Dr. Mutahir Al Saidi. Mr. Wilson said: "The Yemeni government has made considerable progress in recent years in bringing together the two parts of a once divided nation. Despite this progress, thousands of mines laid during the country's civil wars continue to remain and kill innocent people which acts as a bitter reminder of earlier conflicts. We are glad to be contributing this money to the Yemeni government's Demining Action Program and thereby helping the Yemenis to rebuild their country."

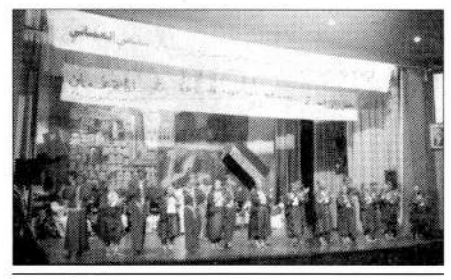
WNC, Discussion Round on Women's Day

Prime Minister and Head of the High Council of Women's Affairs, Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Iryani inaugurated a two-day discussion at the Police Club yesterday. Representatives of the WB, UNFPA, John Hopkins University and others attended the discussion. *Details of the meeting to be published next week.*

Omani Cultural Week Inaugurated

Mr. Faisal Ben Ali, Minister of National Heritage in Oman and Dr. Abdulmalik Mansour, Yemeni Minister of Culture and Tourism jointly inaugurated Omani Cultural Week and the Omani Book Fair at the Yemeni Cultural Center Yesterday. Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the strength of bilateral relations between the two countries and highlighted the importance of such activities.

The activities are to include poetry, musical pieces, dances and a seminar on Yemeni-Omani relations which is being held today.



Regional Meeting on Leprosy

Under the patronage of the minister of Public Health, Dr. Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, the regional meeting of the National Program for Eliminating Leprosy was held in Sanaa in collaboration with the WHO. Six representatives from Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan and Yemen took part.

The meeting discussed the progress of leprosy elimination in the main leprosy endemic countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and evaluated the ongoing process of integrating leprosy activity with other health care programs, in addition to drafting future action plans.

Yemen Mediates Kuwaiti-Iraqi Problem

Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Sheik Sabbah Al Ahmed Al Sabbah, will arrive in Sana'a on Wednesday to hand over a message from the Emir of Kuwait to Yemen's president, regarding arrangements for the Arab Summit due in Amman on March 27th. Well-informed political sources told YT that Yemen is trying to play a mediating role between Iraq and Kuwait. The visit of the Yemeni foreign minister to Baghdad last Saturday was within the framework of these efforts.

Aden University Inaugurates French Dept.

Aden University celebrated last Tuesday the inauguration of the Department of French in the presence of the Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmad Ghanem and Deputy Governor Mr. Naser Mansour Hadi. On the French side, the inauguration was attended by a parliamentary delegation and some members of the French embassy in Sana'a. The event is a part of a cooperation program between Aden University and the Embassy of France in Yemen.

IN BRIEF

- NGOs Administration Course Concluded**
The Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC) concluded last Wednesday in Sana'a, an intensive training course on NGOs Administration in cooperation with the American Cultural Attaché.
Mr. Izzaddin Al-Sabahi, chairman of HRITC said that the center is organizing another 4-week course in cooperation with the American Cultural Attaché at the end of March. Twenty five participants from different NGOs took part in the course.
- Yemeni Journalists Syndicate Meeting on April 15**
The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate held a meeting last Saturday during which it approved the syndicate council's proposal for holding a meeting on April 15th 2001. This meeting would be held to discuss the works of the council's committees and future plans, in addition to a number of reports about various activities. The syndicate signed last Thursday an agreement with Dr. Abdul Qadir Al Mutwakil hospital, granting Yemeni journalists and their families a 50% discount on medical expenses.
- Ukraine-Yemen Oil Cooperation**
Ukrainian Radio reported on Monday that Ukrnafta, a joint stock oil-extracting company is to conduct drilling for oil in Yemen on concession conditions.
Expert estimates confirm that the cost of drilling at sites such as the site in Yemen is one-third the cost of extracting oil in Ukraine. Several draft projects to transport extracted oil to Ukraine are being considered including substituting it for Russian oil.
- Shiites Celebrate 'Eed Al-Ghadeer'**
The Ja'afarian Shiites celebrated last Tuesday 'Eed Al-Ghadeer' in Serwah-Mareb. The celebration was attended by more than 3000 people and lasted from the early morning until 4 pm. Speeches were made and songs depicting the virtues and history of Ali Ben Abi Taleb, the fourth Caliph after the death of Prophet Mohammed, were sung during the celebration.

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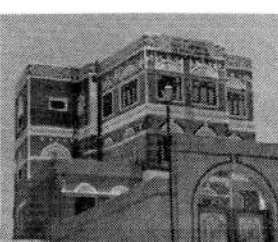
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Kuwait Supports US\$ 100 Million Development Projects in Yemen

Evidence of the strong and deep relationship between Yemen and Kuwait is clearly showing itself in the educational, health, development, etc., fields in Yemen. Recently, Kuwait resumed supporting development projects and high ranking officials started to exchange visits. Ismail Al-Ghabery met with H.E. Ambassador of Kuwait to Sana'a and filed the following interview:



different projects to a value of US\$ 100 million. One of these projects is Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad College in Socotra.

Q: How do you view Yemeni-Iraqi relations? What is the Kuwaiti position regarding the sanctions on Iraq?

A: We, as Kuwaitis, believe that no country has an interest in maintaining sanctions against any other country, especially if it is an Arab one. However, we think that it is the Iraqi political system that is responsible for the continuous suffering of the Iraqi people. We feel sorry about this. Iraqis are our neighbors and we do not feel happy when they are hurt. In this context, I urge all people who feel for the Iraqis to call upon the Iraqi government to be positive towards its citizens and then towards other nations. As far as Yemeni-Iraqi relations are concerned, we respect a country's freedoms in its relations with other countries. We have never sought relations with a country at the expense of a third party. This question fills me with hope that your kind leadership may exploit its good relations with the Iraqi government to help us release the Kuwaiti

hostages in Iraq. This issue makes the invasion a living fact in the eyes of Kuwaitis.

Q: What are the most important topics on the agenda of the high ranking parliamentary delegation visiting Yemen?

A: The intended visit of a parliamentary delegation headed by the Speaker of the Parliament Mr. Jaseem Al-Khurafi is an expression of the deep love and appreciation Kuwaitis hold for Yemen. Certainly, this visit and its outcome, will further consolidate the existing bilateral relations between Yemen and Kuwait.

Q: Any last word?

A: As a Kuwaiti diplomat who has recently started his mission to Yemen, I plan to concentrate on establishing stronger cooperation with Yemenis, so as to see facts as they are and take action accordingly. Through the Yemen Times I assert that my country and people are ambitious to develop relations with Yemen at all levels. Your country is very dear to us. We do not wish to keep away from such countries.

Q: How do you assess Kuwaiti-Yemeni relations?

A: Yemeni-Kuwait relations are old and there is much historic evidence of this through the different eras of contemporary history. Aden used to be a very important destination for ancient Kuwaiti merchants. Yemenis were among the first immigrants to contribute to the development of Kuwait after oil was discovered. In return, Kuwait has been contributing to the establishment of the modern Yemen since the break-out of the Revolution on September 26 1962. There are strong ties between Kuwait and Yemen in cultural, technical, etc., fields.

Q: Is it right that the Kuwaiti Fund for Development will resume supporting development projects in Yemen? What about the volume of these projects?

A: A high ranking delegation from the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, headed by the General Manager of the Fund, Mr. Badr Al-Humaidhi, visited Sana'a recently. The talks the delegation held with some Yemeni officials were fruitful, resulting in a Kuwaiti agreement to finance

Flight Engineer Hamdoon to YT:

"I feel that the hijacker deserves more punishment for the fear, panic he created among the passengers and for tarnishing the image of the whole country."

Hamdoon Ali Muhasen Kalalah, born in 1961, is working as an airborne engineer in Yemenia Airlines. He received his education in Sana'a and completed his higher studies in the USA. On coming back in 1988, he began work for Yemenia Airlines as an airborne engineer. Mr. Hamdoon was in the Yemenia aircraft (727) hijacked to Djibouti. He was one of the team who managed to overpower the hijacker and release the passengers safely. Yemen Times met with him and filed the following interview:

plane he shouted that it was full of explosives controlled by a remote in his pocket. We were shocked and could not move at all. The captain of the airplane tried to convince him that the fuel was not enough to fly to Baghdad. So he ordered us to head for Muscat Airport. We again stressed that the fuel was not enough.

After ten minutes of negotiations he agreed to our proposal to go to Djibouti Airport. Upon arrival, the crew comprising Saeedah al-Shuhrani, Raja'a Idris, Sana'a Unes, Omar Jalal, Faiz al-Bashali, with the help of the engineers Najib Saeed Kaid and Atiq Sabr, started helping the passengers get off board through the rear doors and emergency exits. When the hijacker found that all the passengers had been evacuated he was in a panic. He shouted: "Captain, all the passengers have got off the plane." I asked him what he wanted from the passengers and said "We are with you and the airplane is here. We will go together to Saddam Airport." He had to accept.

We convinced him that an engineer should get off board to speed up fueling. Engineer Najib Saeed Kaid went off board. We hatched a plan to control him. I started arguing with my colleague Adli Albaghdadi so as to distract and confuse the hijacker. I asked Adli to make us some breakfast. We wanted to get the hijacker off the cockpit to the fuselage. When Adli left the cockpit, the hijacker moved a little



back. This was enough for me to open the extinguisher directly at his face. He fired a bullet which hurt my friend in his arm as he was pulling him to the ground. At the end he was totally controlled. We handed him to the Djibouti police.

Q: When the hijacker broke into the cockpit did you lose control of things?

A: The man was very much confused. He was shaking like a leaf out of fear. I felt that he was not fully prepared for the plan. This actually encouraged me a lot to carry out our plan to control him.

Q: How did he manage to get onto the plane with the pistol? Don't you think this may lead to more similar incidents in the future?

A: I do not know how he managed to hide the pistol. The persons in charge of baggage inspection can give you a better answer. I don't think this will lead to more such incidents. This is the first incident in Yemenia's history.

Q: Do you think sentencing the hijacker to 15 years imprisonment is fair in proportion to the crime?

A: Well, I cannot judge on this for I am neither a lawyer nor a judge who is fully acquainted with all the rules. Personally speaking, I feel that he deserves more for the fear and panic he created among the passengers and for tarnishing the image of the whole country.

Q: Since the incident, are there any improvements or new security measures introduced in Sana'a International Airport?

A: The new machinery and the improvements in the professionalism of the employees at the airport make me say that strict measures have been introduced.

Q: You have been honored by the president and the chairman of the company. What does that mean to you?

A: I am tremendously pleased to be honored by the President, who made us feel proud of what we have done. The honor bestowed by the chairman of the company, Captain Abdul Khalik al-Kadi is actually a great morale booster which will make us do our utmost to serve our country.

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Response to Article Published in Yemen Times: Refugee Health Center Responds

Further to the comments in the Yemen Times concerning the Refugee Health Centre, I have been asked to reply on behalf of the staff who work here. We have in all 27 staff working in the centre, many of them refugees themselves, and we have been providing health services since 1994. We currently have 27,000 users who attend the centre, and have approximately 3000 consultations per month. We have a variety of medical expertise in the centre who operate in a very professional manner. We keep all essential drugs in stock as well as a small range of non-essential drugs. We offer a curative service including doctors consultations, laboratory services, and the pharmacy free of charge. We also offer preventative services including health education in the centre and in the homes of refugees, antenatal and postnatal care, deliveries, immunizations, and some social support. For facilities which we do not have in the clinic, we refer to tertiary services in Sana'a such as hospitals and laboratories, and meet the expense of these services. I have worked in the Refugee Health Centre for two years and I am proud of the service we offer and the way my team work to meet the expectations of users. For example, as one evaluation of our services, recently the donors who support the TB services in Yemen have stated that our TB facility is the best in Sana'a.

It is normal for users of any health service to feel it could be better. This is because health is an infinite need, and resources are always finite. As soon as health care reaches one milestone, more expensive treatments are invented, more people survive to have further illnesses, and users expectations naturally get higher. Resources meanwhile can't increase in pace with the increased demands, even in wealthy countries like USA and UK. But at RHP we will always do our best to listen to users and try to improve if we can. We welcome any constructive criticism and we have an open meeting once a month in the PAD Community Centre where refugees can express their concerns and needs and we listen to any suggestions

and assist where possible. For example, during the past two years, in response to refugee demands we offered a first aid course for refugees, we stopped making health education in the centre compulsory as so many users needed to leave the centre early to get back to work, and we altered the appointment system so that people did not have to wait a day for a consultation.

Refugees are survivors in a difficult world and I appreciate that in order to attain good health they need jobs, good housing, food, education, security and empowerment. This is not easy in Yemen because so many Yemenis are

poor themselves. But I have been impressed with the refugee community and the way that people support each other in the best way they can. At the Refugee Health Centre we respect all refugees from all communities and do our best to offer a fair and good quality health service to everyone, irrespective of their ethnic background. Meanwhile I would like to thank my staff and the many refugees who use the centre who make my work so worthwhile and enjoyable by giving me and the centre their full support.

Judith Brown,
M.Sc.Econ., M.Sc.,RGN, RCNT.

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Retrogression of Public life: Outcome of Ignorance



Mohammad Al-Hakimi
Yemen Times
Taiz Office

It is an issue that concerns every Yemeni citizen who is aware of the problems that will result from ignoring the factors which are corroding our social framework. Their negative impact is clearly shown in the general life of society. Away from partisanship, biases, prejudice and selfishness, we try to briefly touch upon this important issue: the issue to which the present generation has been unable to address itself.

Characteristics of The Old Times

General life before the revolution on September 26 1962, was very much connected to religious, moral and social conventions and traditions. Although less productive, the society showed more respect for human values.

At this time Yemen was living in total isolation from the world, even from its closest neighbors. However, the true spirit of Islam was prevalent, cancelling out all kinds of violence in society.

During the Revolution

Interest in education and acquisition of knowledge was much valued during this period. With the gradual spread of education and knowledge, some morals and virtues disappeared from people's lives. People began to be more concerned about modern life and its many different dimensions.

Different Characteristics After The Revolution

The new generation developed new ideas and had a different attitude towards life than their parents. This helped to bring about new social values, different from those of the previous generation was accustomed.

The aim of education was to enlighten people and to eradicate the state of ignorance that had dominated society for such a long time. Many Yemenis were educated and had graduated from different fields. But many were not sincere about their studies and abandoned themselves to chewing qat and more routine matters.

Identity Lost

It is attachment to virtues and principles that

makes honest and sincere people. Today, so many people have lost their identity through relentlessly pursuing their own self interests.

Increase in Corruption Amongst the Younger Generation

When children see their fathers' irresponsible behavior and practices, they are encouraged to abandon all belief in discipline, responsibility, etc.

A Weak Conservative Generation

The media, with the strong support it enjoys, has sapped the conservative people's strength to be true to their principles. All hopes they had of raising a responsible generation have been shattered.

Construction Vs Destruction

One of the most retrograde phenomena in society following the revolution has been removing honest and qualified workers and replacing them with unqualified ones.

The Imamites and the Revolution

Yemen did not reach a state of stability even after the revolution. Lawlessness and atrocities continued. Many patriots who participated in the revolution were assassinated.

Partisan Teachings

Disagreements among parties have been triggered by the desire to serve personal interests. Parties are one of the important reasons as to why the national interests of the country have not been furthered. Partisanship, bias, sectarianism, leftism, etc. are some of the most important causes of retrogression in our country.

Partisanship Is The Reason

Many groups have emerged bearing religious names. These have been accused by their opponents of serving political interests. As a result, many families have stopped sending their children to mosques for teaching, out of fear that their children's beliefs would be spoiled. As far as the opposition is concerned, it has been criticizing them, although they have kept away from mosques, believing that they are centers for extremism, etc.

Nurture and Characteristics of The New Generation

The upbringing of the new generation has depended heavily on narrow political and partisan values. This has been reflected in confusion

of thought among the youths. Many of them are stubborn, weak, fanatic, ignorant, etc. The role of the family in fostering values and shaping the characters of their children seems to be lacking.

Unity and Conspiracies

The unity of the country has dominated most Yemeni's dreams. However, it suffered adversely due to conspiracies which ended with the Summer War in 1994. The aftermath of this war has badly affected the development process in the country.

The Greatest Enemy

Ignorance is one of the greatest causes of retrogression and the enemy of all people. It is the main stumbling block in the way of the country's development and progress.

Loss of Perspective

Ignorance, partisanship and shaky economic conditions have stopped us from keeping in touch with those who can help us develop.

We have more than 40 political parties. Besides, we are divided into sectarian groups, tribes, etc. I wonder how it will be possible for us to be united and work for a common goal, especially when we are ignorant of our responsibilities.

Irresponsible Officials

The policy of punishment and reward is enough to create a state of social, political and economic stability. Unfortunately this principle seems to be lacking in our country. As a result, many officials have turned to a network of corruption each protecting the other.

General Deterioration

Yemeni foreign policy is a success. The internal policy is also successful but some shortcomings have threatened the nation's foundations. For example, unemployment has risen to 30% and the rate of economic development is showing a downward trend. Moreover, immorality, illness, family break-ups, hypocrisy, etc. have become common phenomena.

Was The Revolution The Reason

The revolution brought to an end an unwelcome period of history. Since then, only 39 years have elapsed which is not enough to create a strong generation, able to overcome all problems. The dark ages and total isolation from the world in which Yemenis lived before the revolution made them unable to cope with modern technology.

Once a cadre of sincere workers is available, the government will be able to control the general policy of the country and maintain stability. It should also be stressed that citizens have to have a positive attitude in order to play their assigned role in society.

We Have to Feel That We Are Able to Work

After a society has lost confidence in itself, it is important that it regains its confidence in

order to feel that it is still able to produce and change. The feelings of frustration among Yemenis that they are unable, isolated, etc., make them laugh at their ambitions, making development and the ability to change a far cry.

Importance of Activating Yemeni's Role

This can be achieved if all segments of the society join hands, away from tribal or political biases.

IMF Executive Board's Assessment of Yemen's Economy during 1999-2000

Executive Directors welcomed the marked improvement in Yemen's macroeconomic balances in 1999-2000, resulting both from the recovery in oil prices and from the authorities' efforts to restrain public expenditures in the face of rising pressures for a relaxation of the adjustment effort. The pick up in inflation during 2000, although partly attributable to drought conditions, was, however, a source of concern. Directors were disappointed that, apart from a number of recent measures, the implementation of the structural reform agenda had slowed since late-1999. While they appreciated the difficulty of building a consensus for difficult reforms in the present context of high oil prices, Directors emphasized that continued macroeconomic stability and sustained implementation of structural reforms will be the key to the expansion of the non-oil sector and a lasting and broad-based improvement in living standards. Directors endorsed the economic program planned for 2001 which aims to bring the inflation rate down to single digits, strengthen the external balance, and lay the basis for higher growth. Directors particularly emphasized the need for current expenditure restraint in order to accommodate higher poverty-related social spending and save part of the oil windfall for leaner years ahead. They generally welcomed the planned reduction in energy-related subsidies as a share of GDP, and urged the authorities to adhere to the timetable for the diesel price increase. Directors expressed their concern regarding the budgeted increases in the civil service wage bill and defense outlays, as these could weaken the civil service reform and build in higher recurrent expenditures in later years when oil prices may be lower. They noted the authorities' intention to implement the wage increase following the diesel price adjustment. Directors highlighted the need for tax reforms in order to reduce the dependence on oil revenue and create a more investment-friendly environment. They sincerely appealed to the authorities to redouble their efforts to ensure the introduction of a modern general sales tax in value-added mode covering most goods and services based on a single rate structure.

Republic of Yemen: Selected Economic Indicators					
	1997	1998	Prel. 1999	Prel. 2000	Proj. 2001
Output and prices (Change in percent)					
Real GDP at market prices	8.1	5.3	3.8	6.5	2.4
Real non-oil GDP	8.2	5.9	3.2	3.8	4.6
Consumer price index (annual average)	4.6	11.5	8.0	10.9	9.0
Investment and savings (In percent of GDP)					
Total investment	23.7	21.1	18.6	19.2	20.2
Gross national savings	24.2	17.6	21.5	29.6	22.1
Budgetary operations					
Budgetary revenue and grants	32.8	26.4	31.8	43.4	36.8
Budgetary expenditure	34.7	32.7	32.1	33.3	34.0
Budgetary balance incl. grants (cash)	-1.8	-7.9	-0.4	9.4	2.9
External sector					
Exports	34.5	23.8	36.1	46.7	37.4
Imports	36.5	35.4	35.7	35.1	38.2
Current account	0.3	-3.7	2.9	10.0	1.2
External public debt	81.2	85.3	80.4	63.7	66.8
Gross reserves (in months of imports)	5.3	4.2	6.0	10.0	10.7
Monetary sector (Changes in beginning of period domestic liquidity)					
Net foreign assets	15.5	-10.9	26.2	75.7	14.0
Net domestic assets	-4.8	22.7	-12.5	-50.6	-2.6
Domestic liquidity	10.7	11.7	13.8	25.1	11.4

Sources: Data provided by the Yemeni authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

Directors welcomed plans to tighten monetary policy in 2001 to prevent the reemergence of inflationary pressures. They observed that during 2000 one-sided intervention in the foreign exchange market, by contributing to real appreciation of the rial, has weakened incentives for tradable goods production and diversification away from oil, and advised the authorities to allow the exchange rate to be fully market determined. Directors took note of the recent Financial System Stability Assessment and welcomed the progress in strengthening bank supervision and reforming the commercial codes. They urged the authorities to make further progress in strengthening governance and the rule of law in this area. Directors encouraged the central bank to rapidly develop indirect instruments such as certificates of deposit to allow a phasing out of the administratively set minimum benchmark saving deposit rate. Directors expressed strong support for the government's structural reform agenda as the key to increasing growth in the non-oil sector and reducing poverty. They stressed that this would require timely implementation of the planned structural reforms to address deep-rooted weaknesses in the business and investment environment. In this regard, they noted that the implementation of the privatization law should stimulate privatization efforts and contribute to private sector development. Directors encouraged the authorities to

pursue civil service reform with renewed vigor in order to achieve a leaner and better qualified civil service that will carry out the overall reform strategy and address the governance problems that are rooted, in part, in low salaries and insufficient links between merit and pay. They also underscored the importance of moving ahead with reforms to ensure the sustainability of the pension system, by establishing stronger links between benefits and contributions, and more clearly circumscribing survivor's benefits. Directors welcomed the authorities' intention to step up efforts to mobilize public support for the reform program. The IPRSP is an important step in this regard, and provides a good basis for preparation of a full-fledged poverty reduction strategy with broad participation of the civil society. Directors felt that the establishment of local government offers scope for greater grassroots participation in formulating and implementing Yemen's development and poverty reduction strategy, but stressed the need to put in place safeguards to preserve fiscal responsibility. Directors noted improvements in the quality and availability of statistics, and urged the authorities to redouble efforts in this area, particularly to ensure more timely and comprehensive fiscal and balance of payments data in order to enhance program design and monitoring, as well as public understanding and support.

of the Kuwaiti loans to Yemen. The President of the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development, Mr. Badr Mishary visited Yemen last month, expressing the interest of the Fund to provide loans to Yemen so as to construct development projects. The Central Bank of Kuwait gave four financial deposits to the Yemeni government. One is of DK 10 million and the other three of \$47 million at an interest rate of 3.5%. Kuwait also used to refine one million barrels of oil at Aden Refinery before unification. It has helped Yemen on the occasion of several natural pitfalls and ordeals. At the political level, Kuwait played a substantial role in the attempts to reunite Yemen, bridging the gap between the two extremely opposing regimes. After a war between the two regimes, Kuwait hosted a summit bringing together the two presidents of the North and South in March, 1979. The two sides then signed the Kuwait Deceleration in which they agreed on re-unifying Yemen within a year since then. As a result of the summit, the Constitution of Yemen was formulated in December 1980, on the basis of which Yemen was reunited in May 1990. To conclude, Kuwait has done much for the Yemeni people and the development process. The previous figures are a good example of Kuwait's contribution to Yemen. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait did not cause damage just to Yemen but to all countries to which Kuwait was so generous. In Yemen, around one million expatriates came home due to the invasion which pushed up the rate of unemployment. It also hit the Yemeni people who stayed in the Gulf countries as they were deprived of all their privileges. The invasion hit Arab solidarity strongly too.

Saudi Capital Influx for Investment In Yemen



Mahyoob al-Kamali

In a step viewed as vital to enhance investment, economic and trade relations, especially after the border treaty was signed in Jeddah in June 2000, two agreements were signed between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The first indicated the Saudi agreement to offer new loans to Yemen totaling \$ 300 million to fund projects including the provision of roads and electricity. According to the second agreement Yemeni debts due to Saudi Arabia, totaling \$ 249 million, were rescheduled and reduced by about 80.70% to be paid over 40 years. The two agreements are to be referred to the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council, expected to be held the coming June, for endorsement.

Enhancing the Trade and Investment Partnership:

A delegation of investors and businessmen, headed by Ismail Ali Abo Dawood, chairman of the Chamber of Trade and Industry in the kingdom, paid a visit to Yemen and held talks with their Yemeni counterparts, to consider ways of establishing joint projects. This will consequently help support the development process in the two countries. The Saudi delegation held extensive meetings with Yemeni officials which were attended by the Planning and Development Minister, Supply and Trade Minister and Culture and Tourism Minister. Means of strengthening mutual relations ensuring a proper and conducive environment for

investment and trade were also reviewed.

The issue of enhancing the comprehensive partnership between Yemeni and Saudi businessmen, including industrial investment and increasing the volume of exports to Yemeni markets, was also discussed in these meetings. The Saudi delegation consisted of about 80 Saudi businessmen from various fields including food, construction, medicine and science, etc. During the visit the delegation was acquainted with investment opportunities in Yemen, especially in the Free Zone of Aden. They also came to learn about laws organizing the whole process of investment in all industrial, agricultural, fish and marketing fields.

Memorandum of Understanding Signed:

At the end of the meetings between the delegation and Yemeni officials, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Saudi Trade and Industrial Chamber and the Supreme Council for Developing Yemeni Exports. The memorandum seeks to facilitate procedures for exports between the two countries. It also stipulated the importance of facilitating and developing procedures for specifications, standards and transportation; encouraging Yemeni and Saudi private sector establishments to establish joint projects for exportation and importation; and exchanging experts, trade information and studies, in the field of developing techniques of casing and canning agricultural, industrial and fish products. The Yemeni government attaches a lot of significance to meetings between Yemeni and Saudi businessmen to increase the influx of Yemeni emigrants' capital in the kingdom, along

with the capital of Saudi investors, into the country. This will help create new job opportunities, considerably relieving the unemployment burden. This may also help some Yemenis to go back to Saudi Arabia to work. The Saudi delegation's five-day visit to Yemen has emphasized the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council's determination to develop trade relations, strengthen cooperation between Yemeni and Saudi establishments and to establish joint projects.

Yemen, a Promising Market for Saudi Products:

Due to the rising population of Yemen, the Yemeni market will be a promising consumer market for Saudi products, leading to an increase in Saudi exports to Yemen. On the other hand, the surplus in Yemeni agricultural products offers a better opportunity to increase Yemen's agricultural exports to the kingdom. Statistics indicate that the value of Saudi products to Yemen reached 534 million Saudi Riyals in 1999. The trade balance of the two countries reached a surplus in favor of Saudi exports, of about 441 million Saudi Riyals in the same year. The total number of industrial and non-industrial joint projects between Yemen and Saudi Arabia ran to five projects at the end of 2000. Most of them were focused in the industrial field with a capital totaling 744.37 million Saudi Riyals. The Yemeni side contributed 26.18% to these projects. To conclude, the Saudi trade delegation to Yemen is an important watershed in the field of economic cooperation, which will help a great deal to achieve a remarkable investment partnership between the two countries in times to come.

Fish Wealth in Yemen

Ahmed M'd Abdul Hai
General Manger
Personal and Training Dept.
Fish Wealth Ministry.

The fish industry is one of the basic, if not the main sources of wealth in Yemen. Its importance is derived from the ease and speed in dealing with this resource, and its availability due to Yemen's coastal area which exceeds 2500 sq. km. Moreover, there is good potential regarding man power available in this field as more than 41 thousand persons are working in this industry. Figures show that in 97/98 fish wealth was rated as the second highest exported commodity in Yemen among thirty others. This reflects the areas involved in this industry, which is more than 90 villages distributed along the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean shores.

The current situation of fish wealth in Yemen:

Presidential decree No. 147 for the year 1995 reorganized the status of the Fish Wealth Ministry, merging it with two main bodies under the provision of the General Administration for General Establishments and

Cooperative Communities. These bodies are:

1. General Establishments: related to the general sector with its independent law and budget.
2. Cooperative Communities: which also have an independent law of their own categorized under the private sector regulations. Therefore, it is necessary that the two sectors are separated so as to give each a better chance to improve and develop, especially given that their systems are independent. The Cooperative Establishments need more focus and attention mainly because they have the wider spread of the two and especially in view of the fact that the man power involved in it consists of fishermen and women who lack basic education and training. This very sector is again divided into two subdivisions: The General Administration for Community, Corporations and Marine Guidance, and the General Administration for Coastal Woman. This sector fulfills a number of jobs or tasks such as:
 - Suggesting policies and programs which aim at the development of the fish wealth and the industry as a whole. Working on implementing these proj-

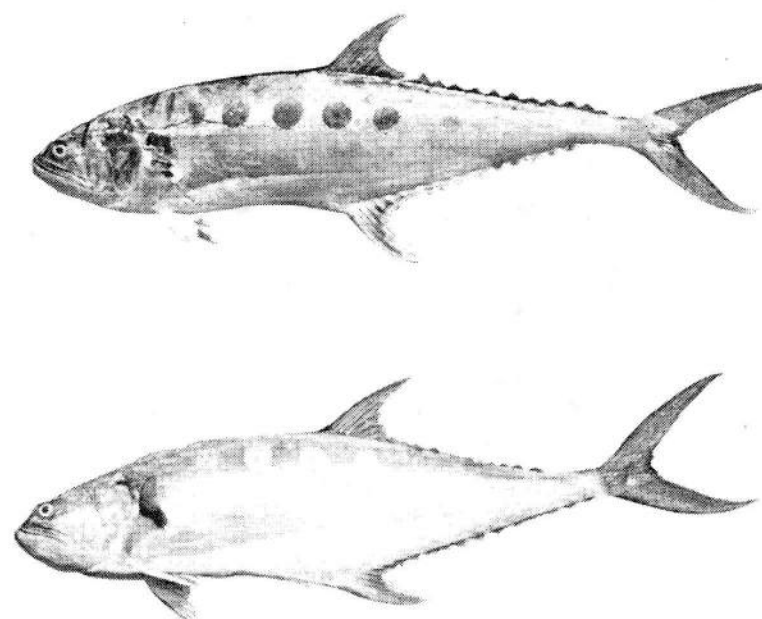
ects in corporation with the Fish Wealth Ministry and the general sector.

- Encouraging fishermen and women to participate in these projects and to set up small industries of their own in order to improve their living conditions.
- Conducting regular field visits, preparing periodic reports for higher authorities, and finding quick remedies for problems faced by fishermen. They also monitor and carry on sudden inspections to maintain discipline and environmental control.
- Following-up international projects and participating in regional meetings so as to take advantage of the latest technologies and experience of other countries, as well as fish-associated organizations.
- Encouraging women working in the fish industry through conducting special projects and courses for rehabilitation, and relevant vocational training.
- Utilizing the wide coastal areas in Yemen and establishing fish cultures and fisheries for investment and export.

Cooperative Communities Support Fund:

The creation of such a fund is very important in order to provide a kind of financial security for fishermen and their families in case of injuries, handicap, or even death, along with giving financial support in case of sudden illness or for buying a boat or covering expenses for marriage.. etc. This fund could be established by fishermen themselves through monthly contributions, as well as by the community and the government allocating a percentage of the marine income to this fund. International NGOs and other countries could participate as well.

From the above discussion, the general outlook of fish wealth in Yemen may be clear. It also highlights the necessity of activation of this industry. The creation of a regional council which takes care of the fish industry is necessary in order to utilize the huge coastal area which Yemen enjoys. There could be great benefits derived from this industry provided the right strategies are worked out and implemented.



Kuwait's Generous Aid to Yemen's Development



Mohammad H. Al-Qadhi
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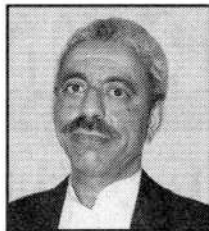
Mr. Jassem Al-Khurafi, Speaker of the Kuwaiti Parliament arrived in Sanaa yesterday on a 5-day visit to discuss bilateral relations with Yemen and possible scopes of cooperation between the two parliaments. The visit comes in response to an invitation extended by Shiekh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmer, Yemen's Parliamentary speaker who paid an official visit to Kuwait last year after the re-opening of the Yemeni Embassy there in March, 1999. The embassy had been closed since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August, 1990. Political observers consider the visit as a breakthrough in relations between the two countries which had worsened after the invasion, as well as a chance to rebuild the relationship as strongly as it was in the pre-invasion period. On this occasion, we would like to remind you of the strength and depth of the Yemeni-Kuwaiti relationship through history, despite the setback it went through at the time of the Iraqi invasion. Kuwait has been instrumental in the development drive in Yemen. The many Kuwaiti established projects are a real sign of this relationship. The Kuwaiti office in Sanaa financed many development projects in Yemen (both South and North in pre-unification

Yemen) until 1989. It also provided them with all facilities and handed them over to Yemen as a gift. Such projects are Sana'a University, Taiz college of education, Dar Al-Kutob building in Sanaa, the General Library in Aden, Al-Kuwait General Hospital in Sanaa, Al-Hodeidah hospital plus 18 clinics and health centers, and the Blood Bank and General Lab. The Government of Kuwait also allocated \$12 million to the employees of Kuwait hospital and Sanaa University in addition to paying salaries to 100 secondary school teachers, 130 university teachers, 40 visiting professors at Sanaa university, 50 technicians, 39 doctors at Kuwait hospital, 120 nurses and 35 technicians in the hospital. Kuwait also built up the Police College in Sanaa, Administrative Development center, and General Authority of Aviation plus a residential complex of 25 buildings in Aden with a capacity of 600 flats. It also paid \$32 million to the reconstruction of areas hit by an earthquake in Dhamar in 1982. Official statistics demonstrate that the total amount of loans granted by Kuwait to Yemen from 1988-1989 reached \$145.5 million. The Kuwait Fund for Economic Development granted Yemen \$ 295.2 million in soft loans to finance development projects. A report released by the Ministry of Finance last year revealed that out of the loans given to Yemen, \$ 227.3 million were made use of and that \$41.1 million were repaid to Kuwait. The Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Ahmad Sofan paid a visit to Kuwait last year and agreement was reached on rescheduling repayment

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The Palestinians Carry On Alone, But Not Really Alone!



The carnage in Palestine continues as Ariel Sharon proves that he is truly a man of his word and that he will quell the *Intifadha*, whether anybody likes it or not. Yes, the blood of the innocent children continues to provide color for the television cameras that provide daily coverage of this latest holocaust in man's history of hatred and needless vengeance. How distressing to see the bodies of children shot in the head being carried daily to their final dwelling, while their helpless mothers look on in amazement at a world that cares more for speechless statues than for the lives of their innocent children who have to go to their graves before they have yet to leave their marks on earth. Yes, it is truly a diabolical world that we live in, where might dictates all the courses for humanity to tread on, while the weak will still have to rely on God's mercy to give them relief from oppression and arrogant men's love of blood to reflect their egotistical and chauvinistic drives, because in their hearts there is no room for the love of God or their fellow men. It may be the will of God that it is up to man to see the right course and ordain his life accordingly, but surely God with all his might will not remain with hands tied as this dreaded Zionist carries on the rampage in the Holy Land, with the blessings of the Global Superpower. It may be that all the calamities that are beginning to appear in the West from AIDS to Foot and Mouth Disease, as well as the natural

forces of Force Majeure come to light as they unleash God's fury against a merciless West that condones the acts of an international Zionist mob that seeks to have control over the resources of the world to feed a dangerous and menacing chauvinistic drive that makes the Nazi chauvinism of Hitler seem like child's play. But the West is not the only responsible power that blesses this kind of senseless bloodshed. On the contrary, one must look inward for the real blessings that the Zionist cause enjoys in this world. One has to look at the pitiful state of over twenty countries that share the same national, ethnic, religious and language affiliation. All these countries and the people in them have failed to recognize that they are in the end also the victims of this Zionist culture that prevails throughout the world dictating its will over all the people of the Earth. This so that the likes of Sharon can satisfy their passion for the spilt blood and hatred that fuels their quests for power and egotistical mania, with no care as to the ungodly inclinations this implies and the victimization of the innocent children, already living through a life sentence of perpetual siege and living on the crumbs of UNRAWA and the other relief agencies that go no where to providing the relief from the bullets of Israeli marksmen, who have been taught that the only way to shoot is to shoot to kill! But for the rest of the Arabs, themselves living under the perpetual repression of their rulers, there is no hope in providing relief for

their brethren in Palestine. With a second Arab Summit in the making now, we have yet to see the fruits of the previous Summit come to bear as the Zionists in the Holy Land carry on their rampage with great indifference to what could ever come out of any Arab Summit meeting. For the Palestinians, there can be no hope from an Arab leadership that has to look elsewhere for guidance to solving minor border disputes among themselves, because they have lost the sense of fraternal ties that bind them together and the sense of justice that Islam is better equipped to provide. How regrettable that these states can spend millions to celebrate events that their very own people have no care for, or find any relevance to, relieving their brothers in Palestine, who are screaming everyday for help from their brethren who cover a sizable chunk of the Earth and who sit atop a pool of wealth that can turn the tide in their favor overnight. How pitiful that the Arab Summit does not stir the fear among the Zionists that one would hope could lighten the carnage somewhat, if not stop it. On the contrary, the likes of Ariel Sharon have got it all made in the Arab world, for most of the Arab regimes have betrayed their national senses and have shifted their loyalties to the perpetual preservation of their rule over their people, without so much as giving a thank you to their people, who let them step on them and eat their bread and pilfer their resources to feed their worldly designs and clamp down on any opposition that may arise

to say: "Hey you traitors, have you forgotten who you are and where you came from? Do not your people deserve a little kindness and a lot of freedom? Have you not had enough plunder and power? Is it not time that you show how grateful you are to God and your people for letting you get away with so much?" These are the questions that seem to come out of the common Arab citizens, many of whom can do nothing but shed tears for the plight of the Palestinians and their own plight at the hands of these regimes that have become the masterminds of waste and destruction of whatever hope that the nation has of living a free and prosperous life, given that there is really enough for everyone, if all the resources at their disposal were channeled to upgrade the lives of all the Arabs, and to develop their economies, rather than just to develop the coffers of the rulers and their agents in the Arab world who provide the oppressive machines that keep these rulers at the helms. To the Palestinians, all we can say is that, oh yes we pity your plight, but really we are helpless, because our rulers have turned the entire Arab world into people seeking to find the basic needs of sustenance, while they lavish on the most expensive cuisine. We are like you, under siege as our leaders placate the West, and keep our hands tied from relieving you against your cancerous enemy. We understand how it is to live under perpetual siege, because we are also under siege, and also very busy celebrating the victories of our rulers against their own kind. We are also looking upward for the relief that will untie our hands, so we can turn to giving you all the support that you need to relieve you from the Zionist menace that may have already reached us as well through the hands of our very own kind!

WB Report: Yemen Between Pincers Claws



Jalal Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

The 1995 economic reforms have ironically led to economic disaster instead of rectifying Yemen's economy. Today, the percentage of people living below the poverty line, the unemployment rate and other economic problems have risen drastically. This could be due to the fact that reform concentrated on price control and lifting subsidies on basic goods and services. The International Monetary Fund focused on service establishments and called for the privatization of some service sectors, such as the National Bank which is considered one of the most successful banks in Yemen. As well, privatization of many of the government hospitals such as the Republican Hospital has resulted in an increase in medical expenses. Because both IMF and WB are preparing ready-made theories for economic construction, application of these theories in Yemen leads to negative results due to the fact that the Yemeni Economic infrastructure is not prepared for that. Besides, primary studies on what is convenient for economic reform process are not conducted yet. The concern the IMF has displayed regarding the increase of inflation in

Yemen by 11% is groundless and exaggerated and misses the core problem. It did not build its reforms program on the infrastructure or on addressing economic corruption which is the main reason for the position Yemen's economy is in today. In fact, relying on oil and pre-empting the increase of international prices is a myth in itself which will not itself solve the economic problem of the country. The experience of the IMF and WB in Sudan is an example of how tragic the reform programs are, and the 35% increase in the unemployment rate there is a sure sign of failure. While Yemen is struggling hard to overcome its foreign debts, WB and IMF are trying to dump Yemen with more debts under the excuse of following economic reforms policy of free market and globalization. After a period of 6 years, it is obvious that there is no serious intention for rectifying the economic deterioration, in spite of the wide-spread activities of the WB as well as the IMF in the country. So, for how long will Yemen have to give in to the threats of inflation, or currency breakdown these organizations keep waving in the government's face? What is the actual aim behind all this interfering which reached the level of promoting constitutional amendments under the excuse of reform. It is a clear outcome of all these strategies that Yemen has come to be at the mercy of pincers claws; it's a new type of invasion this country is suffering, and a heavier burden on the citizen as well.

Local Government & Violence Serial



Abdulbari Tahir

Demand for local government in Yemen goes back to the middle of the 20th century. The "Sacred Charter" that had been drawn up by Yemeni free men and included in the constitution for 1948 reformist movement in Yemen's Mutawakilia, had, in its article 31, pointed to establishing councils for the provinces and municipalities similar to those in other Arab countries. The document containing the demands of the free men forwarded by Al-Numan and Al-Zubairi to crown prince Ahmed Hameeduddin in the mid fifties of last century also included clearly the demand for local government. Thus local government is an urgent demand in contemporary Yemen and endorsed by the democratic movement. Coordination council parties, especially Sons of Yemen League Party, have played a remarkable role in drafting the program of the local government that represents a significant development in thought of democratic opposition. The government has outflanked the local government demand and speedily drafted the Local Authority law in coordination with the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah, whose vision of local government has been characterized by much conservatism and skepticism.) The said law has been keen on appointing governors of governorates and districts. This law was met with extensive criticism and skepticism regarding its constitutional legality. Following its amendment, the constitu-

tion gives the right to the citizen to elect the president of the republic, whereas the local authority law does not grant the citizen the right to elect the governor of the province or the district, the smallest administrative unit in Yemen republic. The second shortcoming is that the law adds further tax burdens exceeding 25 kinds of taxes on the citizen, a matter which has rendered the local councils an instrument for levying taxes more than being one for development and construction. Despite the defects in the law, the state has proposed it and called for elections for local councils along with the referendum on the constitutional amendments. Such coincidence of the two activities has implications that cannot be overlooked. It is as if the state is giving local councils as a reward, in return for accepting the constitutional amendments. All political parties have announced their intention to take part in the elections. And although all the parties have participated in the elections and the referendum, the popular unwillingness and tepid turnout in the elections was rather evident. Participation did not exceed 35% of the registered voters. The election process has been characterized by tension, mainly between the GPC and the Islah. Violence that overshadowed the elections cannot but be attributed to the wrong mobilization and the mentality of incrimination and mistrust governing the ideological, political and information system network involving the nationalist, the Islamist and the leftist parties. The political climate is predominating our Arab region and our secluded Yemeni environment is characterized by illiteracy and weapons, which is responsible to a great extent for the incidents of killing in the recent elections. It was mentioned that number of people killed or wounded in those incidents had exceeded 60 But while announcing the primary results of elections in three governorates, chairman of the elections supreme committee mentioned that the number of those killed did not exceed 30. This man does not seem to realize the danger of killing in a tribal community that it would lead to other killings, especially due to the absence of law and order. What is worse is the mixture of tribal issue with partisan work and

politicizing the process killing and hostilities. The question is whether the wrongly-managed mobilization was alone responsible for the wave of violence that marred the prospect of emerging democracy in Yemen, or if there are other factors no less important that the mobilization itself. Resorting to fighting in itself throws suspicion on credibility of voting and defies prevalence of honesty and confidence in the electoral process altogether. The whole matter, it seems, is no more than dictation of fait accompli, peacefully or by war. He who intends to appeal to people's choice can not hope to get it by weapon or seize it by force. People may have the right to wonder with distress what would be the situation in case of holding the presidential, parliamentary and local elections that would almost coincide with each other, all having great impact on the political life, especially in the light of what happened during the recent elections as a yardstick, where more than thirty people were killed and other thirty injured. The state of affairs could be interpreted as that peaceful democratic development is still fraught with dangers. It could also be assumed that resorting to weapon is easier than deciding things at ballot boxes. It is quite true that the party or the state that uses ballot boxes as a tactics paper or a fig leaf to hide the law of force as the main factor of ruling, would certainly create an opposition of the same sort. The state in Yemen or the People's General Congress party cannot push people to ballot boxes that fail to provide credibility for change. The Yemeni citizen is well aware of manipulation in registration books, though he actually depends on weapons and means of force and other ways of influence more than the actual voices of the electors. Though the armed conflict has taken place between the ruling party and the Islah party, yet its damage and destructive impact has percolated to the entire Yemeni society and left deep scars inside the promising democratic experiment. A comparison between demands of the free men in the 40's and 50's and the law of the local authority, would regrettably show that the Yemeni free men movement's propositions outweigh the present ones. If we compare between the state of affairs in Bahrain and that in Yemen, the situation would tilt the balance in favor of Bahrain. Bahrain is moving from a principedom into a kingdom and

is drafting a national charter and rehabilitating its suspended constitution. It is setting free political prisoners and abolishing the state security and converting some prisons and jails into institutions. It was issued a general amnesty to those exiled since the 60's and 70's and allowing them to return to their homeland. Finally Bahrain is achieving a national reconciliation, giving opportunity to all its sons to take part in building their future. Whereas the image in Yemen is quite different. Since the war of 1994 the country is witnessing a regression from the democratic approach. Talking about national reconciliation in Yemen is considered a national treason and going to ballot boxes is associated with bloodshed. The Yemeni society is also witnessing a steady withdrawal from basic liberties and a return to violence and use of force. The open exchange of praise between the GPC and Islah cannot conceal the grinding crisis between them. Local councils elections have placed before Yemen several overlapping probabilities. The first is that the ruling party should read the voter's message carefully. The message is addressed to the rule since the presidential elections of 1990. The Yemeni people are impatient with corruption and appalled with comprehensive corruption of administration, unrestrained in security and corrosion of the state's prestige, in addition to prevalence of violence and kidnapping acts and violation of order and law. The people are impatient with the severe economic crisis and soaring up prices and unemployment. A careful appraisal of the message by the ruling party should be followed by a treatment, solution and a change. The second probability is that of making slight changes that would not cure the nature of the crisis and would allow the rule to continue putting the blame of the whole situation on the "conspiracy" and political enemies. This could be the most dangerous probability. Another probability is that the reins get out of the government's control, as has been the situation that accompanied elections of the local councils. Those elections have dropped the fig leaf, unveiled fragility of Yemeni political alliances and disclosed depth of the crisis as well as the weakness of its political life. Despite the results the elections have confirmed that the ruling party is in need of reconsideration of its policies, recognize existence of the crisis and tackle its impact before it is too late.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am a Yemeni immigrant in the USA. I read your paper every week. It is the best paper for me and I really enjoy reading it. I thank you for the good and honest work you do. I feel that your paper connects me with my beloved country Yemen. Regarding those people who are getting smuggled to our country from the continent of Africa, there are a lot more than the three hundred which is what we heard from some African embassies in the USA. The truth is that thousands of them have been smuggled to Yemen through the sea. This problem has been going on for a very long time, probably since the Imam time. Yemen is the gate for all Africans, especially to the Arab world and then to the whole world in general. They find that Yemen is an easy way for them to leave poverty in their homeland and start new lives in Yemen or elsewhere. They also found Yemen an easy gate for them because they think that the Yemeni Government does not have the capability to control its boundaries in an effective way, due to the lack of enough money to do so and because Yemenis who are responsible for this job are either busy chewing Qat or doing something else for the family. We desperately need faithful people to take care of our boundaries and our country in general. Yemen is full of illegal people from all over Africa and maybe from other parts of the world. Unfortunately those people obtain Yemeni Identification Cards and after that passports, by money and bribery. We need a good system to trace these people and ship them back to where they belong, and we need faithful Yemenis to handle all these things so that we can keep our country Yemen clean of these criminals, so that we can avoid what happened to many innocents Yemenis and some Yemeni girls at Sana'a University. I thank you very much from the bottom of my heart.

Walid Bajebri

Dear Editor,

I discovered your site (www.yemen-times.com) and found it to be very interesting; I hope it is available for a long time to come. It aids me in educating myself about your country and the Arab World in general. I am an American, living in Baton Rouge, La. My father is employed in Saudi Arabia, and lives and works near

Afghanistan to be particularly refreshing. They have inflicted needless suffering on their people, who already have withstood much since 1979. The mistreatment of women and the recent destruction of ancient statues is symbolic of a group of people who desire to inflict Puritanism, as it was called in this country, upon all the people. I have respect for Islam, and would like to study it, but frankly don't know where to begin because there are so many factions and interpreters of Islam. If you would have any opinion on my comments I would welcome them. Thank you for this service and I will be a regular visitor.

Joseph Michael Henry
rocco1965@webtv.net

A Letter of Appeal To US Ambassador

I had a brother living in the US 22 years ago. His name was Ahmad Mohammed Sa'eed al-Hubaishi. He worked in the Marriot Hotel for 21 years as a public relations officer and was well commended for his job. On 1.12.1999 he was savagely murdered in the United States in his apartment in Los Angeles, California. The US government announced \$25,000 as a reward for whoever gave evidence leading to the arrest of his murderers. Four months after hearing the bad news, I started organizing my passport and tickets in order to leave for the US to check the case of my brother. I applied for the US Embassy to get a visa and I had all the medical documents that proved the case by 9.4.2000. However, Mr. Daved, the consul, refused to endorse my visa. Then, I came three months later with a recommendation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the consulate section, to cooperate with me and help check my brother's case. However, the US consul refused again. After a further six months, in accordance with US laws, I came with documents which were sent from the US proving my brother's case and with other documents endorsed by the Yemeni Justice Ministry. However, for the third time Mr. Daved refused to give me an entry visa. I do appeal to you, the US Ambassador, to re-consider my case and appreciate the circumstances I am in after the tragic death of my brother. I am pinning high hopes on the US ambassador to endorse my visa to the US to follow my brother's case.

Sa'eed Mohammed Sa'eed al-Hubaishi Passport No. 0045524

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره تلقينا نبأ وفاة الاستاذ

محمد محمد المجاهد

مدير عام السياحة بمحافظة تعز

وولده أيد

وذلك إثر حادث مروري مؤسف وبهذا المصاب الجليل ننقدم بآحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة لكافة آل المجاهد، سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الراحل الكريم بواسع رحمته ويسكنه فسيح جناته، وأن يلهم الله وجميع محبيه الصبر والسلوان.

إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون.

المعزون:

وليد عبد العزيز السقاف، محمد عقيل الإرياني، عز الدين سعيد أحمد، وأ أسرة «يمن تايمز»

Yemen Reports on Human Rights Practices - Part III

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

The Ministry of Information influences the media by its control of most printing presses, by subsidies to certain newspapers, and by its ownership of the country's sole television and radio outlets. Only one newspaper, the thrice-weekly Aden independent Al-Ayyam, owns its own press. The Government selects the items to be covered in news broadcasts, and often does not permit broadcast reporting critical of the Government. However, during the 1999 presidential election campaign, the media extensively covered both candidates and reported in full the many critical comments made by the President's opponent. The Government televises parliamentary debates but may edit them selectively to remove criticism.

In 1998 the Government implemented regulations for the 1990 Press Law. The new regulations specify that newspapers must apply annually to the Government for licensing renewal, and that they must show continuing evidence of about \$4,375 (700,000 riyals) in operating capital. Some journalists welcomed the new regulations, saying that they were long overdue. Others claimed that they were designed to drive some opposition newspapers out of business.

Although newspapers ostensibly are permitted to criticize the Government, journalists sometimes censor themselves, especially when writing on such sensitive issues as government policies toward the southern governorates, relations with Saudi Arabia and other foreign governments, and official corruption. The penalties for exceeding these self-imposed limits can be arrest for libel, dismissal from employment, or extrajudicial harassment. Editors-in-chief legally are responsible for everything printed in their newspapers, regardless of authorship. Some journalists reported being threatened by security officials to change the tone and substance of their reporting. Journalists must have a permit to travel abroad, although there were no reports that this restriction was enforced during the year (see Section 2.d.).

During the year, journalists continued to be detained for questioning for short periods of time for writing articles that were critical of the Government or that the Government considered sensitive subjects, primarily issues involving Saudi Arabia. However, there was a decline in the number of such incidents from the previous year, and most individual journalists and the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate agree that extrajudicial governmental harassment is less of a problem now than it was in the recent past. Some journalists claim that most harassment now comes from the police, in particular the CID, and no longer the PSO. Cases and ongoing trials involving journalists often are not resolved formally, but rather are settled through unofficial agreements between the Government and the journalists.

Two cases during the year involved articles that criticized the Government of Saudi Arabia. In February the Ministry of Information filed a lawsuit against Dr. Qasim Sallam, the secretary general of the opposition Arab Socialist Baath Party, and the party's newspaper, Al-Ihya Al-Arabi, for an article entitled "The Danger of Saudi Arabia," which alleged that there were supporters of Israel in the Saudi leadership. The case was pending at year's end. In August 1999, Jamal Ahmed Amer, a journalist for Al-Wahdawi newspaper and member of the opposition Nasserist Party, was detained and held incommunicado for 6 days for writing an article critical of Yemeni-Saudi relations. Al-Wahdawi's editor, Abdelaziz Sultan, also was called in for questioning. In February Amer was tried and found guilty of "harming national interests" and "publishing an article not based on accurate documents." The judge suspended publication of Al-Wahdawi for 1 month, banned Amer from practicing journalism for 1 year, and fined Amer \$31 (5,000 riyals). The editors of Al-Wahdawi and Al-Ihya Al-Arabi claimed that the actions taken against them by the Ministry of Information

were a direct result of pressure by the Government of Saudi Arabia. Amer's lawyer appealed the case, which was pending at year's end. Amer continued to write for another newspaper, Al-Ushbu'. He has filed a suit against the Minister of Interior; this suit also was pending at year's end.

In March Ali Al-Sarari, editor-in-chief of the YSP newspaper Al-Thawri, received a suspended 3-month prison sentence for publishing a story alleging that two soldiers were being held in the Mukallah prosecutors office on attempted rape charges. The Government claimed that the story was published to inflame north-south tensions.

Also in March, a Sana'a court dismissed the cases brought against the Ministry of Information by the opposition Islaah, YSP, and Nasserist parties. The parties had claimed that the official media had neglected to broadcast the final communiqués issued at the conclusion of their party meetings and conferences in violation of the Constitution's provision of equal media time for all political parties. The official media provides extensive coverage of the GPC.

In May a CID officer destroyed journalist Khaled Al-Hammadi's camera as he attempted to photograph a student demonstration at Sana'a University, despite the fact that he had received permission to cover the event.

Also in May, Hisham Ba Sharahil, the editor of Al-Ayyam, was charged with "instigating the use of force and terrorism" and "publishing false information" for publishing an interview with Islamic militant Abu Hamza Al-Masri (see Section 1.e.) in August 1999. He also was charged with "insulting public institutions" for publishing an article critical of the Director of Aden Security. The trial was suspended to allow Ba Sharahil to undergo medical treatment. In February Ba Sharahil also was called in for questioning in connection with an article published in Al-Ayyam criticizing the Aden municipal government's allowing the destruction of a building that once had been a synagogue. He again was called in for questioning in April following publication in Al-Ayyam of a letter of support for Ba Sharahil in his dispute with the Director of Aden Security from the secessionist Movement of Self-Determination for South Arabia (HATAM).

In June Al-Tajammu newspaper and its editor in chief, Abdulrahman Abdullah, were tried for an article published in November 1999, which accused the Supreme Court of corruption. Abdullah received a 6-month suspended sentence, and the newspaper was fined.

In July security officials detained a journalist for Al-Balagh newspaper for 6 days for reporting that an Iraqi teacher had raped six female students in Amran governorate's College of Education. The story turned out to be false, and the newspaper later apologized for circulating it. Also in July, security officials harassed the correspondents of the London-based Arabic Sayyidaty and the United Arab Emirates-based Sahrat Al-Khalij magazines when they tried to report on alleged serial killings at Sana'a University's medical school (see Section 5).

In August Saif Al-Hadhri, the editor in chief of Al-Shumu newspaper, was convicted of libel in connection with a series of articles reporting high-level corruption in the Ministries of Electricity, Agriculture, Education and Finance. The judge fined Al-Hadhri \$437 (70,000 riyals) and suspended him for 7 months. Al-Hadhri also was ordered to pay the Minister and Deputy Minister of Education's legal fees and \$12,500 (2 million riyals) in compensa-

tion. Al-Hadhri appealed the judgment, and the case was pending at year's end. In July Al-Hadhri was abducted from his office for 1 day by 30 armed men, whom he claimed were security officials.

In February 1999, the Ministry of Information closed Al-Shoura, the newspaper of the Islamist opposition party Union of Popular Forces (UPF), as well as a new, competing version of the same newspaper. The second version of Al-Shoura appeared following an ideological split in the UPF. Under the Press Law, it is illegal for more than one newspaper to use the same name. Some journalists allege that the Government financed the second Al-Shoura in order to create a pretext to shut down the outspokenly critical original Al-Shoura. A court allowed the original Al-Shoura to resume publication and upheld the suspension of the second Al-Shoura, but an appeals court later ordered the original newspaper to cease publication pending the Supreme Court's decision as to which faction had the right to Al-Shoura's name. The original Al-Shoura resumed publication in August.

In August 1999, journalist and lawyer Nabil Al-Amoudi was brought before the Abyan preliminary court for writing an article critical of the Government and the human rights situation in the country. The case still was pending at year's end.

In August 1999, security officials detained Jamil Al-Samit, a journalist for the Taiz-based official newspaper Al-Jumhuriyah, for writing an article about the use of excessive force by the military in putting down a civilian protest in the village of Quradah. He was detained in prison for several weeks.

The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate defends freedom of the press and publicizes human rights concerns. For example in September it sponsored a symposium on the media and human rights. Critics claim that the Syndicate is ineffective because it has too many nonjournalist members who support government policy. In 1999 several independent and opposition party journalists formed a rival union, the Committee for the Defense of Journalists, under the leadership of Hisham Ba Sharahil, the publisher of Al-Ayyam newspaper, to defend more vigorously journalists harassed by the Government.

Customs officials confiscate foreign publications regarded as pornographic or objectionable because of religious or political content. In April PSO officials in Taiz detained Faysal Said Fara'a, the director of a private cultural center, for a day of questioning following his alleged receipt of banned books dealing with the opposition. There were no reports during the year that the Ministry of Information delayed the distribution of international Arabic-language dailies

in an effort to decrease their sales in the country, as had occurred in previous years. However, authorities monitor foreign publications, banning those that they deem harmful to national interests. For example in April the owner of a Sana'a bookstore was arrested by the PSO for selling banned copies of an edition of the London-based Arabic magazine Al-Magalah, which featured a cover story on President Saleh's son Ahmed, the Commander of the Republican Guard.

An author must obtain a permit from the Ministry of Culture to publish a book. Most books are approved, but the process is time-consuming for the author. The author must submit copies of the book to the Ministry. Officials at the National Library must read and endorse the text. It is then submitted to a special committee for final approval. If a book is not deemed appropriate for publication, the Ministry simply does not issue a decision. Publishers usually do not deal with an author who has not yet obtained a permit.

An estimated 16,000 persons use the Internet, and 5,371 persons subscribe to it. The Government does not impose restrictions on Internet use, but most persons find that equipment and subscriptions costs are prohibitively high. Teleyemen, a parastatal company under the Ministry of Telecommunications, is the country's sole Internet service provider. With the exception of mowj.com, the web site of the Yemeni National Opposition Front, the Government does not block politically oriented web sites (see Section 1.f.). Academic freedom is restricted somewhat because of the extreme politicization of university campuses. A majority of professors and students align themselves with either the ruling GPC party or the opposition Islaah party. Each group closely monitors the activities of the other. Top administrative positions usually are awarded to political allies of these two major parties. There were several clashes between GPC- and Islaah-affiliated students during the year, but no serious violence.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

There are no constitutional restrictions on the right to assemble peacefully; however, the Government limited this right in practice. The Government claims that it bans and disrupts some demonstrations to prevent them from degenerating into riots and violence. The Government requires a permit for demonstrations, but it issues them routinely. In August police in Aden briefly detained five members of the YSP who convened a political meeting without a permit. Government informers monitor meetings and assemblies. In 1998, following violent demonstrations earlier that year, the Government sent a draft law to Parliament that would impose significant limitations on the right to

assemble and to demonstrate. The draft law was criticized by many lawyers, human rights activists, and members of Parliament. The Parliament continues to withhold action on this proposed law. Draft provisions of a new Police Law would have permitted police to open fire on gatherings of five or more persons if police suspected imminent violence or criminal activity; however, the provisions were removed after a campaign by human rights organizations, opposition political parties, and the press (see Section 1.d.).

Although it banned a similar demonstration in 1999, in April the Government allowed the opposition to organize a rally in Mukallah in Hadramaut governorate to commemorate the deaths of the two persons who were killed by police during violent demonstrations there in April 1998. Five thousand persons reportedly attended the rally. Also in April, the Government detained 19 opposition activists in Abyan governorate for questioning for several days; the opposition claims this was done to prevent them from holding a similar rally. In May hundreds of persons in Al-Dalah governorate peacefully marched to protest Government security policies and to demand an investigation into the death of a student during a violent confrontation between security forces and armed citizens earlier in the month (see Section 1.a.). During the year, the opposition organized mass demonstrations in Al-Dalah and Lahaj governorates and a number of smaller marches throughout the country. In May thousands of students at Sana'a University organized a peaceful march to protest the university administration's delay in investigating alleged serial killings at the medical school (see Section 5). In September 300 women demonstrated in Al-Ghaida in Al-Mahra governorate to protest the preface to a book of statistics on the governorate written by the governor, which they believed contained derogatory comments about residents of the governorate. In November an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 citizens, mostly women and children, peacefully demonstrated in Sana'a to protest Israeli actions against Palestinians in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza during the fall.

There are no constitutional restrictions on the freedom of association, and the Government generally respects this right in practice. Associations must obtain an operating license from the Ministry of Social Affairs or the Ministry of Culture, which usually is a routine matter.

c. Freedom of Religion
The Constitution declares that Islam is the state religion and also provides for freedom of religion, and the Government generally respects this right in practice; however, there were

some restrictions. Followers of other religions are free to worship according to their beliefs and to wear religiously distinctive ornaments or dress; however, the Government forbids conversions, requires permission for the construction of new places of worship, and prohibits non-Muslims from proselytizing. The Constitution states that Shari'a is the source of all legislation. Under Islam the conversion of a Muslim to another religion is considered apostasy, a crime punishable by death. There were no reports of cases in which the crime was charged or prosecuted by government authorities. In January the director of the Aden office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) received a report that a Somali refugee, Mohammed Haji, who allegedly had converted from Islam to Christianity after his arrival in the country, had been arrested for apostasy. The UNHCR's investigation found that the refugee had been detained previously by police in Aden and at the UNHCR's Al-Jahin camp. The refugee was registered with the UNHCR under a Christian name but maintained an address in Sana'a under a Muslim name. He is married to a Muslim woman and has an Islamic marriage certificate. The UNHCR believed that authorities detained the refugee on criminal rather than religious grounds. In August Haji's case was dismissed, and he was remanded to immigration detention. Later that month, UNHCR resettled Haji and his family to New Zealand.

Official government policy does not prohibit or provide punishment for the possession of non-Islamic religious literature. However, there are unconfirmed reports that foreigners, on occasion, have been harassed by police for possessing such literature. In addition, some members of the security forces occasionally censor the mail of Christian clergy who minister to the foreign community, ostensibly to prevent proselytizing.

There are unconfirmed reports that some police, without the authorization or knowledge of their superiors, on occasion have harassed and detained persons suspected of apostasy in order to compel them to renounce their conversions.

The Government does not allow the building of new non-Muslim public places of worship without permission; however, in 1998 the country established diplomatic relations with the Vatican and agreed to the construction and operation of a "Christian center" in Sana'a. The Papal Nuncio, resident in Kuwait, presented his credentials to the Yemeni Government in March. Yemen's ambassador to Italy was accredited to the Vatican in July 1999. President Saleh paid an official visit to the Vatican at the time of his state visit to Italy in April.

Continued on page 15



WHO Representative to YT:

“For the last 2 years, no polio cases have been detected in the country”

The WHO emerged as a direct action by the world population mainly to enhance health conditions and get rid of diseases and to create better life standards. The WHO's constitution defined health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.”

To focus on the role of the WHO in Yemen, Ismail Al-Ghabiri of Yemen Times met with Dr. Hashim A. Elzein Elmousaad, WHO Representative in Yemen and filed the following interview.



tussis, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis. Thus, child mortality has been greatly reduced, from 134 per 1000 live births in 1970 to about 80 in 1995. The world's infant mortality rate has fallen by more than 37% since 1970.

WHO is at the threshold of eliminating other major diseases in the next few years, such as poliomyelitis, guinea-worm disease, river blindness, Chagas disease, neonatal tetanus, and leprosy.

Q: The East Mediterranean Region Office of WHO has many activities in the countries of the region. What are the countries in the region? What kind of support is provided by the office and how large it is?

A: The East Mediterranean Region (EMR) offices in Cairo provides support for 23 countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Yemen, UAE, Somalia, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Cyprus). The WHO mainly provides technical support to the region's countries. The other main areas of support are covering the areas of control of communicable diseases, capacity building and provision of equipment and supplies.

Q: What are the main areas of WHO support to Yemen?

A: The WHO provides technical assistance to Yemen in the following health areas:

- Assisting the Ministry of Public Health, upon request, in strengthening health services; providing technical assistance and in emergencies, necessary aid, upon the request or acceptance of the Government;
- Stimulating and advancing work on the prevention and control of epidemic, endemic and other diseases;
- Promoting, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, sanitation and other aspects of environmental hygiene;

- Promoting and co-ordinating biomedical and health services research;

- Promoting improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;

- Establishing and stimulating the establishment of international standards for biological, pharmaceutical and similar products, and to standardize diagnostic procedures;

- Fostering activities in the field of mental health, especially those activities affecting the harmony of human relations.

Q: For the first time in Yemen a book has been published by H. E. The Minister of Public health on the health sector. How do you see this book and its content?

A: I should congratulate H. E. The Minister of Public Health Professor Abdallah Abdul Wali Nasher on this great achievement. The book is a great addition to the medical library not only in Yemen, but in the whole Arab world. The book reflects the experience of Yemen in the provision of health services, the current situation and the remaining challenges. It also reflects reforms in the health sector and the progress made so far. The book will be a valuable reference to all those who want to know about health services or who are intending to develop health projects in Yemen

Q: With the help of the WHO and other partners, Yemen carried out a series of activities in the area of vaccination, what kind of support is the WHO providing in this area and how large it is?

A: Child immunization is one of the main areas in which the WHO provides extensive support to countries. This activity is carried out in partnership with other UN organizations particularly UNICEF and some international institutes like CDC in Atlanta and the

Rotary International Group. Since the inception of the expanded Program on Immunization in Yemen in 1978, the WHO has continued to provide extensive support to the program. The WHO provides technical guidance and support for routine vaccinations and the various vaccination campaigns such as the National Immunization Days for Polio Eradication (NIDs), elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus and elimination of measles. Since 1996, The WHO has supported the NIDs in Yemen by providing technical expertise, equipment and supplies, operational costs and funding social mobilization activities. For the last five years support to these campaigns was more than 1 million US\$ per year.

launched 5 very successful NIDs and established a sound surveillance system for detecting all suspected Polio cases. There is also a very strong political commitment from H. E. The President Ali Abdullah Salih and Prof. Nasher the Minister of Public Health to continue combating Polio until Yemen is declared a Polio free country. In the last 2 years no polio cases have been detected in the country. This doesn't mean that Yemen is free from the risk of Polio. The risk is there, since Yemen is a neighbor to countries in which the polio virus is still circulating, like Somalia and Ethiopia. The risk of importation is great from these countries as there are continuous population movements. So, NIDs have to be ongoing. It is still too early to decide when to stop these NIDs, but I hope that with the efforts in Yemen on Polio eradication, it will not be long, maybe another 2 years.

Q: After 5 successful NIDs, is Yemen free from the risk of Poliomyelitis?

A: So far, Yemen has done a great job in the area of Polio Eradication. Yemen

Q: The World Health Organization (WHO) has an extensive role in supporting countries in promotion of health systems and services. How do you evaluate the role of the WHO?

A: The main policy of the WHO:

- To reduce greatly the burden of excess mortality and morbidity suffered by the poor. Focusing more on interventions that can achieve the greatest health gain possible within the prevailing resource limits. Renewed attention to diseases like TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as greater investment in reducing maternal and infant mortality by improving maternal and childhood nutrition and revitalizing and extending the coverage of child survival activities (e.g. immunization, IMCI, etc.)
- To counter potential threats to health resulting from economic crises, unhealthy environments or risky behaviors. This includes tobacco control, effective response to emerging infections and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.
- To develop more effective health systems. To create a health system that can - improve health status;
- reduce health inequalities;
- enhance responsiveness to legitimate expectations;
- increase efficiency;

- enhance fairness in the financing and delivery of health care;

- ensure the availability of newly acquired knowledge and technology.

Since its creation in 1948, the World Health Organization has contributed to major accomplishments resulting in a healthier world. For example:

In 1967, smallpox was endemic in 31 countries. In that year alone, between 10 and 15 million people were stricken with the disease: of these, some 2 million died and millions of survivors were disfigured or blinded for life. The last known case of smallpox was detected in Somalia on 26 October 1977. Since that time, had it not been eradicated, at least 20 million people would have died of the disease. The fight against infectious diseases is one of WHO's priorities. Millions of children have been saved annually from death and disability, in part owing to global immunization programs. Already, eight out of ten of the world's children are protected against six major childhood diseases—diphtheria, per-

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Did SHE Cross The Red Lines?

Farouq Al-Kamali
Yemen Times
Taiz

What gigantic steps the Yemeni woman has taken over 40 years of time! Daughters of Bilques and Queen Arwa have proved their courage and strength in almost every field in life, starting from the very one who sells fish at the sea shore to the one who flies a Boeing airplane above the clouds. Last year saw the inauguration of the first batch of female police. In January 2001, Mrs. Amat Alaleem Alsuswa became the first female ambassador to Holland and Belgium. In February Captain Roza Abdul Alkhalig was the first Yemeni woman to fly an airplane officially. The growth in Female nominees and female participation in the elections also indicates a movement towards women's development in this country. The list is ongoing and long. Everyday there is a new lawyer, a new sergeant, a new Ph.D. holder and so on. Crossing so many barriers and performing jobs today which were unthinkable 10 years back, is an achievement that the Yemeni woman has been working on. And still she's aiming for more. Yet, could we really say that the Yemeni Woman has found her way? Did she cross the red lines? While celebrating Women's Day across the globe this is a chance to look into the woman's situation in Yemen in detail and find an answer to this question.

Women and Education:

Indications of Women's Education since the 1960's			
Sector/Level	Region	Year	Percentage/Number
Primary	Southern part	1969	42%
		1972	67% / 30001
	Urban	1975	59611
		1990	33% / 810164
		Rural	170560
Secondary	Rural	1999	4707
	Urban		25% / 40178
Health vocational education		1998	342
University	Whole	1998	2134
Taiz University		1998	65%
Education college of Turba (governorate of Taiz)		85%	



Dr. Abdullah Aldhifani, Humanitarian Science teacher in Taiz University, gave an indication of the progress of female education over different stages of the educational system, both in urban and rural regions. "The number of intermediate stage girl students shot up from 3 in 1964 to 14,686 in 1987. At secondary level were just 25 students in 1971 which went up to 4,228 in 1987. As for vocational training, the female component was, and is still, clearly missing," he said. "Not to ignore that the topmost students in secondary and university levels are females," he added.

Women and Judicial System:

Hamida Zakarya, Samiya Mahdi, Aaisha Hayel, Ikram Alaydaros, Ahlam M'd Ahmed, Kifah Awadh, Samira Diwan, Nora Dhaif Allah, Sabah Mukarker, Fathiya Abdul Waseh, Nadia AlAlimi and others.. These are the pioneers in the field of Law and Prosecution. Women from the Southern part of Yemen joined this field much earlier than in the North where the traditions and customs were and still are to a great extent, an obstacle in their way. However, Taiz has had better luck in this field than in the Northern area. Supplies prosecutor in Taiz Nadia Saif AlAlimi, also a mem-

ber of the criminal prosecution and former traffic prosecutor, stated: "In spite of the objections of society to a woman being a judge or an attorney or even a lawyer, I joined this field as a fulfillment of my mother's wish and because I wanted this. I have a great ambition to become a judge. When I started working, I faced many obstacles, a greater part of which were due to the mentality of the people, who refused to be governed by a woman. Especially in the criminal cases, I received threats and bad treatment from security men, and others who were accused in moral cases. Despite that I don't bother what others are saying or doing, I perform my duty honestly. In fact, I believe that women are better in the judicial system because they do not accept bribes and rules fairly."

Women and Media:

One of the most important factors which helps in making changes in everyone's life in general and in women's life in particular, is the media. In Yemen, radio came first in 1954 in Aden, followed by Sana'a Radio in 1955. There are many prominent names among women working in this field. Other media sectors such as TV and newspapers still have not given women their fair share of the show. Fikra Mahmood, journalist in Saba News Agency said: "The Yemeni woman is trying hard to find a place for herself in society, through all kinds of activities, side by side with the man. We can say that there has been a great deal of improvement in women's situation in the media and in life in general. True, there are many issues and topics concerning women which have been brought to light, but there are still many more in the dark, equally important if not more so. A tragic fact is that there are cultural behaviors strongly engraved in the



society which are sometimes as strong as religious regulations, which limit, if not demean, women. The correct understanding and the implementing of religious dictates is very much overshadowed in matters which concern women. And for us to reach the level which we want, and which is stated for us by both the law and the religion, there is a long way to go."

Talented Women:

Still until this day a girl writing a love poem or a creative story would face sniggers and raised eyebrows as to "How could she?" Before believing or even giving a thought to written material, it is first checked to see whether it was written by a woman or a man. If it is the former, in the write up it is sarcastically rejected and pushed aside. Even then, Hudda Ablan, Hudda Alattas, Ibtisam Almutwakil, Arwa Abdu Othman, Fatima AIOshbi, Salwa Alqadasi, Bushra Almaqtari, Intisar Alharith, Mahasin Alhawati, Nadia Muriy and many others are producing beautiful pieces of art in creative writing and poetry. About the obstacles that face the creative women in Yemen, Intisar Alharith, a journalist and writer explained:

"Any woman who is interested in participating in social issues and wants to make a stand for herself in the Yemeni scene is always faced by disappointment. Even when she succeeds in setting herself free from a few of her chains or limitations, she still takes careful, scared steps wherever she goes, fearing that at any moment she could be attacked by aggressive male viewpoints and sarcastic remarks regarding her work. In fact she never

reaches a confident state to make a decision without fearing she may be objected to by her male counterparts. We again celebrate the International Women's day without even getting our basic rights such as the freedom to express ourselves without any fear. On the contrary, every new day religious people invent ways and methods to limit women's activities and bury any budding movement aimed at women's emancipation."

Rural Woman:

Rural woman still suffers from a lack of the basic facilities which could make her life and her family's life easier. She works in the farms, in getting water from the wells, suffers from illiteracy, early marriage and early motherhood, and also from a lack of proper health care.

Woman and Political Parties:

Women have become active members of many political parties, and successful nominees in elections as well. As for the leading positions, there are 50 female members in the GPC out of a total of 501 members. And in the YSP there are 32 female members out of a total of 301. In the Nasserite Party there are 7 females out of 86 members. However there are no female members in the Islah high committee but there are 7 female members out of 150 in the Islah consultative council. Politically, in the 1993 elections, two females were successful, and in 1997 again, another two from Aden won seats in the parliament. In the recent Local Councils elections, 31 females made it out of a total number of 121 against a male strength of 26,000. The above figures show the low level

of female participation in leading political positions. It is a mental block that only a man can rule. However, maybe one day we will hear of a general secretary of a political party who is a woman, or that 50 females have become members of parliament.

Woman and leadership:

There is one ambassador who is a female, another who is a minister's deputy but there aren't any ministers yet. Figures tell us that there are 79 females ranked as general managers and 5 who are consultants at ministries.

Woman and Sports:

Amat AlRahman Jahaf, head of the female Sports Union says: "Women form half of the society, and it is important that they are strong and healthy. Care should be invested in her health and fitness, in order to maintain a healthy family and be able to perform her duties properly. However, there is no awareness regarding female sports in the Yemeni society. Mainly due to traditions and cultural heritage, and the lack of facilities to enable women to play in closed playgrounds. In spite of this we managed to push forward decent participation in Volleyball, Table Tennis and Chess in Aden and Taiz."

Woman and the Future:

SHE is more than 51% of the population. That is why it is impossible to ignore her and her rights. She has paved her way through many obstacles through the last 40 years and is still determined to continue all the way. We all hope that The Better Half of this community is given a chance to flourish, and give as much as they have.

Queen Arwa University holds seminar on the occasion of Women's Day

In a seminar titled "Effects of Social, Political and Economical Changes on Women's Development in Yemen", Queen Arwa University, in cooperation with Sana'a University and the International Women's Community, celebrated Women's International Day at the universities science building last Wednesday. The seminar included pioneers of women's movements and officials as well as foreign celebrities. Dr. Mohammed Al Shuaibi, Minister of Education, attended the seminar in which Mrs. Fathiya Bahran, head of the General Insurance Body, Mrs. Noriya Hummad, professor in the Arts College of Sana'a University, Mrs. Khadija Alhaisama, Vice President of Women's Study Center and a political science professor, and Mrs. Houria Mashoor, vice president of W.N.C., presented papers. The day began with a welcoming speech by Mrs. Wahiba Farih, Head of the University, after which Mrs. Fathiya presented her paper titled: "Effects of Economical Changes on Women's Development". In her paper, she focused on two angles of the relationship between economic changes and women's development. Firstly: The positive reflection of the economic changes on women's situation, and secondly, women's participation in economical development. The 1999 census indicate that women contribute to economic drive with 21.8% of their population against 69.9% of that of males. females represent 24% of the total workforce, distributed as 40% in agriculture, 25% in medicine, 18% in education, 17% in transformation industries, 6% in electricity and gas sup-

plies, 5% in mining, and 5% in real estate. These figures display an improvement compared to what it was like 5 years ago. However, there is hardly any female presence in sectors other than those mentioned above. Mrs. Fathiya emphasized financial independence for women, meaning not only the ability to earn, but also to control earned money. She also stated that there is obvious discrimination regarding women's efforts inside as well as outside home. From the other angle, on how economic changes reflected on women's development, she brought to light the paradox of how the 1995 economic reform caused an acute deterioration in women's status while at the same time, government programs and those organized by national and international NGOs, gave a big boost to many women's affairs. In her paper titled, "Yemeni Women and Civil Societies", Mrs. Noriya started by defining civil societies as any establishment that serves people's concerns and which is non governmental, and democracy being the basic rule which is implemented in the societies. The first female C.S. was established in Aden in 1956 called "Aden Women's Society", this was followed in the early 60's by others in Taiz, Sana'a and Hudaida, the "Yemeni Women's General Union" being one of the pioneers and most active in Yemen. All through the years since the 1960's, women played a role in C.S.s, and although the constitution did allow women's participation in



"There will be 50 new secondary schools for girls in the coming 10 years."

—Dr. AlShuaibi.

such societies and organizations, women were unable to manage a leadership position in any political or even social society which was not a women's organization. As for types of CSs, Mrs. Noriya explained that there are two main types, one which is closed, i.e. the mainframe consists of only females, and others which are mixed or open, in which there are male members as well. The census of 1999 stated that there are around 109 CSs in Yemen out of which 40-45 are exclusively for women. In her answer to what are the main obstacles faced by women's societies she said: "Throughout, C.S.s have faced hard circumstances, financially, cadre wise, technically, lack of experience, even man power. Most of the societies are concentrated in the urban areas, whereas rural women are more in need. It's true that foreign funds did help in a way, but the main problem from my point of view is that these societies seem to be weak in defending and protecting women's rights and fighting violations against women. Until today, no one could voice their message strongly or confidently enough."

Continued on page 14

CANADIAN nexen

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I. What to say

Debate: "In the ultimate analysis, money is everything in life"

Nasser: Hon'ble chairperson, esteemed judges and friends.
The motion of the house today is "In the ultimate analysis, money is everything in life. I'm here to speak a few words in support of the motion. I think the truth contained in the statement is crystal clear and can hardly be overemphasized. Money is the most important determinant of honor and prestige. If one has money, people regard him to be their lord and master. The world is at the finger tips of the rich and wealthy. A man of means is indeed, an uncrowned emperor.

Nabil: Friends! I'm here to oppose the motion. My learned friend seems to have been too much carried away by the dazzle of the riches and has made a futile attempts to mislead the house. The fact of the matter is that money or material wealth is undeniably an important factor in life. But to say that it is everything in life is carrying it too far to its logical extreme. Money may buy luxury but it can never buy contentment; it may buy medicine, but it can never buy health. Money is, in fact, a means to an end and not an end in itself.

Bakil: Friends! I have been listening to the discussion with wrapt attention. My considered view is that, whatever may be said to the contrary, the fact remains that 'money is the be all and end all of life'. There can be no second opinion about the most obvious which is that money has all along been acknowledged as supreme in life. In the modern age, particularly, there is no substitute to money. My worthy predecessor Nasser has rightly turned a man of means as an uncrowned emperor. I whole heartedly endorse his views and would like to draw the attention of the house to the essential emptiness in the contention of Nabil who seems to oppose the motion for its own sake.

Ahmed: Friends! I hope the house will not miss the woods for trees despite the mutually contradictory views being expressed. If we analyze the course of history, we'll not fail to notice that those mighty and wealthy have come to nought. Shelley's poem 'Ozymandias' is an eloquent testimony of the futility of wealth and power. It is a virtuous life based on moral and ethical principles that 'like seasoned timbre ever lives'. Money is like a walking shadow which does have a temporary value and significance. But it can never be accepted as everything in life.

Chairperson: I'd like to congratulate the participants for putting forth their views so convincingly. As you have rightly said, money is a vital necessity in life. Its importance for a comfortable life can never be underestimated. Now, the extent to which it is reckoned as indispensable is a matter of individual perception. As you know, in a debate it is important how efficiently a participant is able to build his/her arguments and how

convincingly he/she expresses those views so as to influence the opinion of the house. I advice to all the participants to learn the technique of developing an argument, step by step, and find the appropriate idiom to express it. I once again thank you for your participation and the members of the audience for giving the speakers a patient hearing.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- If you will obey your superiors, you will not come to grief.
- When I reached home, my father already came.
- He said that he will not attend the function.
- He is taking bath everyday.
- We are helping the poor for four years.

Answers to last week's questions

- I **taught** him three lessons.
- I **had done** my homework before he came.
Note: If there are two past events mentioned in a sentence, the remote past event is expressed by past perfect. However, simple past tense is used to denote the event in the recent past.
- Here are your shoes. I **have just polished** them.
Note: Present perfect tense is used to express a completed activity closely tied to the present.
- I **have been studying** in the college since last year.
- If you **had come** to me, I would have helped you.

III. How to express it in one word

- Unmarried man.
- Apparatus for weighing.
- Platform built on an outside wall of a building.
- A poem or a song that tells a story
- Performance by a group of dancers without dialogue or singing.

Answers to last week's questions:

- Great mass of snow and ice sliding down a mountain side: **avalanche**
- Art and science of flying in aircraft: **aviation**
- Statement accepted as true without proof or argument: **affidavit**
- The imaginary line joining North and South pole on which the earth rotates once in 24 hours: **axis**
- Rod upon or with which a wheel turns: **axle**

IV. Fill in the blanks in the following table:

Subject	Object pronoun	Adjective pronoun	Possessive
I	-	my	-
he	him	-	-
they	-	their	-
we	-	-	-
she	-	-	hers

Answers to last week's questions:

- He is **as fat as** his brother
- He would like to write a few letters. He needs **some** writing paper.
- What was he looking for?
- I **wish Fawaz came to the meeting yesterday**.
- The match **can be** won by our boys.

V. Words of wisdom

"That you may be loved, be lovable" — Ovid

room and were studying inside it. At first, I approached them and asked whether they were waiting for someone or had trouble with their car. Unfortunately, I found them struggling to read the handouts given by teachers. I asked them why they were in such a cold and dark place and were studying inside a small car. The answer they gave was so painful. They gave up looking for a house because of lack of flats for rent and greediness of their owners. Who is responsible for such misery the future of our nation is suffering from? How can our government expect excellent students who will graduate from Mahweet College without providing them with the basic minimum amenities?

Rizq Al-Sanani
College of Education, Mahweet

Ask Me Not

Ask me not how I loved you
Or not even how I knew you
Ask me how close you are to me.

You are the one whom when I saw,
The zephyr blew with all its might
To pull me out of my firm roots
To scatter all the logic I have
To blow all my mind's candles out
And reign in my supreme heart.
Do not ask me how!
'Cause I know no other truth in this universe,
But the fact of your existence
And the fiction of my eloseness.
Your close boundaries and the inaccessibility of entry.
The fact is that ..
Your eyes are now the light that lights my way
Your tears are now the shower that purge my sins away
And so...
I forgot the sun, moon and earth
To realize that truth.
So you be the one I know well,
You be my fear, my shame and my purity,
You be myself.

Ibtihal Allahabi

Beginning with this issue, we are going to publish a serial captioned 'Let's Learn Computer' which has twin objectives of crating a broad awareness about computer, its parts and their education as well as imparting basic computer education. Relevant clarification questions from our readers are welcome which world be answered in the subsequent issues

Let's Learn Computer (1)



Moinul Islam
Academic Head, Aptech World Wide
Republic of Yemen
E mail : moinuli@aptech.ac.in



Computer can be defined as an electronic device that takes data from the user, processes it and converts it into meaningful information, and provides information to the user. To understand the significance of the computer, we need to understand what is Information and how important it is for us.

Information is some thing that helps us in doing our day-to-day work. And computer helps us in getting the information. Effectiveness and usefulness of the information depends on various factors. To understand this let us take an example. Suppose you are in to the construction business and one client wants to finalize a deal. You want that your offer should be the most suitable one for him. So that you get the contract. But for that, first you need to present your proposal which should include at least the cost of the project and the completion time. While calculating the cost you have to take into consideration relevant factors like the cost of materials, labor charge, possible inflation, tax liabilities etc besides your expected profit. In order to have an idea about the time of completion you may have to refer to and analyze the data available from the previous projects undertaken by you. All these constitute your homework. From the Client's point of view, you need to ensure that your proposal is made available to him on time, should be accurate and provide all the relevant information. All these are very much necessary and important from your business point of view. But so far as the preparation of the proposal is concerned, you land up in doing complex calculations, manipulations besides referring to huge amounts of data and, that too, in a very short span of time because you have to present it within the dead line. Also you may feel tired in doing the job and there is always a chance of wrong outcome.

In this typical scenario, a computer can play a very important role. But to know how well it can help us, we need to understand it. A computer as mentioned above, is an electronic device. It has got a unique combination of some important characteristics which are discussed below.

Speed:

Speed of calculation is the most important characteristic of the computer and this one characteristic has essentially made the computer what it is today. Indeed, the computer can perform operations at a very fast rate.

Accuracy:

Computer is 100% accurate. It never makes mistakes. However mistakes do occur in results obtained from computers. These mistakes are caused due to wrong input given by us. The input could distort the data that needs to be processed and/or the instructions (also known as program), which tells the computer how the data needs to be processed.

Automaticity:

A computer processes automatically once instructions are stored and data given to it. It does not then require supervision from the operator.

Diligence:

A computer can go on working endlessly without feeling tired. It never gets bored working on the same job day in and day out.

Categories of Computers

Based on size and performance, there are various categories of computers like Super Computer, Mainframe Computer, Mini Computer or Micro Computer. Of all these, the most commonly used computers belong to Microcomputer category. What we see in the offices, business establishments, schools etc are Microcomputers. Other three types of computers are used in large business set-ups, which needs to have a centralized database and other sorts of control over its branches. They are also used in scientific and research establishments. But gradually microcomputers are entering into these areas because of the continuous developments resulting the increase in their efficiency and performance.

How does a computer work?

To work, a computer needs to have instructions. That means, as per our requirement, we have to give the instruction. Without instruction computer is merely a bunch of parts. These parts are known as Hardware. And the instructions are known as programs, commonly known as Software. It can be said that it is the Software that makes the Hardware work. Let us have a look at the Hardware.

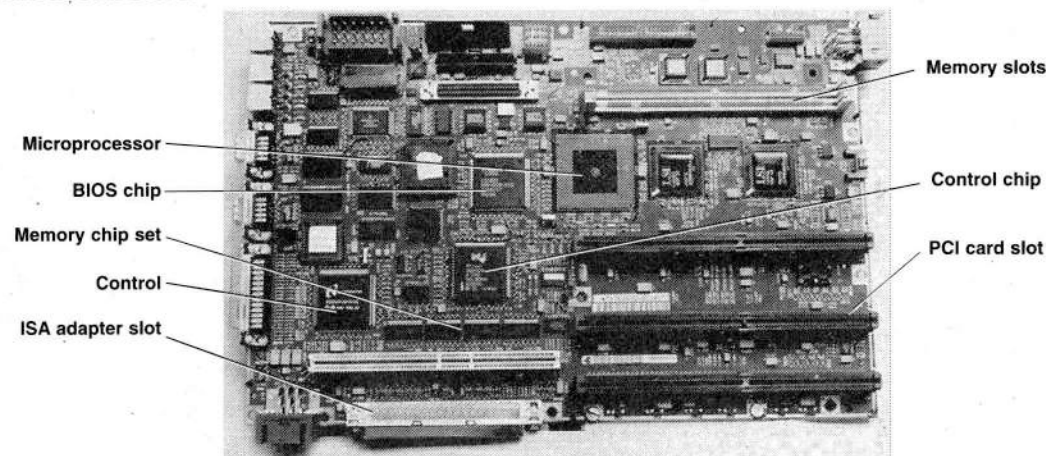
Hardware:

Anything of a Computer, which has got a physical dimension, is Hardware. Let's discuss the various components of hardware and their functionality.

Motherboard:

One of the important Hardware components of Computer is Motherboard
The motherboard is like the model of a city. As a city has the provision and support for various establishments, the mother board has similar provisions for various components of the computer. Also the motherboard is the data and power infrastructure for the entire computer. Motherboard itself is a multi-layered **printed circuit board**. The circuit it contains are made of copper and also known as 'traces'. This circuit is just like a complicated road responsible for carrying signals required and generated by various components attached to it. These signals could be voltages, ground returns, data for Input/Output, Processor and Memory. Besides the circuits, chips and sockets are soldered on to it. Chips are Integrated Circuits responsible for a specific job. Sockets contain plug gable components.

Motherboard



Some useful tips

on Motherboards

When you plan to buy a motherboard, follow these tips:

- Deal only with a reputable manufacturer.
- Ensure that it has the same form factor as your current case. Form factor essentially means the size and shape of the actual motherboard.
- Read the booklet that comes with your motherboard. It should fully cover the motherboard's settings and specifications.
- Check the power supply requirements. Some motherboards have unique requirements.
- Verify the form factor of your computer case matches the form factor of any motherboard you plan to buy.

Now let us have a close look at the motherboard.

Basically it contains

- One or more Microprocessors.
- a basic input/output system chip (BIOS).
- Memory slots.
- a chipset that adds lots of features like I/O ports and controllers and provides the support for the processor on the motherboard
- Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) adapter card slots.
- Industry standard architecture (ISA) adapter slots.
- Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) video card slots.
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports.
- Cooling fan(s) on heat sinks of processor.

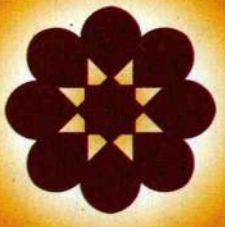


YOUTH FORUM



Redeeming the Poor Condition of Students

Unfortunately, everyone in our country is thinking about himself only. Everyone tries to look for the best ways in order to live in harmony and turn a blind attention to others suffering from the misery of life. Of course, it is not bad to search for personal satisfaction, but we should not forget the right of others.
Every new year in Al-Mahweet, hundreds of students come from far villages to study at the Faculty of Education. But there aren't enough rooms to house them. The few that are available have an exorbitant rent which is why they live outside Mahweet at a distance of more than 4 kilometers. Others change shops into rooms. They sleep in damp places. I always wonder how they can study in such an atmosphere.
I met two of the students at 9 pm. inside a small car in which two thin candles were about to finish. They had converted the car into a living



TAJ SHEBA NEWS UPDATE



THE LANDMARK COMPLETES ONE YEAR



First overbridge in Yemen built by the Chinese opposite the Taj Sheba Sana'a !!

SOMETHING DIFFERENT SOMETHING NEW IN TOWN..... KARAOKE & DISCO NIGHTS AT GOLDEN OASIS EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT MONDAYS.



NEWS FLASH! BACK

Flash Back..... Events held at the Taj Sheba. Hello 2001 : Celebrations at The Abu Nawas Hall.



CREDIT AIR MILES TO YOUR ACCOUNT STAYING AT THE TAJ SHEBA : British Airways Virgin Atlantic and Emirates Airlines Air miles programme tie up with the Taj Group



VALENTINE'S DAY : A Romantic movie screened followed by Candle Lit Dinner!! Couples still young at Heart.



HAPPY WOMEN'S DAY ON 8th MARCH : Lady Staff of the Taj Sheba Celebrate Women's Day.

" FIRST LADY " DINES AT THE TAJ SHEBA :

Mrs. Iryani, wife H.E. The Prime Minister hosted a dinner with prominent Yemeni ladies in honour of Mrs. Wabid, wife of H.E. The Indonesian president.



CHINESE NEW YEAR : The year of the snake as per the Chinese Calendar Year 2001. The Golden Oasis decorated in Red seen here the Minister of Tourism and Culture with Chinese Ambassador and the General Manager of the Taj Sheba.



NEWS SLASH! FLASH!!

TAJ PALACE HOTEL OPENS IN DUBAI :

The 5 star hotel & apartments will open near Al-Riqqa Street, Dubai in June 2001.



NEW CHEF AT THE TAJ SHEBA : After 6 years the Executive Chef at the Taj Sheba changes !! Great things ahead.... All the best Chef Vijai Kumar.



BULLETIN

LOOK FOR THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS AT TAJ SHEBA, SANA'A !!
◆ End of March New Filipino Band Arrives.
◆ May French Festival.
◆ May Dutch Dinner Theatre.
◆ May / June Italian Festival.

P.O Box : 773, Ali Abdulmoghni Street, Sana'a-Republic of Yemen- Tel.: 272372-Fax: 274129
E-mail: TSHBC@Y.NET.YE, For Reservations : sheba.sanaa@tajhotel.com, Website : tajhotels.com



شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

تتقدم بخالص آيات التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى نائب رئيس الجمهورية ومجلس النواب وإلى الحكومة والمجلس الاستشاري.

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة نجاح الانتخابات المحلية والاستفتاء على التعديلات الدستورية، وبمناسبة عيد الأضحى المبارك، والسنة الهجرية الجديدة ١٤٢٢ هـ، أعادهما الله على الجميع باليمن والخيرات والمسرات..

وكل عام والجميع بخير

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

Conveys its utmost congratulations to

President

Ali Abdullah Saleh,

Vice President Parliament, Government, Consultative Council,

and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of the conspicuous success of the Local Councils Elections, referendum on the constitutional amendments, the Greater Bairam and the Advent of the new Hijrah year.

Many Happy Returns...



شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط



عيد سعيد HAPPY NEW YEAR



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Local councils elections and the results are still capturing the main headlines of Yemeni press this week. In addition there are many important local, Arab and world news stories highlighted on front pages of this week's newspapers particularly those related to Yemen's relations with Arab and

friendly countries.

With regard to articles and commentaries they are still mainly echoing results of the local councils elections and referendum on the constitutions, some showing adverse opinions and others expressing support to the two activities that took place late last month.

first meeting following the approval of the mechanism of its regular convening of which Yemen has the honor of its early adoption and active participation of its approval. All those efforts by Yemen were culminated with the brethren's response in adopting the said mechanism.

Undoubtedly, the Amman Arab summit has among the priorities on its agenda the file of the Palestinian issue and developments of the situation inside the Arab occupied territories, acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by the military force of the racist Zionist state inside the Palestinian authority areas. The situation is constituting great danger especially that the peace process has entered into a dark tunnel particularly after the notorious terrorist Sharon has assumed power by heading the government of Israel. The Palestinian file topping the Arab summit agenda is a logical result due to the Arab desire for establishing the just and comprehensive peace in the region. It is a confirmation to the whole world that this Arab desire is unlike the Israeli one represented by inflaming the area, aggravating the situation, suppressing the Palestinian people Intifadha (uprising) and the attempt to drag the area to war.

At another place of the Arab summit priorities the Iraqi crisis remains among the important priorities. The crisis has to come to an end and so there must be a serious stand inside the summit to solve the Iraqi-Kuwaiti problem. And this requires a unified Arab stand to put an end to it with more tolerance and open a new chapter between the brethren in the two countries as a result of which there would be new Arab climates and atmospheres convenient for adopting a united attitude for lifting the blockade imposed on Iraq, as it has gone for too long and there is no justification for its continuation but to exhaust capabilities of Iraq and its people. As a matter of fact it is a blockade not only Iraq is suffering from, but rather a blockade against the entire Arab nation to paralyze her capabilities against carrying out any effective action securing her interests and safeguarding her security.

Among other priorities on the summit's agenda the Arab economic question and the Arab joint action. It is therefore necessary for the Arab leaders to discuss pan-Arab economic projects realizing solidarity and national joint action.

cy is much better than despotic dictatorship.

Al-Wahda weekly
March 14, 2001.

The paper's editorial says that the experiment of local councils has proceeded from the touchstone of ballot boxes to spheres of practice on the Yemeni ground and to waiting of the people for what they good and new they would do in various fields of life in the coming two years.

Those who the people and the homeland have granted them their confidence have now become under scrutiny and actual test to offer what they can and everyone of them should be at the level of the promise and national responsibility. Success of the local councils elections is not a possession of only those who scored more votes, but owned by the whole country that is the only victorious for its will and desire for dignified life of prosperity, stability and continuous development. The weekly editorial adds that with our belief that democratic practice is an open and legitimate field for all, the higher interest of the homeland is the ideal end for raising above venial faults that the narrow-scope partisan action may sow inside some people.

Our Yemeni democratic experiment could not grow and develop but within more sound and clean climates and cooperation and through putting aside the negative incidents that accompanied the elections. We should focus our attention on the present and preserve the experiment and enhance its course on the right path.

AL-BALAGH independent weekly
13 March 2001.

The weekly's editorial says that on March 20 the administrative measures for the local councils members would be completed and no doubt these councils are deemed a great accomplishment by president Ali Abdulla Saleh who has been keen to support every experiment expanding the people's participation in running their affairs.

Because this experiment has many positive faces that could affect many of personal interests, therefore those harmed would work hard for aborting it with all available means. It is so especially if we take into account that these councils have cancelled many reasons for mediation by many officials and parliament members. The councils have become the link between the citizen and the state and are responsible for affairs of the districts and governorates. Thus the parliament members have become entirely engaged in legislation and observation because the local councils have relieved them from responsibilities of mediating for to convey projects of their constituencies and areas. So some of the personal interests have been undermined. This could be a strong cause by those to try to abort this experiment.

Hence we appeal to members of the local councils to be at the level of the responsibility and to endeavor to bring the experiment to success. We also appeal to the president to render ample care and follow-up to the councils because through this he would help them succeed and repel any attempts to empty them of their content.

26 September weekly,
organ of Yemen Armed Forces,
March 15, 2001.

The weekly's editorial is devoted to deal with priorities of the forthcoming Arab summit conference due in Amman on March 27. The weekly says that the Arabs eyes are cast towards the Arab summit to be convened on 27 of this month in Amman, Jordan as the

A review of the main news headlines front-paging local newspapers this week.

- The President Gives up His Constitutional Powers of Appointing Shoura Council Members
- Elements Accused of Committing Killing and Riot in Radhama During Local Councils Elections & Referendum to be Sent to General Prosecution
- Observation Committees Head for Provincial Capitals in Preparation for Holding Internal Elections of Local Councils
- President Saleh Receives the U.S. Ambassador to Yemen
- Yemen Renews Demand for Sending International Force to Protect the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories
- In a meeting with Chairman of Cuban National Assembly, Yemen's Parliament Speaker Praises Development of Bilateral Relations and Cuba's Stands towards Arab Issues
- Cabinet Reshuffle Includes 15 Ministers
- Local Companies Behind Smuggling Gas and Fighting National Economy
- Kuwaiti Parliamentary Delegations Visits Yemen
- GPC Welcomes Severing Alliance with Israh
- Nationwide Railways Network to be Constructed Soon
- A French House of Senate Delegation Ends Visit to Yemen
- Two Military Trucks Collision in Mahara Kills 7 Soldiers
- The-Hague based International Court of Justice Ends Bahrain-Qatar Islands' Dispute
- UAE Reiterates its Call to Lift Sanctions on Iraq.

Here is a review of excerpts from articles and commentaries published in some Yemeni newspapers of this week.



Al-Ayyam weekly
14 March 2001.

Abdul Hadi Naji Ali has written an article on elections of local councils and referendum on the constitutional amendments. The writer says the elections and the referendum have been over and with them the many violations and excesses and bodies of the killed. But all that could be tolerated for the sake of democracy that has been understood in an opposite way by those who claim the advocate it. Political parties are dealing with it out of gain and loss, not through the perspective of serving the citizen and the homeland, it is a democracy of interests and that is enough.

The elections of local councils have disclosed those who are hiding behind the mask of democracy, those democracy allegers. They have stripped off all of them, the good and the bad. It is therefore no wonder that the public demand from political parties to stop talking on their behalf and for their woes.

Local elections and referendum on the constitutional amendments are in need of a real assessment away from partisan bias and let that be for the interest of Yemen. For whatever that happened we keep saying that confused democra-

Heartfelt condolences are extended to Prof. A. K. Sharma on the departure of his father. May God rest his soul in peace. Mohammad Al-Qadhi, and all Sanaa University Teaching staff

مسابقة «يمن تايمز» الأسبوعية

18,000 ريال
للفائز
2,000 ريال
للمكتبة الفائزة

جائزة المسابقة

20,000 ريال

- قص الكوبون وأرسله إلى عنوان الصحيفة الرئيسي: صنعاء (ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩) ، أو أحد فرعي الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز. ويمكنك إرسال الكوبون بنفسك إلى الصندوق البريدي عند بوابة الصحيفة في الفرع الرئيسي.
- الإجابات التي تصلنا بالفاكس غير مقبولة. وكذلك التي تصلنا بدون كوبون المسابقة.
- حتى يتسنى للقراء من المحافظات النائية والقري إرسال الإجابات، فإن باب المشاركة سيظل مفتوحاً لمدة أسبوعين من يوم الإصدار (أي بعد ١٢ يوماً من الإصدار).
- بإمكانك إرسال أكثر من كوبون بإسلك للعدد الواحد لتزيد من احتمال فوزك بالمسابقة.
- سينشر اسم الفائز واسم المكتبة الفائزة في العدد بعد القادم.
- نرجوا كتابة رقم عدد الصحيفة على مطروف الرسالة.

ملاحظات:

المسابقة رقم (٦) - العدد (١٢) مارس ٢٠٠١م

سؤال ١: في الأسبوع الماضي ظهرت حالات إصابة بمرض «الحمى القلاعية» في اليمن.. ففي أي محافظة ظهرت؟
الإجابة:

سؤال ٢: ورد في إعلان الخطوط الجوية اليمنية لهذا الأسبوع معلم شهير في لندن - بريطانيا.. ما هو؟
الإجابة:

الاسم: ()
رقم البطاقة: _____
التاريخ: _____

هل أنت مشترك بالصحيفة؟ (نعم / لا) : _____

وإذا كان الاشتراك لمؤسسة أو وزارة يرجى كتابة إسمها: _____

بيانات إضافية وضرورية لغير المشتركين في الصحيفة

اسم المكتبة أو الجهة التي اشترت منها النسخة

اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة: _____

المدينة/العزلة/المحافظة: _____



الفائز في العدد (٩)
مازن عبد الغني علي



المكتبة الفائزة في العدد (١٠)
مكتبة ابن خلدون
خالد عثمان عبد الله



المكتبة الفائزة في العدد (١١)
مكتبة الفجر الجديد
جلال سعيد العزري

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد قبل الماضي (١٠)

١- فندق شيراتون بصنعاء ٢- شركة مصافي عدن - الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية. ومن أضاف الصقر لتأجير السيارات فإجابته صحيحة. بعد فرز الكوبونات الصحيحة للمشاركة بمسابقة العدد (١٠) تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الأخ:

أحمد عبده حسن محمد
المكتبة الفائزة: مكتبة الشروق - صنعاء
فألف مبروك للأخ أحمد
وحظاً أوفر لبقية المتسابقين..

Continued from page 10

Queen Arwa University holds seminar on the occasion of Women's Day

Mrs. Khadija Al Haisami, presented a paper titled: "Yemeni Women Political Participation". The study she put forward was divided into three main sections: a) Present situation of Yemeni women political participation. b) Social outlook to limitations. c) Campaigning mechanisms for Yemeni women.

To start with, Mrs. Khadija stated that the low participation of women in politics is a world wide problem and not only one that is found in Yemen. In fact, she said that the Yemeni women's experience is one of the best in the region. She emphasized that we should not look at a woman as female only, but as a part of the society and a man's partner. With 51% of the population being female, it is quite necessary to overcome the mental block which

"Civil Societies run by women are more successful."
—Noriya Hummad

exists today due to traditions and cultural heritage. Even in the recent local council elections it was obvious that the female nominees did not get fair campaigning or support even from their own political parties. This discrimination is more obvious inside the parties as there is not a female playing a chief role whatsoever. She brought to light the fact that women's lack of awareness towards their own gender creates a problem and not only when a man is concerned. She too stressed that women should enjoy financial independence and that civil societies should play a better role than they are.

Comparing women's participation in elections 93 (16%) and 97 (38%) there is a clear

increase. Another example is the 35 successful ladies winning seats in the recent local council elections.

The Deputy of Women's National Community, Mrs. Huriya Mashoor, thanked Minister of Education Dr. Al Shuaibi for his continuous support for women, it is a delightful fact to know that in the Ministry of Education alone there are around 4 undersecretaries, and that

Yemen's representative in the UNESCO is a lady. She commented on the previous papers saying that we should not ignore drawbacks while we are congratulating ourselves on the achievements so far, in the same time we should not only criticize the situation and blame the government for everything. Because discrimination in Yemen is not only gender wise it is also there region wise.

However, she agreed that there are no females in leadership positions, although there is slow progress in the matter. She explained that the role of WNC is to perform studies and address

problems faced by women in Yemen, to suggest plans and to put

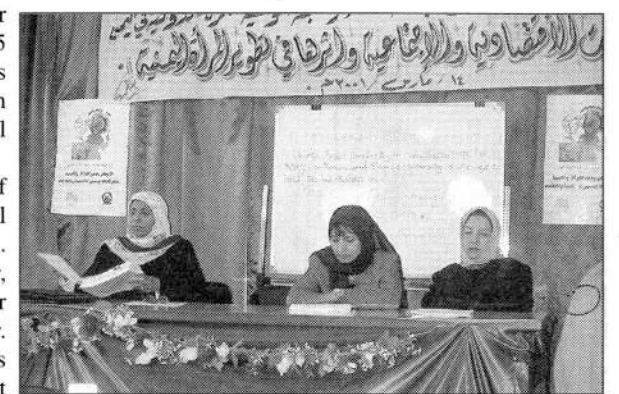
forward the studies to concerned sectors. "We are actually not an executing community as many might think", she said. That is why organizations of all kinds should take the lead in practicing their rights and performing their duties. Finally Dr. Alshuaibi concluded the discussion by mentioning that the Yemeni woman has walked a long distance to reach where she has, but that doesn't mean to stop. He promised that the new strategy of the Ministry of Education includes strong measures directed to girls education and illiteracy eradication. In the following 10

"Not only she should earn the money but she should be able to control it."

—Fathiya Bahran

years there will be more than 50 new girls secondary schools in different parts of the country with the concentration being in rural areas. Mr. Shuaibi observed that schools and institutions run by women are more efficient.

The seminar concluded with a closing statement by Mrs. Wahiba Farhi who ran this interesting discussion, with a promise to conduct other valuable ones in the days to come.



Palestinian Killed, 20 Others Injured in Gaza Strip, West Bank

GAZA—A Palestinian youth was killed and three others injured, one in critical condition, by Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip on Friday, Palestinian medical officials said. Meanwhile, Israeli forces injured another 17 Palestinians with rubber-coated steel bullets during clashes near the West Bank city of Ramallah. Mohammed Jumaa Abu Oun, 20, died after he was shot in the chest at the Karni crossing point between the Gaza Strip and Israel. He was killed after the three other Palestinians were shot with live rounds at the same spot. Witnesses said that there had been no clashes taking place when the boy was shot. More than 400 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli troops since violence broke out nearly six months ago between the two sides. —Xinhua



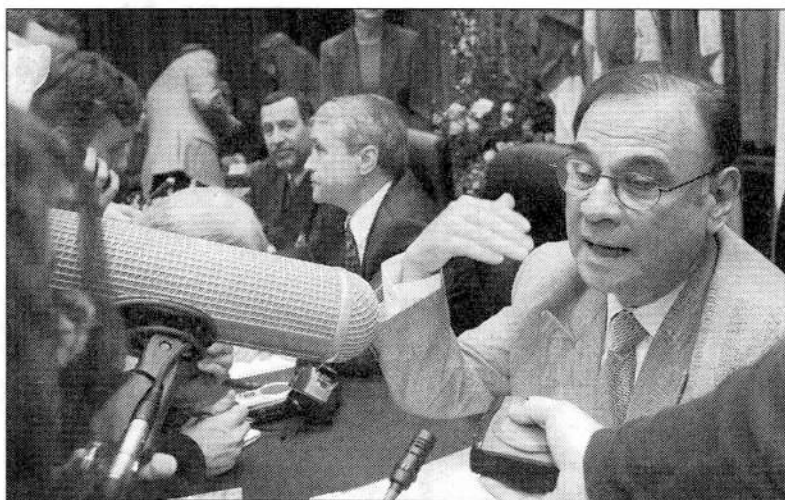
Palestinian holds high flags symbolizing the Resistance Movement at Baannar's funeral in Gaza Strip March 15, 2001. Nearly 1,000 Palestinians joined the funeral for Baannar. Baannar was shot dead by Israeli soldiers while walking in the street. He was not throwing stones at Israeli soldiers. Xinhua photo by Ma Xiaolin (lhn)

OPEC to Cut Daily Oil Production by One million Barrels

VIENNA—Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) attending the 114th OPEC meeting here on Friday agreed to cut daily crude oil production by nearly one million barrels, said an OPEC leader. Chakib Khelil, chairman of the OPEC and minister of Energy and Mines of Algeria, said that all members agreed

in principle to cut production by one million barrels, but the exact figure would not be fixed until Saturday. The OPEC 114th meeting started at 6:30 p.m. (1730 GMT) on Friday and lasted two hours. When asked what occurred at the meeting, participants did not reply. But Ali bin Ibrahim al-n'aimi, minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of

Saudi Arabia, said the exact figure for crude oil cuts in production would be officially announced in 24 hours. According to a reliable source, Saudi Arabia earlier suggested a moderate reduction in oil production, but decided instead on a larger cut. Iranian Oil Minister Bijan Namdar Zanganeh said some non-OPEC members such as Mexico, Angola, Oman and Russia that participated in the meeting as observers, said they would also cut their oil production. The European Union is reportedly concerned about OPEC's reduction in oil production, because the decision would affect prices and consumers in all oil importing countries, and they will pay more for gasoline and heating oil. The meeting however has not yet influenced international petroleum markets so far, though oil prices did increase slightly. On Friday, the price of light low-sulfur crude oil for April at the New York Mercantile Exchange was reported to increase by 19 cents to 26.74 U.S. dollars per barrel, and the price of crude oil at the London market rose to 25.05 dollars a barrel, an increase of only 4 cents. But the average price for OPEC crude oil dropped by 78 cents to 22.77 dollars on Thursday. —Xinhua



Purnomo Yugiantoro(2L), Indonesian Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, speaks to correspondents at the 114th OPEC conference held in Vienna 16 March 2001. OPEC will cut production by "around one million" barrels per day and the decision will be announced Saturday March 17, 2001. Xinhua Photo by Linchuan(AZP)

Kuwait Not Mind Discussing Kuwait-Iraq Issue at Arab Summit

KUWAIT CITY_ A senior Kuwaiti official said here Wednesday that Kuwait was not against adding the Kuwait-Iraq issue to the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit due in Amman, Jordan later this month. As the agenda will cover a wide range of issues, "we do not mind inserting this topic," Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah said in response to a question by Kuwait News Agency on prospects of adding the Kuwait-Iraq issue to the agenda. The Cairo-based Arab League Ministerial Council agreed in a just concluded meeting in Cairo to include the "state of affairs between Kuwait and Iraq" topic to the agenda of the

Amman Arab summit March 26-27. Jordan is striving, by hosting the summit, to achieve Arab reconciliation and boost joint Arab action and Arab solidarity. Jordan's Information Minister Talid Al-Refai said in Amman Wednesday that Jordan, along with other Arab states, were "working on improving what is called the state of Kuwait and Iraq and reaching a unified Arab stance towards the current Arab issues." Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 and Iraq has since been isolated by other Arab countries. But some of the Arab countries, under the spirit to promote Arab reconciliation and unity, are trying the mediate the ties between the two neighbors. —Xinhua



Foreign Ministers of the Arab League (AL) sit and listen at the opening ceremony of the 115th session of the AL Council held Monday in Cairo, Egypt, March 12, 2001. Xinhua Photo by Wang Jianhua (why)

British Army Asked to Help Kill Infected Animals

LONDON—The British government appealed on Tuesday to the army to help destroy animals in areas hit by the latest outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in a bid to bring the crisis under control. The move came after eight new cases were reported on the same day, bringing the total number to 191 across the country. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) has made the request for immediate assistance directly to Armed Forces Minister John Speller. Snipers and marksmen could be called in to destroy animals in open land in the affected areas. Meanwhile, a task force led by Environment Minister Michael Meacher will be set up as soon as possible to examine the impact of the foot-and-mouth outbreak on Britain's rural economy, which is expected to suffer a loss of 100 million pounds (146 million U.S. dollars) per week. The

decision was made after France found the first case of the animal disease in cows that had been grazing near sheep imported from Britain. Agriculture Minister Nick Brown said he was doing everything possible trying to avoid a situation where a mass animal cull would have to be carried out. He insisted that the control measures being implemented were right ones, saying the scale of the disease outbreak had gone beyond everyone's expectation. Prime Minister Tony Blair began a series of talks with farmers affected by the crisis on Tuesday morning. He said meetings would also be held with representatives of the tourism industry and rural business badly hit by the outbreak. Chief Veterinary Officer Jim Scudamore said Britain was now in the grip of a "major outbreak" as the number of cases continued to rise. —Xinhua

Meseveni Declared Winner of Presidential Election in Uganda

KAMPALA— Incumbent Ugandan President Yoweri Meseveni has won the presidential election by garnering 5,123,360 ballots, accounting for 69.3 percent of the eligible votes. This was announced by Chairman of the Electoral omission Aziz Kasajja here on Wednesday. About 70 percent of over 10 million registered voters took part in the polling in 214 constituencies in the country on Monday. —Xinhua

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Now in Yemen

Lack of awareness of the disease's contagious nature has made it impossible for many villagers to preserve the health of their livestock. Conditions are reaching extreme levels, especially as the government has yet to realize that an outbreak of the disease has occurred. "If action is not taken and certain measures are not applied, there could be disastrous effects on the economy of the farmers and the nation as a whole, as hundreds of thousands depend on livestock as their source of income," said YT Hodeidah correspondent Abdo Darwish Zeidan. It is worth noting that the region where the cases appeared was quite close to the Saudi border (40 km south of Saudi Arabia). This is the same region where Rift Valley disease started to spread last year before being controlled. Saudi Arabia had earlier this week admitted the discovery of two cases of the disease, while the UAE had 2 cases. Several Arab countries are bracing themselves for a possible outbreak of the disease which has caused tremendous economic loss to many European countries. Even though the disease does not affect humans in any way, Foot-and-mouth disease nevertheless remains a threat to livestock raisers and the meat-packing, dairy, leather, and wool industries.

Continued from page 8: Human Rights Report Part III

Public schools provide instruction in Islam but not in other religions. However, almost all non-Muslims are foreigners who attend private schools. In February the Government revised its travel regulations to allow Yemeni-origin Jews on third-country passports to travel to Yemen, as well as Yemeni-origin Israelis with laissez-passer travel documents. The first such visitors arrived in March. The Government has taken steps to prevent the politicization of mosques in an attempt to curb extremism. Private Islamic organizations may maintain ties to pan-Islamic organizations and operate schools, but the Government monitors their activities. Following unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, owners of property previously expropriated by the Communist government of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, including religious organizations, were invited to seek restitution of their property. However, implementation of the process, including for religious institutions, has been extremely limited, and very few properties have been returned to any previous owner. Nearly all of the country's once sizable Jewish population has emigrated. There are no legal restrictions on the few hundred Jews who remain, although there are traditional restrictions on places of residence and choice of employment (see Section 5).

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration and Repatriation
The Government places some limits on freedom of movement. In general the Government does not obstruct domestic travel, although the army and security forces maintain checkpoints on major roads. There were a few reports during

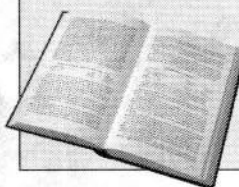
the year that security forces at checkpoints killed or injured persons whom they believed were engaging in criminal activity and resisting arrest (see Section 1.a.). In certain areas, armed tribesmen occasionally man checkpoints alongside military or security officials, and subject travelers to physical harassment, bribe demands, or theft. The Government does not obstruct routinely foreign travel or the right to emigrate and return. However, journalists must have a permit to travel abroad. There were no reports that the restriction on journalists was enforced during the year (see Section 2.a.). Women must obtain permission from a male relative before applying for a passport or departing the country. Immigrants and refugees traveling within the country often are required by security officials at government checkpoints to show they possess resident status or refugee identification cards. The law does not include provisions for granting refugee or asylee status in accordance with the provisions of the 1951 U.N. Convention Relatiton the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. However, the Government continues to grant refugee status on a group basis to Somalis who have arrived in Yemen after 1991. In 1999 the Government offered asylum to 9,311 Somalis, who fled the fighting in that country. This brought the total number of registered Somali refugees in the country to 55,186. The Government also cooperated with the UNHCR in assisting refugees from Eritrea (2,500 persons), Ethiopia (2,403 persons) and various other countries (362 persons). The Government permitted the UNHCR to monitor the situation of 2,000 Iraqis in Yemen. Approximately 32,862 Somali refugees

have been integrated into society and are no longer receiving food or financial assistance from the UNHCR. However, they still are eligible for medical treatment at UNHCR facilities in Aden and Sana'a. In addition, the UNHCR provides small loans to refugee women who wish to initiate income-generating activities. Somali-language education is provided in urban areas of Aden. The UNHCR provides food and medical assistance for up to 12,408 Somalis and Ethiopians in a refugee camp at Al-Jahin in Abyan governorate. Children receive schooling in the camp, and adults are eligible for vocational training. The Government in 1998 approved a new UNHCR facility to be built at a site in Lahaj governorate; the facility still was under construction at year's end. The UNHCR, in coordination with the Government, issues identification cards to Somali refugees and recognized refugees of other nationalities. The Government has developed plans to establish a national refugee commission composed of the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, and the Immigration Authority. The UNHCR reports that the Government consults with it prior to returning illegal immigrants to their countries of origin in order to avoid the involuntary repatriation of refugees with a credible fear of persecution. There were no reports of the forced return of persons to a country where they feared persecution. The UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of some Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees, as well as the voluntary return of 1,856 Somali refugees to areas of Somalia that are considered safe. Additionally, the UNHCR in Yemen, in collaboration with several Western governments, resettles vulnerable refugees.

Continued next week

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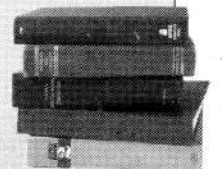


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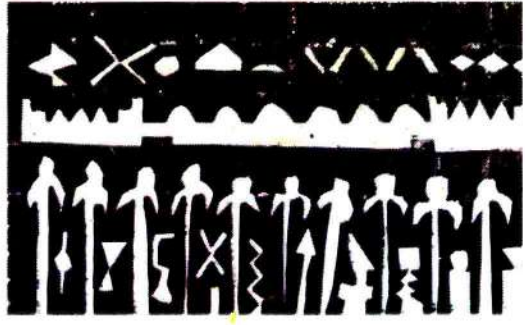
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Painting Exhibition to be Hosted by French Cultural Center

The French Cultural Center is hosting an exhibition by Nasser Ahmed from the 19th to the 31st of March 2001. This exhibition of paintings and sculptures will be held on the 2nd Floor of the French Cultural

Center and it will be open to the public five days a week from 9 a.m - 1 p.m and from 4 p.m to 8 p.m. The opening ceremony will take place under the auspices of H.E. Dr. Abdulmalik Mansour, Minister for Culture and Tourism at 7 p.m in the Arthur Rimbaud Hall.

Born in 1959 in Baghdad, Mr. Nasser Ahmed graduated in Biology but right after his scientific studies, he dedicated himself to an artistic career. His first exhibition took place in Iraq and he began to show his work in Europe in 1996, with the collaboration of the Yemeni Cultural Center. In Yemen, he is already a well known artist, thanks to his numerous exhibitions in Sanaa. He is a painter as well as a sculptor, and a designer. An artist as well as a craftsman, he works with different mediums (oil, watercolor and gouache), and uses different techniques, such as a press machine or copper plates. The exhibition will be an occasion to display the full extent of Mr. Nasseer's art with a whole range of creations (paintings and sculptures). The framings and hanging sets artistically designed in wrought iron will be part of the artwork itself. It also composes an original way of presenting an art show.



Washington DC-based band in Yemen Classical Guitarist Duo in Yemen

The talented guitarists Michael Bard and Corey Whitehead concluded their stay in Yemen with a guitar concert last Saturday, at a dinner hosted by Dr. A. Chris Eccel, Cultural Attaché of the Embassy of the United States of America. The professional musicians, who have given many concerts in the United States, have received warm appreciation wherever they have presented

their performance so far. The concert was attended by many Yemeni and Foreign delegations, and friends of the two musicians, who arrived in Sana'a last week and gave their first concert on the 13th at H.E. Ambassador Barbara K. Bodine's residence. This was followed by another performance on the 14th at the YALI center. Leaving their mark in Yemen just like Yemen left her eternal marks on them, Michael and Corey performed for Yemen TV, along with Oud artist Walid Al-Junaid, a performance which was broadcast on Yemeni TV, at 10 PM yesterday. Hailing from Washington DC, they plan to tour other Arab countries like Morocco and Saudi Arabia. Their visit was a resounding success which they intend to repeat in the days to come.



Sana'ani Dialect 'Lilmah hee haaliah?'



Mrs. Janet Watson, a reputed linguistics professor, delivered an interesting lecture last Saturday at the British Council conference room in which she talked about the Sana'ani Arabic dialect. Prof. Janet addressed different aspects of the issue such as: What is the Sana'ani dialect? Why is now an important time to study and record the dialect? What is special about the dialect? Is the dialect changing? And she provided a few examples of the dialect from a linguistic point of view. What Mrs. Watson considers as Sana'ani dialect is the one spoken by the native inhabitants of "Old Sana'a", those who have lived there as long as they can

remember, limiting the number to a 100,000 approximately. These people have been surrounded by the city walls for centuries, and there was a time when the gates of the walls were closed at sunset while the geography of Sana'a made it difficult for other cultures and dialects to influence the Sana'ani dialect. Hence it was preserved for centuries, until a few decades ago when the dialect began to receive outside influence. However, the old people of Sana'a still remember what it was like before the walls went down and they still speak the way they used to speak 40 or 50 years ago. What is special about the Sana'ani dialect was brought out through examples which made it clear that it preserved words coming from Classical Arabic such as "Alladhi, ma?, dhalik, lakin...etc", words which are no longer used in the dialects of today. The most interesting fact which she brought to light is that the roots of many words are quadrilateral rather than trilateral, words such as "jarjar, hazhaz...etc". Also interesting is that they have their own rhymes which don't exist in any other dialect. Is the dialect changing? The answer is 'yes'. There are three ways that a dialect can change: through loss, gain and change. This does not mean only vocabulary gain (which results from the influence of other dialects or the appearance of new products which have to be called something.), loss (through the changing of words with the passing of the years such as how "laish" is gradually changing to "lilmah", or through products falling out of use), and change (through increasing or decreasing lengths of the words or the way they are used, such as how they used to say "saa'at khams" for five o'clock while now they say "al-saa' khams.") There is a Phonetic change where words are not said how they were said before, such as the way the sound "h" is gradually disappearing from words like "intahat" (as in finished) to "inta'at. and so on. Professor Watson has written three books exclusively on Sana'ani dialect and is in the process of writing the fourth. She has also studied Egyptian dialect and is doing a comparison between the two in her research.

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د. عبد السلام ناصر عواس: أخصائي جراحة الفم والأسنان، معالجة جذور الأسنان، تقويم الأسنان بالأجهزة الثابتة والمتحركة، جميع أنواع الحشوات، بأحدث الأجهزة وأجود المواد السنية، صنعاء، تعز - جوار فندق الشام، ت: ٢٠٢٤٠٨

د. محمد سلطان الكحلقي: أخصائي أمراض جراحة الفم والأسنان، معيد في كلية طب الأسنان - جامعة صنعاء، ش. علي عبد المغني، بجوار سينما بلقيس، فوق صيدلية البسام، بجين: ٥٨٠٤٧٩٢

مركز الريان الطبي: عيادة نساء وولادة - طباطبة - طلال - مسالك بولية - مختبرات - بالإضافة إلى عيادة أسنان - صنعاء - فرقة المتارش. ش. زايد بن سلطان، ت: ٥٨٠٤٧٩٢ - ٢٥٦٧٩٨ - ٢٥٦٧٩٨ - ٢٥٦٧٩٨

مركز الأمل لطب الأسنان: أجهزة حديثة، خبرة عالية، ت: ٢٠٢٣٣٣، شارع الزبير، أمام مستشفى الجمهوري

د. عمار هاشم طالب: ملحق بالعيادة معمل لتصنيع جميع التركيبات الصناعية الثابتة والمتحركة، ش. علي عبد المغني، بجوار سينما بلقيس، ت: ٢٧٧٨٠

مستشفى الخزان: أول مستشفى خاص في اليمن، صنعاء - بير عبيد حي القاسية، ت: ٦١٠٨٧٨، تحويلة ١١٣٣٣٣

مستشفى الجبلاني العام: تهديكم إدارة المستشفى العناية، وتعلن عن وجود جميع التخصصات والأجهزة المتقدمة، ش. تعز، جوار فندق اليرموك، ت: ٢٦٤١٨٢

مجلس الخيرية

الراند في عالم الماكولات اليمنية والشرقية بالإضافة إلى الماكولات الغربية، ت: 267467، فاكس: 260828

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مؤسسة الميتمى للأدوية

صنعاء، شارع ١٢ متفرع من شارع سيف، ص ب: ١٠٥٥٥، تلفون: ٢٧٥٢٥٥، ٢٧٥٢٥٥، فاكس: ٢٧٥٢٥٥، ٢٧٥٢٥٥

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العنوان: الأصححي الجديد
ت: ٦٠٠٣٠١

مجلس الخيرية

صنعاء، شارع ١٢ متفرع من شارع سيف، ص ب: ١٠٥٥٥، تلفون: ٢٧٥٢٥٥، ٢٧٥٢٥٥، فاكس: ٢٧٥٢٥٥، ٢٧٥٢٥٥

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صنعاء، شارع ١٢ متفرع من شارع سيف، ص ب: ١٠٥٥٥، تلفون: ٢٧٥٢٥٥، ٢٧٥٢٥٥، فاكس: ٢٧٥٢٥٥، ٢٧٥٢٥٥

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مجلس الخيرية

مؤسسة الميتمى للأدوية

مدارس ومراكز

السادة المعلنون..

أطفال الأنابيب

Aden Free Zone Celebrates its Second Anniversary

WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY



Supplement Prepared by
Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf
Aden Bureau Chief
Yemen Times

Today, March 19, 2001 marks the end of the second year since the Aden Container Terminal, the cornerstone of the Aden Free Zone, was inaugurated by H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh on March 19, 1999. No doubt, with his inauguration, President Saleh signalled the beginning of operations of the most important economic enterprise in modern Yemen. The Aden Free Zone is considered the gigantic project that Yemen would confidently use to boost its economic development. It is thought by key economic experts to be one of Yemen's most successful projects in modern history. The Aden Free Zone Authority, along with PSA Company, and all the sides concerned with this

huge project recognize the importance of this anniversary, which will definitely encourage them further to work harder in completing the project by the deadline of 2020.

During the last two years, much has been done after the first phase (Aden Container Terminal) was completed. The Authority is now working hard in order to complete the second phase on time.

Hundreds of ships have benefited from the Aden Container Terminal. Thousands of tons have been loaded and unloaded, and the activity is increasing every month.

Yemen Times has been following the progress in the implementation of different steps involved in the construction of the Aden Free Zone, and this issue is dedicated to focus on the developments so far, and what is to be done next. It is a clear fact that the Aden Free Zone Authority has been working hard and continuously to carry on its duties on time and in an efficient manner. It is quite refreshing to know that the zone had with-

stood many negative circumstances including the bombing of the USS Cole Destroyer, which was anchoring at one of the harbor sites of the zone. It has withstood all the consequences of the different terrorist acts of some militant groups in many different parts of Aden. There is only one meaning to all of this: Aden Free Zone is still too important to be set aside. It is an enterprise that will carry Yemen confidently to the new decades and centuries with pride and dignity.

This is a time to appreciate the efforts of all concerned in working out this project. It is about time to say, "We thank you for what you have done, and this is a signal of our appreciation. We know that you have a lot to do next, and we will keep on monitoring and encouraging you until this project is complete."

Indeed, we have come a long way in developing this gigantic project and we are committed to celebrating this time every year. We will wait anxiously for the day the project is completed.



A Historic Day Celebrated



Derhim Abdo Noman
Vice President of Free Zone
Public Authority
Chairman of Aden Free Zone

The 19th of March 1999 is a special day in the history of Yemen's economy. It was the day that carried delightful news for the global economy by announcing the return of the international port of Aden to life by building the Aden Free Zone (AFZ). It was when Aden started its first steps in returning to the position it had in the glorious past when it used to play a major role as a strategic commercial port in the life of nations in the east and west. The wise and courageous decision of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh to start the AFZ reflected keen thinking and forward planning so as to retain Aden's past as a worldwide strategic port. He decided to start with a specialized port for containers as a starting point, which will be followed by building the whole Aden Free Zone project according to the approved laws.

During its first year of the AFZ, more than 100,000 containers were handled. During 2000, around 250,000 containers were handled at the port, which is even higher than what we expected.

In the year 2001, work had started in completing the infrastructure of the industrial region for light and medium industries. This region will be fully completed by mid-2001 as work is going on smoothly and on time. There will also be further steps to be announced at the appropriate times.

In present, the company responsible of building the AFZ is involved in completing the first phase of the industrial and reservoir region, which will have a total area of 70 hectares. The enhancement of this region includes the building of a complete infrastructure including roads, water pipeline system, sanitation system, and a water puri-



fyng system to provide all the necessary clean water. The infrastructure will also include a telephone and fire fighting network with international standards to meet the demand of the industrial and reservoir activities at the AFZ. We had started work on the industrial and reservoir region project of the AFZ in January 2001, and expect that it will last for 9 months.

From the progress the AFZ is witnessing, I could only express my delight and happiness on the occasion of AFZ's second anniversary, and would like to thank H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh for his continuous support and encouragement for this vital project. I would also like to grate all those who are participating in the

building and improvement of the AFZ including Yeminvest, PSA, and all the investors who had submitted applications to invest in this strategic project.

I use this opportunity to once again renew our hearty welcome to all those investors who wish to use and develop the AFZ sites in the city of Aden and are cordially invited to submit their applications and inquiries including suggestions for investment in infrastructures, and for developing services. They shall certainly find their approach facilitated with the best conditions, terms, advantages and facilities.

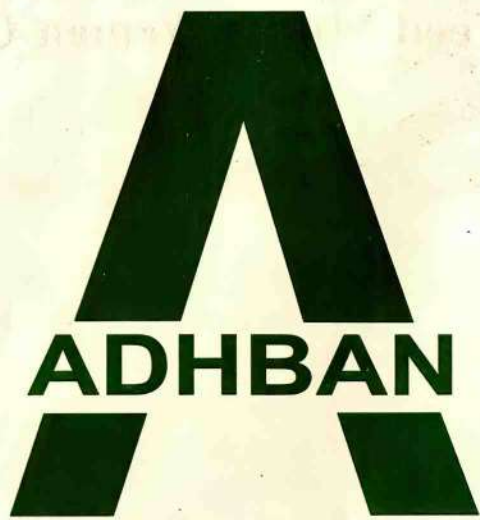
Finally, I would also like to thank Yemen Times for its continuous support throughout the years to this important economic enterprise."



Mr. Subramiam

On this occasion, Mr. MMJ Subramiam, President and Chief Executive Officer of Yeminvest expressed his delight with the progress so far and said, "Officially opened on 11 September 1999 by H.E. President Abdullah Saleh, the ACT has grown from strength to strength since its start of operations in March of the same year."





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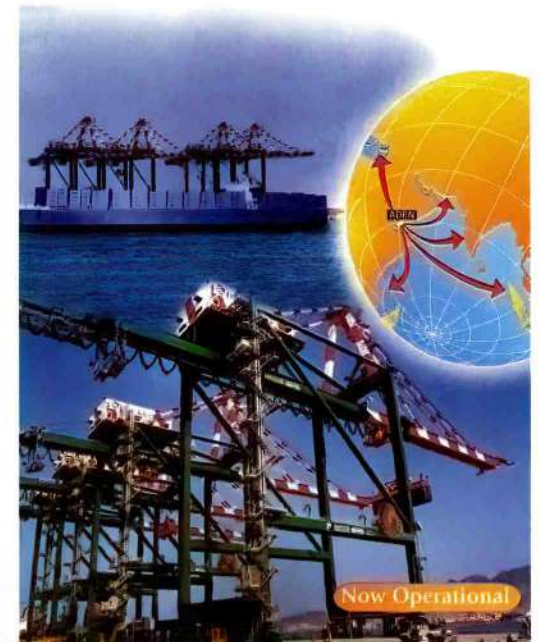
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Address Mukallah Office:

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National Cigarette and Matches Industry Ltd - Aden 30 Years Full of Success

The National Cigarette and Matches Industry Ltd of Aden is celebrating this year its 30th founding anniversary. The company is considered one of the important industrial edifices contributing to the march of the national economy.

On June 22, 1971 the company had inaugurated its activity by opening the matches factory (Arabian Matches Company Limited) under a private sector-state joint capital (80%), (20%) respectively.

On 22 June 1973 the company opened the first cigarette factory in Aden producing two brands; Radfan, as the first national product conforming to world specifications, and Pall Mall under license from Rothmans company. During the period of 1973-1980 the company had effected a development movement in manufacturing and marketing cigarettes raising production capacity to over 10,000 boxes a month, each box contains 10,000 cigarettes. The first production line for locally made filters was started in 1982. The development plan also included the developing of the tobacco factory in 1976 by replacing its production lines that resulted in raising its production capacity to 10 tons a day at an increase percentage of 100%.

The Yemeni unification on 22 May 1990 has opened a wide opportunity for the national industry and the national investor that encouraged the private sector shareholder in the company to carry out a comprehensive development movement by bringing new machines to the cigarette factory that helped raising production capacity and concentrated on raising production quality. Tobacco industry has also witnessed modernization activity

aimed at preparing blends of imported Virginian tobacco and that distinguishes the company from other companies in Yemen through its ability of providing (Cut-RAG) tobacco.

Secretary-General of the company Mr. Ahmed Abdulla Shamsan says the company's development program has covered most facilities of the company that began in 1991 and still going on through an agreement between the state and private sector shareholders on

the

necessity of increasing its capital.

Thus the private sector contributed with US\$ 3 million according to which the private sector proportion was changed to 60% and the government's share to 40%. The new percentage has enabled the private sector, participant in the company, to administer the company that had before that suffered from a bad situation because of the limited capital that was being paid. Mr. Ahmed Shamsan has added that the new situation has positively reflected itself on indications of the rise in production and sale and could be detected through the amount of the paid capital that amounted to YR 499 million compared with YR 83.2 million in 1990. Production has accordingly risen to more than one billion and 333 million cigarettes of both brands, Radfan and Pall Mall after it was around 835

million cigarettes, indicating that the increase that coincided with the sale was identical to the verified increase in production.

A New Stage of Development

The Secretary -General of the National Company for Cigarettes and Matches also makes it clear that the company has taken several development steps. In 1999

the company's



general

assembly approved the execution of the first phase of the new tobacco factory funded by the private sector with YR 1.2 billion. Machines and equipment of the factory reached its location in Mansoura city. In continuation of integrated expansion of the cigarettes factory, new production lines are to be added to keep pace with the ongoing modernization process in the tobacco factory based on scientific study. Mr Shamsan has also pointed out that the company's higher administration is paying great attention to exportation of its products, hoping that the year 2002 would be the beginning of implementing this significant part of its commercial activity.

About transferring the new tobacco factory to Al-

Mansoura, Mr Shamsan has added that the necessity of keeping away from the residential area and its location nearby the Free Zone would save much of transport costs and help support the efforts exerted in the field of environment protection.

The company's secretary has also said that under directives of its Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors Sheikh Salem Ba Thawab, the company offers YR 25 million monthly financial contribution, amounting to YR300 million, to Youth and Sport Fund and also a monthly contribution of YR 2,5 million for the improvement of Aden governorate as well as aid offered by Sheikh Ba Thawab for various works of maintenance of a number of schools plus supporting some cultural and sports activities.

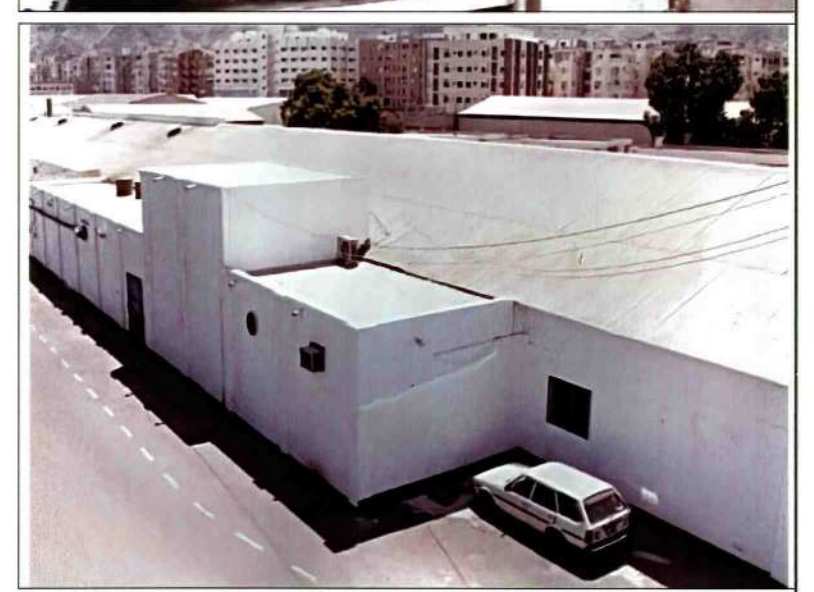
On allowances and incentives offered to employees in the company, Director of Personnel Affairs Omar Badharees says that under directives of the Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors Sheikh Saleh Ba Thawab the company offers an annual incentive to employees at the end of each year amounting to 100-125% of the basic salary, a month salary bonus and in kind assistance to all employees in Ramadhan fasting month, monthly incentives to the employees who exceed the planned production lines in addition to annual YR4 million in support of Employees Solidarity Fund. Special allowances are also offered to employees in cases of marriage, death and giving birth and some loans are given in exceptional cases with charging interests as well as a

monthly gift of three cigarettes boxes, i.e. 600 cigarettes to each employee.

As for employees training and qualification, Mr Omar Badharees says that the company has last year sent 20 trainees to American Amideast Institute to develop their English language skill. Other 18 trainees have been enrolled in a course on industrial safety, extinguishing fires and another course on cooling and conditioning. Two other courses were held on environment protection and profession safety, 3 training courses on basic principles of sale and marketing and a number of employees took

part in two courses abroad on 'band roll'.

Mr Shawqi Ali Uthman, chairman of the trade union committee at the company says the administration offers a quarterly financial support of YR 1,000,000 to a solidarity fund contributing to solving many social problems of the employees. He adds that the company's administration has made a contract with Aden's Public Hospital to give treatment and examination to the employees in addition to appointing a doctor at the company to examine employees and send difficult cases to the hospital.



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جودة تلامس الطموح



STEP BY STEP, PHASE BY PHASE, WE WILL BUILD THIS ENTERPRISE TOGETHER

Living the Growth, Living the Progress

No doubt, Yemen Times has been following the progress of the Aden Free Zone from the start and continued to follow up the implementation of the different phases throughout the years. It was a delight for us at Yemen Times to experience the good

days and the bad days with the Aden Free Zone people. It was a moment of glory and delight when Yemen Times took the first pictures of the day two years ago when H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh inaugurated the Aden Container Terminal, signaling the start of the operations of the Aden Free Zone.

Yet, we are anxious and anticipating the development and progress in the upcoming phases as well. It will be of great pleasure for us to be pioneers, as we always were in reporting the different achievements of the Aden Free Zone. After all, this is the project that millions of Yemenis are bedding on. It is the project expected to

bring great economic benefits to the country. It is the project that will open Yemen to the rest of the world in an unprecedented way. It is the hopes for a better tomorrow and a bright future. Let us continue to witness the growth and progress in this great project. We have been there from the start, and we intend to carry

on hand in hand with the authorities, by following up the progress and reporting it to the Yemen and to the rest of the world. This is our mission as Yemen Times, and we will never spare any effort in achieving it. We congratulate all the ones behind the project, from the highest ranking official, e.i., the presi-

dent, to the lowest ranking employee at the Aden Container Terminal. This success is to be celebrated by them all. Once again, we will be there when the project celebrates its third year, and we will definitely be the first to report the achievements in the future..

Yemen Times Staff



FREE ZONE PUBLIC AUTHORITY ADEN FREE ZONE



الهيئة العامة للمناطق الحرة - المنطقة الحرة - عدن

The 19th of March 1999 is considered a special and distinguished date in the history of Yemen, and also a day that carried delightful news to the rest of the world. At this date, Aden retained its title as one of the most important ports in the world by starting the operations of the Aden Free Zone.

The continuous support and attention of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh had served a lot in building the great project of the Aden Free Zone. His continuous follow up of the stages and phases of the Aden Free Zone has indeed encouraged us and boosted our activities on working hard on the development of the Aden Free Zone.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the inauguration of the Aden Container Terminal, the cornerstone of Aden Free Zone, we would like to present our sincere and heartfelt congratulations to

H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

The promoter and supporter of the modern Republic of Yemen
and the Great Yemeni people

and to all who participated in building and developing this great enterprise

FREE ZONE PUBLIC AUTHORITY ADEN FREE ZONE

19 مارس 1999م يوم متميز في تاريخ الإقتصاد اليمني، وبشرى سارة للإقتصاد اليمني بعودة الروح لميناء عدن الدولي الذي عرفه العالم منذ القدم.

ويتواصل رعاية واهتمام الأخ القائد/ علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية، فهو من قاد ووجه وأشرف بتنفيذ هذا الصرح الإقتصادي المتمثل بالمنطقة الحرة.

ویمتابة فخامته المستمرة بإنجاز المراحل المتبقية من مشروع المنطقة الحرة، يعطينا دافعا قويا لمضاعفة الجهود والمضي قدما في تنفيذ خطط وبرامج المشاريع المتبقية من المنطقة الحرة.

ویمناسبة الذكرى الثانية لبدء التشغيل في ميناء الحاويات بالمنطقة الحرة بعدن في 19 مارس 1999م، يسرنا أن نرفق أيات التهاني القلبية إلى باني النهضة التنموية وقائد مسيرتها:

فخامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

والى شعبنا اليمني العظيم والى كل من ساهم في بناء هذا المشروع الجبار.

الهيئة العامة للمناطق الحرة - المنطقة الحرة - عدن.



A Successful Beginning

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Aden Free Zone, Yemen Times met with Mr. MMJ Subramaniam, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Yeminvest, the company developing the Aden Free Zone, and came up with his views about the Free Zone Projects. Mr. Subramaniam said that, "on 19 March 1999, the Aden Container Terminal (ACT) started operation for the first time with the arrival of two container vessels. The Aden Container Terminal is the cornerstone of the Aden Free Zone (AFZ) project and is developed by Yeminvest, a joint venture between PSA Corporation and Yemen Holdings Ltd. Mr. Subramaniam also told Yemen Times that the great achievements of the Aden Container Terminal were due to the direct support of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Free Zone Public Authority and the Governor of Aden.

Officially opened on 11 September 1999 by H.E. President Abdullah Saleh, the ACT has grown from strength to strength since its start of operations in March of the same year. From a modest 80,000 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent unit) handled in the first nine months of operations, the container

throughput surged 250,000 TEUs in the year 2000. This year, ACT expects to handle some 350,000 TEUs.

ACT is receiving more than 50 vessels per month from shipping lines such as APL, PIL, MOL, HMM, P&O Nedlloyd, WEC, ICFS and Maersk.

Looking ahead, the arrival of new shipping services in ACT has given birth to a greater air of optimism. The new "China/Europe Xpress (CEX) Service". Operating under the New World Alliance embracing American President Line (APL), Mitsui OSK Line (MOL) and Hyundai Merchant Marine (HMM) has begun calling ACT since 24 January this year on a weekly schedule. The container vessel 'APL Germany' a 3rd generation container vessel made her maiden call at ACT. She was in route from northern Europe to China on the CLX. She has a length of 294m and can carry as many as 3,800 TEUs at 13 containers across. She will be joined by a further 8 mainline 3rd generation container vessels, some with even larger carrying capacity to meet the weekly call at Aden. In addition, plans are underway to serve another new line scheduled to call at ACT in April 2001.

ACT has prepared itself to meet the anticipated increase in throughput and ensure that service levels are maintained

and improved. It has invested in five additional Rubber-Tyred Gantry (RTG) cranes and eight Prime Movers (PM). These will arrive and be commissioned in mid 2001, with another Quayside Crane is expected to arrive early next year.

With over 28 years of experience of managing and operating the transshipment hub in Singapore, PSA Corporation will tap on its vast experience and resources to develop ACT into the ideal transshipment center for the Middle East, providing customers with fast, efficient and value-added services."

Aden Distripark

The Aden Distripark (ADP) is developed under the free zone law of Yemen by the Yemen Development and Investment International Limited (Yeminvest).

It is an up-and-coming distribution and industrial park with excellent geographic position on the main line shipping corridor between Europe and East Asia. It offers you the combined benefits of a free zone and the connectivity to the world. A total of 1,550 hr will be developed in phases for industrial, warehousing and commercial use.

The ADP provides easy accessibility to major cities in Yemen. It is 158 km away from the industrial city of Taiz, 363 km to

the Capital Sanaa and 622 km to Mukalla. The ACT is only 200 m from the ADP and the Aden International Airport is 10 km away from the ADP."

The Proposed Estate

The ADP is custom-designed by PSAC and JTICI, the overseas arm of Jurong Town Corporation, Singapore's leading industrial developer, to meet current and future needs of investors.

It is a self-contained modern distribution and industrial park, which will provide infrastructure-related and supporting facilities. It recognizes that successful businesses need a supportive, value added environment in which it could flourish.

Facilities

- 1) Reliable power supply from Yeminvest's own 14 MW power plant.
- 2) Water storage and distribution system designed to provide uninterrupted supply and fire protection.
- 3) Telecommunications facilities with Internet, facsimile, and telephone connections.
- 4) Perimeter fencing and security.
- 5) Wide Choice of land parcels to choose from, ranging from 0.5 hr to 1.7 hr.



Yemen Times Aden Bureau Chief Ridwhan Al-Saqqaf (right) Handing a Certificate of Appreciation to Mr. Suramabniam



Mr. Suramabniam receiving a certificate on behalf of Yeminvest from H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

YEMINVEST

Since the launch of the first phase of the Container Terminal on March 19 1999, Aden has been confidentially restoring its glorious position, attracting great international interest.

The special attention and care,

**President
Ali Abdullah Saleh**

has been giving to this important economic project, the facilitation granted and his close follow-up of the remaining phases motivate us to make every effort to make this project a success.

On the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the launch of the Container Terminal, we extend our heartfelt congratulations to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, All Yemeni People and to those who have been contributing to the success of this vital project.

YEMINVEST



منذ بدء تشغيل المرحلة الأولى لميناء الحاويات في 19 مارس 1999 استعادت مدينة عدن مكانها الطبيعي والذي أصبحت به محط أنظار العالم. إن الاهتمام والرعاية التي يوليها فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ /

علي عبد الله صالح

لهذا المشروع الاقتصادي، والذي كان

له الدور الأكبر والأهم في إعادة الحياة لهذا الشريان الحيوي. وبتقديم فخامته كافة التسهيلات وتذليل الصعاب ومتابعته المباشرة لإتمام المراحل المتبقية، يعطينا الحافز الأكبر لمضاعفة الجهود لإنجاز هذا المشروع الهام.

وبمناسبة الذكرى الثانية لبدء العمل في ميناء الحاويات في عدن، نتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات للقيادة السياسية ممثلة بفخامة الأخ / علي عبد الله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الشعب اليمني العظيم والى كل من ساهم ويساهم في بناء هذا المشروع.

يمنفست



Corner Stone of Aden Free Zone ADEN CONTAINERS TERMINAL

Ultimate Facilities

- The Port quay length is 1650 m.
- 6 berths
- 60 ha. For storage containers area.
- 1.5 million containers capacity at 20 ft. annually.

First Phase Projects Construction

- Constructing 680m. Of the quay, 16 m. In depth.
- Constructing 2 berths for the largest container ships.
- 35-ha. Site for the first stage.
- Containing 10,000 sq. m. of buildings.
- The total capacity power annually is 500,000 containers with 20 ft.

Project Contractors

- Awarded on 17 June, 1997 to PSA 21. Time contract is 21 months duration.
- Hyundai is the minor executing contractor.
- Wartsila is the power plant contractor.
- Boskalis Westminster is dredging contractor.
- Yeminvest has been supported by (FZPA), Technical review Committee and Kvaerner Technology, as Technical Program Manager.

Dredging

- First phase; reclamation was completed in July 1997.
- Extracting 9.5 million cu. m.
- 700 m. diameter turning circle 15 m. in depth. 6.5 km. Was deepened between 15 to 15.5. 15m. in depth as an entrance for the sea channel.
- Quay wall foundation was digged to 20.75 m. in depth.

Quay Wall

- 20-75 m. high, a 6 storeyed building height.
- 1551 mass concrete blocks were established weighing up to 140 tons.
- Concrete size used for constructing is 115,000 cu. m.
- 16 m. berths depth with deepening possibility to 18 m.

Containers Yard

- 20 ha. And 9.5 million paving blocks.
- Storage capacity for 9800 containers with 40 ft.
- Hooks-up for 252 cold storage



containers (reefers).

Buildings-10,000 SQ. M.

- 2-storeyed office and canteen with main gate.
- Maintenance workshop.
- Containers unloading Station.
- Water bunkering system
- Fully drained area to get rid of sediment & oil traps.
- Sewage treatment plant.

Containers handling Equipment

- Structuring 4 gantry cranes weighting 40 tons of 55 m.
- Structuring 8 bridge gantry cranes to distribute containers on the yards.
- Structuring 2 stackers to empty the containers.
- 22 tractors and 45 trailers.
- OTHER EQUIPMENT: vehicles, fire truck, ambulance, maintenance.
- EQUIPPED WITH ART COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Power Plant

- 5MW for Industrial Estate
- 14 MW installed capacity.
- Expandable capacity to 25 MW for future stages.

Causeways

- CAUSEWAY MAKING TO THE PROJECT WAS ENLARGED TO 4 LANES.
- The activity is in process to implement the rest of the phases.



MISSION OF ADEN FREE ZONE

It is important to understand how the Free Zone's mission fits into the overall plan for Yemen. The Republic of Yemen believes that both cooperation and integration are necessary in continuing human evolution, and that coexistence and progress can be advanced by economic growth. The Republic of Yemen is actively working towards this goal. Furthermore, they believe that expanding international relationships will bring stability and prosperity to Yemen. Underlying these issues, is a dynamic vision for the Republic of Yemen.



Improve the quality of life in Yemen:

The quality of life includes better nutrition, health care, housing, education and a higher standard of living. It encompasses stability, prosperity and equity.

Stability implies a government that is predictable and reliable, free from war and revolution, and a living environment that is sound and balanced.

Prosperity suggests an economy that is growing from domestic savings and investments and benefiting from foreign investment and ventures. Equity refers to a balanced distribution of infrastructure and social programs throughout the country, an impartial and just application of law, and a system of fair rules and principles. Economic development, aimed at providing stability, prosperity and equity will determine the future of Yemen and its people.

The YFZPA must act as a model for an enlightened bureaucracy, which has as its overriding goals the development and success of free zones at Aden and elsewhere in the country. The YFZPA must be seen as actively contributing to the success of the free zones through its efficient procedures, rational regulation and visionary foresight. Through its careful leadership, the Aden Free Zone can retake its place as a leading shipping and manufacturing hub, and the Republic of Yemen can serve as a

model for developing countries.

Integrate Aden into world economy:

The YZPA will promote economic development of the Republic by encouraging Yemeni and international investment in the Aden Free Zone.

Investors require certain conditions before risking their assets. The YFZPA must initiate actions to attract investment that complement Yemen's resources, capabilities and culture. Many actions require the support from other ministers, the Governorate of Aden, businesses and people. If these actions are completed prudently, Aden and Yemen can regain their place as important participants in the world economy.

Many countries have found it possible to become successfully integrated into the world economy by using sustained growth and development strategies such as popular participation, environmental conservation, and supporting fundamental human rights.

Popular Participation

Popular participation will allow for more emphasis on compatibility between economic activity and indigenous social groups, as direct role in successfully raising real incomes and living standards, and continuity

between the old and new.

Environmental conservation

This entails an emphasis toward greater use of renewable resources, such as talented people and comparative advantages in location and amenities.

Conservation of renewable resources and pollution control is cheaper and more efficient than damage mitigation or repair. Furthermore, the side effects of industrialization without proper safeguard takes its toll on the health and welfare of an important resource of all developing nations, i.e., the people.

Self-reliance

Fundamental human rights:

By supporting human rights in the country, the government and its ministries can ensure that the family remains economically productive, as opposed to a consumptive unit.

It is important for the population to have decent, safe housing, access to social services such as schools, health care, jobs, and affordable food and clothing. A high level of political and regulatory predictability is necessary to affect positive development and change.

Holiday Inn, Mukalla

Enjoy a comfortable and happy stay away from the city's noises and crowds. Holiday Inn Hotel Mukalla near the Arab Sea, has become a haven for families by providing the luxuries comfort on one of the most beautiful beaches in Yemen, and by offering the best meals and refreshing drinks available in all our restaurants. Holiday Inn has all the factors to make your stay as enjoyable and delightful as possible.

With its swimming pools, its VIP center, its open tennis fields, its gift store, and its special sand beach, Holiday Inn Mukalla will turn your vacation into a wonderful and spectacular experience.

Discover Mukalla City, one of the most beautiful cities on the Red Sea, and feel and touch the joy of a great vacation.

Welcome to Holiday Inn Mukalla

For reservation: Tel 05 306160 Fax 05 306150



BALENO

The versatile Baleno Wagon fits right into the busiest lifestyle



There comes a time when the demands of family and a busy lifestyle call for new solutions to your transport needs. Practical, versatile and stylish to boot, the Baleno Wagon answers your every demand with flair.

The Baleno's sophisticated design provides the whole picture. The distinctive front grille and headlights draw your eye to the sculpted lines of the bonnet. Which then lead you along the smooth sweep of the sides with its high hipline to the large rear door. Notice the aerodynamic it promises is fully realized the moment you slip into the ergonomically designed driver's seat.



The combination of thick cushioning and a spring-mounted base provides the driver with firm support. A height adjuster allows you to optimize the driving position.



Handy features in the Wagon's luggage area include luggage hooks, a tonneau cover, or five under-floor storage compartments. One of the compartments is removable



The driver's seat and instruments place you in full command

Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group) سوزوكي اليمن - عضو مجموعة باماروف
Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

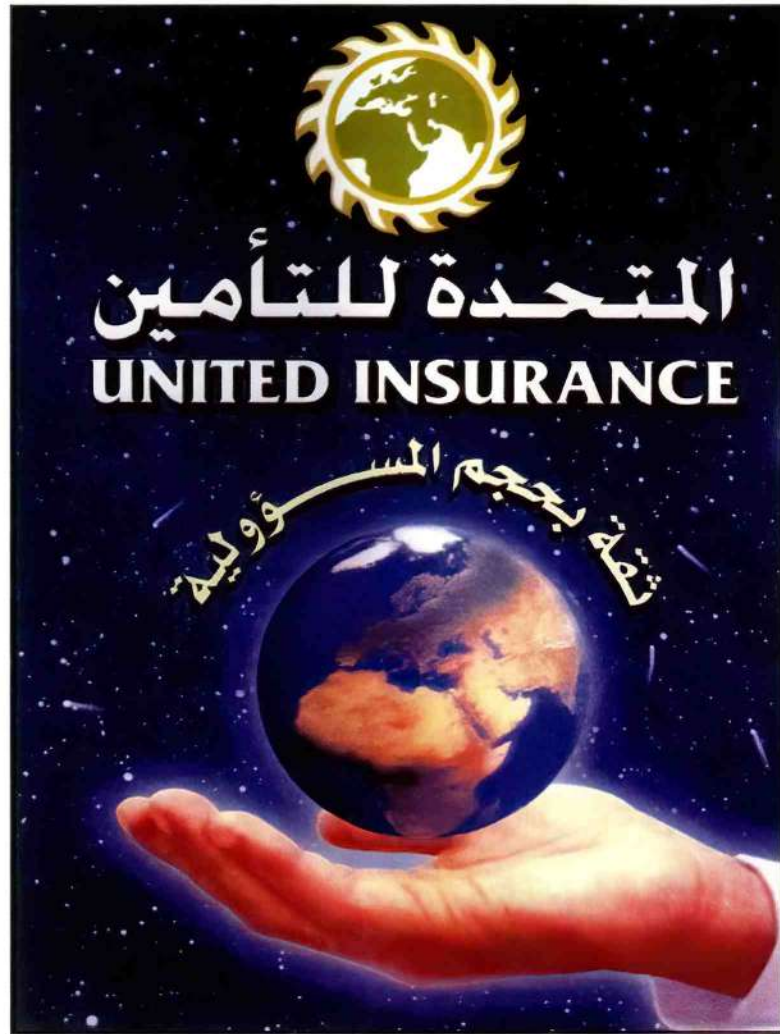


United Insurance Company in its 20th anniversary

congratulates



for the successful completion of
the second year of operation
for the Aden Container Terminal.
With best wishes for Years to come.



United Insurance Company,
the official insurer of the Aden Container Terminal,
transacts all types of Insurances

Head Office Sana'a: P.O. Box: 1883 Tel.: 214232 Fax: 214012,	Taiz: P.O. Box: 6295 Tel: 215825/012 Telfax: 215145,	Aden: P.O. Box: 80169 Tel.: 240971 Telefax: 240972 Tlx: 6406,	Hodeidah: P.O. Box: 3876 Tel: 253949/17460 Fax: 217292,	Al-Mukkalla: P.O. Box: 50644 Tel.: 305051 Telefax: 304845
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E-mail: unitedinsurance@y.net.ye
Web: www.unitedinsuranceyemen.com

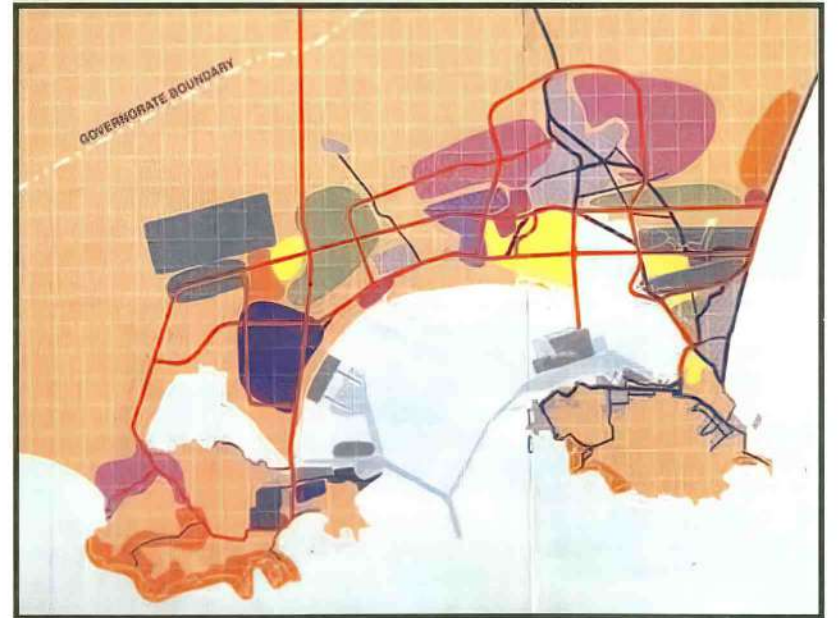
Advantages in Investing in the Aden Free Zone

If you are a businessmen willing to invest in the Aden Free Zone and would like to know the advantages in investing there, all you have to do is pay a visit to the site and see the potential for yourself. But here, we will also briefly provide you the main advantages that you will find if you are willing to invest.
Be sure that it is an opportunity of a life time.

Incentives

Incentives offered to Investors within the Aden Free Zone include the following:-

- Exemption from taxation on Industrial and Commercial profits for 15 years with a possible extension for subsequent 10 years.
- 100% Foreign Ownership permitted and encouraged.
- Capital and profits are freely transferable outside the Aden Free Zone and not subject to any exchange control.
- Salaries, wages and bonus of non-Yemeni employees working on projects in Aden Free Zone are exempt from income tax.
- Nationalization and expropriation of projects operating in Aden Free Zone are not permitted.



Benefits

The goal of the free zone is to establish a transportation center providing all the services necessary for transshipment goods. Aden Free Zone offers distinct benefits to investors, which include :-

- The economic advantages of a Free Zone .
- A complete transportation center, including air and port facilities.
- Streamlined procedures for all facets of transportation and business ventures.
- A government dedicated to the expansion of international trade.
- Developing infrastructure.
- An ample work force dedicated to service.

Guarantees Provided by the Agreements

- Projects shall have the right to transfer their capital and profits to outside the Free Zone. Non-Yemeni employees and workers shall have the right to remit their salaries and wages and the like to outside the Free Zone.
- Nationalization or confiscation of projects operating within the Free Zone is prohibited.
- Seizing the funds of these projects or freezing them or imposing guardianship are prohibited except by a judicial ruling.

JIMNY

A pleasure to drive, on and off the road.



Wherever you drive the Jimny, you'll feel comfortable and totally in control. The cockpit is designed based on advanced ergonomic studies that helped determine the most natural placement and shape of components. For example, the stress-free driving position keeps you feeling fresh on long journeys.



The Jimny space-efficient layout seats four adult passengers in comfort. Headroom is more than ample, and Suzuki carved out extra inches for feet, knees and elbows, so there's plenty of room to stretch.



The steering wheel is positioned just right, and the large cockpit meters are clustered together to convey vital information at a glance.



Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group) - عضو مجموعة باماروف
Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049



ADEN FREE ZONE

Yemen's Gateway to a Bright Future

Sheikh Saleh Ba Thawab, Executive Chairman of the National Cigarette and Matches Industry Company Ltd told Yemen Times that he believes that the Aden Free Zone will play a major role in increasing economic activity on all levels in the republic of Yemen. He said that during the last two years, and since the Aden Container Terminal was inaugurated in 19 March 1999, the project had participated in encouraging investments and economic



activity in Aden. "The day when the Aden Free Zone started operation is considered a historic day in which Yemen entered a new stage of economic development by attracting local and foreign investments," he stated.



Sheikh Saleh Ba Thawab

Sheikh Ba Thawab also said that during the last two years, which is not a long period, the Aden Free Zone grew significantly. "H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh's efforts to sponsor and support this project in Aden has realized the importance of this project, hence he had never spared any of his effort and time for this great enterprise," he added. Noting that his company, the National

Cigarette and Matches Industry Company Ltd had the honor to also support the economic development in the country. The company had received the latest and most modern equipment in producing tobacco with the machinery of German Company Hawni, which is the leader in this field. He also noted that the new factory within the company is the first of its kind in the Middle East as it contains and applies the most modern and up to date techniques that produce the best quality products with the least percentage of waste. "The factory, which is located to the west of the Aden Free Zone is a project built with 100% national capital to be paid by the private sector, and would probably be inaugurated at the end of this year," he said.

Sheikh Ba Thawab concluded his statement by thanking all that participated and who are involved in the building and development of the Aden Free Zone.



يعتبر فندق جولد مور من أرقى وأشهر الفنادق التي تتميز بها اليمن بشكل عام و عدن بشكل خاص؛ لإطلاله على ساحل جولد مور وتصميماته الجميلة، وبخدماته الراقية؛ استطاع أن ينال إعجاب وتقدير نزلائه من جميع أنحاء العالم. وبمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثانية لتشغيل ميناء الحاويات في المنطقة الحرة، يسر

فندق جولد مور

بأزكى آيات التهاني والتبريكات إلى باني صرح اليمن ونهضته فخامة الأخ /

علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى شعبنا اليمني، ومزيداً من التقدم والإزدهار.

Gold Mohur Hotel is considered one of the most famous and modern hotels in Yemen in general and in Aden in particular. Located directly on the sea shore of gold more beach, the hotel is known for its beautiful style and decorations as well as the highly efficient services. All of these features give Gold Mohur its splendid reputation and huge number of satisfied customers.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Aden Container Terminal,

Gold Mohur Hotel

presents its heartfelt congratulations to the leader of Yemen's development and builder of this great economic enterprise,

President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

and all the Yemeni people
Wishing Yemen all the best of economic progress and development

Gold Mohur -Aden

Tel:204010,205721.

Fax: 204170, P.O.Box:13040,

E-mail: mercureaden@y.net.ye

Althaurah Zone,Aden- Republic Of Yemen



الساحل الذهبي - عدن

هاتف: ٢٠٤٠١٠، ٢٠٥٧٢١

فاكس: ٢٠٤١٧٠، ص ب: ١٣٠٤٠

بريد إلكتروني: mercureaden@y.net.ye

حي الثورة - عدن - الجمهورية اليمنية

إرتبطت أهمية مدينة عدن التجارية بتاريخ الملاحة في البحر الأحمر وذلك للأهمية الإستراتيجية التي تمتلكها تلك المدينة لموقعها الجغرافي وإشرافها على مضيق باب المندب الذي اكسبها طابع إقتصادي وتجاري خاص. وبيدء تدشين العمل في ميناء الحاويات في المنطقة الحرة في عدن في ١٩ مارس ١٩٩٩ م، الذي ارتقى بالتنمية الإقتصادية ورفد الإقتصاد اليمني بالإستثمارات الخارجية.

وبحلول الذكرى الثانية لتشغيل ميناء الحاويات في المنطقة الحرة. تتقدم

شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

ممثلة بالشيخ - صالح سالم باثواب - رئيس مجلس الإدارة التنفيذي

بأزكى آيات التهاني والتبريكات إلى باني صرح اليمن ونهضته فخامة الأخ /

علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى شعبنا اليمني، ومزيداً من التقدم والإزدهار.

Aden City became maintained an important commercial value as it was well and strategically located on the between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to serve as an important transit and commercial city.

Since the Aden Container Terminal, which is the cornerstone of the Aden Free Zone, started operations in 19 March 1999, it became an important element in attracting foreign investment and increasing economic and business activities.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Aden Container Terminal,

THE NATIONAL CIGARETTES & MATCHES INDUSTRY

represented by its Executive Chairman

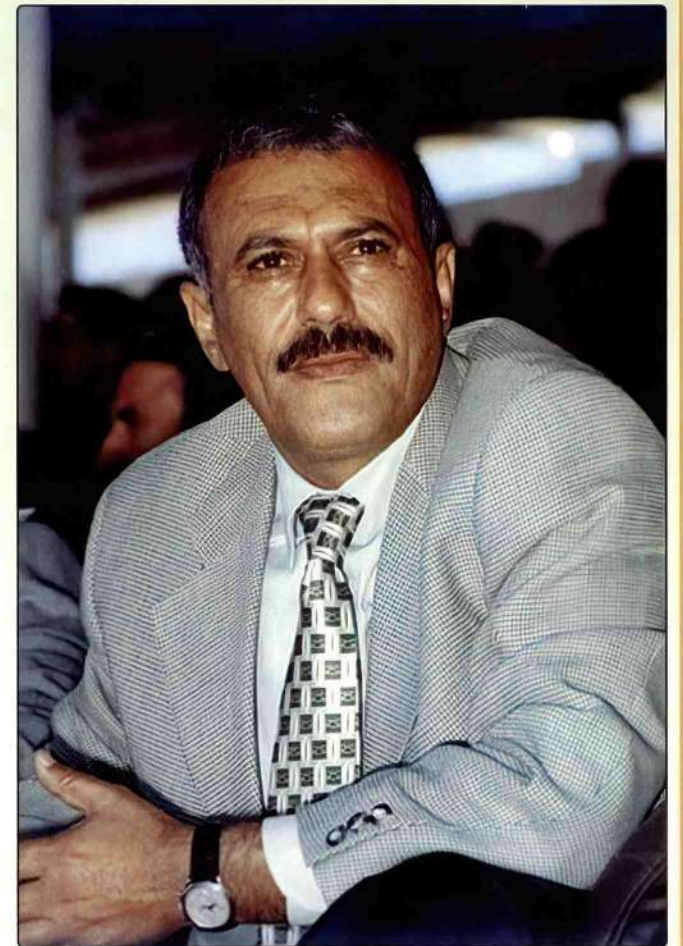
Sheikh Saleh Salem Ba Thawwab,

presents its heartfelt congratulations to the leader of Yemen's development and builder of this great economic enterprise,

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and all the Yemeni people

Wishing Yemen all the best of economic progress and development



The National Cigarettes and Matches Industry



The Best Tobacco of Virginia

4 Years of Serious and Serious Investment 1997-2001

UNITED COMPANY FOR INDUSTRIAL METALS

A Successful Model for Investment Companies in Yemen

Mr. Mohamed Abdullah, Financial Manager of the United Company for Industrial Metals told Yemen Times in an interview on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Aden Free Zone that the company has reached tremendous success during the last two years and explained more about the company's progress by saying, "The United Company for Industrial Metals was founded with the permission resolution number 997 on 2/12/1996 of the General Investment Committee in the Republic of Yemen. The Company is investing in the field of manufacturing and marketing all types of commercial and industrial metals by building a series of factories and production lines in stages so as to cover Yemen's 100% needs for all types of metals, including steel bars for ferroconcrete. Our mission is also to create an extra production for export abroad with a rate of 30% to 40% during the first 5 years from the first day of production.

That was the overall general agenda of our investment project in Yemen, and these were our goals and ambitions."

Seriousness in Implementation



About the seriousness of the company in implementing the different stages of the project, Mr. Mohamed said, "Our company has proven its seriousness in implementing its investment project in Yemen. It started its work by building a complete infrastructure for the project as soon as it received permission and worked on importing the equipment and production machinery along with the raw material and all that was needed to start production. The company made extensive effort to start production as soon as possible by applying certain steps and went through certain phases until it was able to produce its first products on March 1, 1998. Afterwards, the

production pace increased after implementing a series of branch projects and opening other branches in Yemen. The company currently has several companies and operation production lines, including:

- 1- Factory for producing the metal cans and containers of all possible volumes.
- 2- Factory for melting and producing hot profile (Angled/Simple/Cubic).
- 3- Factory for producing different water pipelines from diameter of 1/2 inch to 6 inches.
- 4- Factory for producing steel sheets.
- 5- Factory for producing steel products for use in hangers and structural buildings.
- 6- Factory for producing various sizes/kinds of steel (checked, hot rolled, cold rolled, stainless steel)
- 7- Complete technical workshop for forming, lathing, cutting and recycling metals on demand.
- 8- A Factory to produce different kinds of welding rods, mesh and reinforcement steel bars.

Mr. Mohamed Abdullah added, "All the above factories and production lines only form 50% of our investment project in Yemen. We are working around the clock with high self-motivation to complete the project by completing the following:

- 1- Construction of blast furnace for raw material with a productivity level of 600 tons.
- 2- Production line for the shaping and production of all kinds of galvanic steel bridges.
- 3- Production line for the shaping and production of reinforcement steel bars with a daily productivity level of 500 tons.

Not to forget mentioning that Mr. Hamdo Abdulkareem, General Manager of the company is currently in a tour in several European countries to complete all the preparations to start importing the equipment and raw material for the

mentioned production lines."

Assessing the so far achievements

Mr. Mohamed Abdullah continued to say, "our estimate of the achievements of our company is no less than excellent. One can measure the success of our company, which was mentioned by the political leadership in response to the achievements of our company so far. This is also a natural consequence of the hard work that we have been exerting, leading to a positive impression among all the foreign delegates that visited Yemen and viewed the accomplishments of our company. This can also be justified from the significant number of medals and appreciation certificates received by the company from different establishments local and foreign since the start of production 4 years ago."

View to the future

Regarding the future of the company, Mr. Mohamed said, "The United Company for Industrial Metals, it is not enough to complete and fulfill the already planned projects, but the company has several ideas and studies, some which are ready and feasible for implementation any moment. Some of them are being studied, including the establishment of new investments in different fields.

The company plays an important and positive role in spreading awareness of the potential of investment in Yemen to its friends of businessmen and investors all over the world. The company aims at encouraging those businessmen to invest in Yemen as there are many positive points that could encourage them to start their investments in this country. As a matter of fact, the future of investments in Yemen is capable of growing and developing rapidly, particularly if the government starts amending and enhancing a number of laws that may hinder investments, and if it works on providing more facilities and support to investments."



Abdurabu Mansur Hadi during his visit the company

Mr. Mohamed concluded his statement by saying that the United Company for Industrial Metals is being given much attention and facilities at the Aden Free Zone, wishing that the first two years of the Aden Free Zone mark the beginning of Aden's return to its glorious past.

He emphasized that the project, which was supported by the political leadership, and the effort of the Free Zone Public Authority and Yeminvest were able to bring a frank and open view of the Aden Free Zone, and gave it the importance and attention it deserves."



UNITED COMPANY FOR INDUSTRIAL METALS

Congratulates the leader of modern Yemen

H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and the people of Yemen

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the inauguration of the cornerstone of Aden Free Zone, Aden Container Terminal by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the leader of modern Yemen, and the builder of this great enterprise.

The United Company for Industrial Metals wishes the best of success to the administration of the Aden Free Zone in its upcoming phases, and expressing its delight with its progress so far.

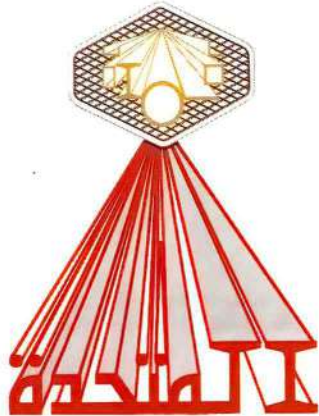
We announce to all investors and businessmen in/outside Yemen as well as Free Zone Administration that the "United Company for Industrial Metal" as a branch of Saudi Steel Profile Factory Co., Jeddah/S. A to render our Company best quality services of hanger construction and ensure providing all factory-building requirements of beams (U.H & I shapes) & various kinds/sizes of steel (checked, hot rolled, cold rolled, stainless steel) and a wide range of seamless & seam welded high pressured, and galvanized water pipes and tubes (cylindrical, rectangular, triangle, square). There is also a technical workshop for forming, lathing, cutting & recycling metals on demand.

Thus we produce different kinds of welding rods, mesh & reinforcement steel bars.

The company pleasantly renders its services on direct sale site basis and/or customer site delivery for competitive prices. It is only 500 m far from Free Zone - near the municipality/Almansoor - Aden.

CONTACT ADDRESS:
UNITED Co. for
Industrial Metals

P. O. Box: 4585 Al-Mansoor, Aden
Tel: 00 967-2-343546,
341286, 341562
Fax: 00 967-2-347888
E-mail: un.co.fim@y.net.ye



الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية

إن الذكرى الثانية لبدء العمل في ميناء الحاويات بعدن في 19/3/1999م هي عودة تاريخ وأجداد مدينة عدن التاريخية.

وبهذه المناسبة تتقدم الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية ممثلة

بالمدير العام الأستاذ / همدو عبد الكريم

بأحر التهنئة والتبريكات الى قائد مسيرة اليمن التنموية وباني صرحه الاقتصادي فخامة الأخ /

علي عبد الله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

والى أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم

متمنين كل التقدم والإزدهار لليمن السعيد تحت قيادته الحكيمة

تعلم الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية، إحدى الشركات الرائدة في مجال المنتجات الحديدية وفرع من شركة المصنع السعودي للبروفيل في المملكة العربية السعودية، عن استعدادها التام لتلبية احتياجات كافة الأخوة رجال الأعمال والمستثمرين والهيئات المؤسسات العامة والخاصة في داخل اليمن وخارجه، وعن تقديم كافة الخدمات والمستلزمات في بناء مصانع وهياكل وكافة أنواع الحديد التجاري والصناعي. شعارنا هو ارضاء عملائنا.

نشاط شركتنا في تصنيع كافة الأشكال الحديدية: الصاج البارد، الأسود، المزيت، والميزر، والجسور بأشكالها المختلفة، وكافة أنواع الفوارغ من مستطيل ومربع وكذلك المسط بمختلف المقاسات وبمواصفات عالية الجودة عالمياً.

كما نتجج شركتنا كافة أنواع الانابيب المجلفنة والأسود والضغط العالي والشبوك والعوازل الحرارية بما يتناسب مع احتياجاتكم.

ويسرنا أن نمد كافة خدمات القص، والطعج، التشكيل، والتصنيع حسب الطلب في أقسام ورشنا الفنية وبإشراف خبراء ومتخصصين ذوي خبرة عالية، ونحن على استعداد تام للبيع المباشر من موقعنا أو التسليم في موقعكم وبأفضل الأسعار.

زورونا في موقعنا الرئيسي في

المنصورة جوار البلدية.

م/ عدن أو في أحد فروعنا في كل من

صنعاء، تعز، والحديدة.

ويستكم التواصل معنا على العنوان التالي:

الشركة المتحدة

للصناعات المعدنية

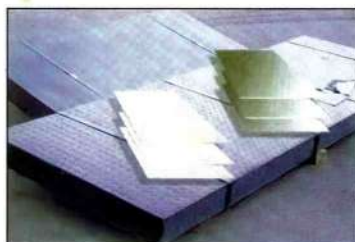
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ص. ب. ٤٥٨٥، المنصورة - عدن

بريد الكتروني:

un.co.fim@y.net.ye



ADEN UNIVERSITY & the Aden Free Zone

Nabil Mustafa

Today, as we are celebrating the second anniversary since the inauguration of the Aden Container Terminal that signaled the start of operations in the Aden Free Zone, we should also remember the people and institutions that helped it during its first two years. One of these institutions was Aden University, which had a positive effect

on the Aden Free Zone in various ways. Indeed, Aden University was among the establishments that benefited the Aden Free Zone, particularly during its first few years. The overall development of Aden University had a significant effect on the zone in terms of academic research, studies, and seminars. The university has been growing in number of faculties from 3 faculties in 1975 to 8 in 1990, and then to 16 in 2001 has helped it gain more significance and made it play a more effective role on the Aden Free Zone. The number of students also increased dramati-

cally in the last few years to reach more than 26,500 students. Aden University played an important role in promoting the Aden Free Zone through many seminars, cultural and scientific meetings, debate sessions, and academic researches. Each of these activities involved prominent academicians and professionals with a great deal of expertise in different sectors related to the activities of the Aden Free Zone.

The different seminars, researches, and events that were held so far by Aden University concerning the Aden Free Zone were on different fields including:

- 1- Law: Studies were made to explain the laws and regulations of the Aden Free Zone.
- 2- Economy and Administration: Seminars were held focusing on the importance of Aden Free Zone on an economic scale and its future potential in investment and how efficient administration and budget planning could help in achieving better success.
- 3- Geographical location: Researches on the strategic location of the Aden Free Zone in the region, and how this could help promote it in a regional and global scale.
- 4- Commerce: Commercial aspects of the zone along with comprehensive studies were made to understand the potential of business with neighboring countries in the region and the rest of the world could be possible.
- 5- Human Resource Development: As a huge enterprise with thousands of employees, the Aden Free Zone's human resource development program was taken into focus in many of the university's activities. Taking into account the fact that Aden university's staff is also among the employees, the university was able to raise the

skills and academic proficiency of the students so as to meet the standards of the zone.

All of the above activities show that Aden University was able in its limited scope to benefit the Aden Free Zone in many ways. The academic achieve-

ments and significant strides of the university reflected themselves on a better management and qualified cadre at the Aden Free Zone.

This also demonstrates the ability of different institutions to cooperate in order to promote each other's interests

and successes. Aden University wishes to be a model to be followed not only by other academic institutes, but by all establishments in the Republic of Yemen.



The Republic of Yemen University of Aden

Announcement of the Opening of Candidature for
the University of Aden Award for the Promotion of Scientific Research

For the implementation of the university objectives to promote Scientific Research directed towards the service of the overall development problems and the advancement of culture and science, the University of Aden has the pleasure to announce:

“The University of Aden Award for the Promotion of Scientific Research, the Second Round for the year 2001.”

On the basis the directive issued by the University President No. 191 for the year 1999, which the university provides for the annual awards in the following fields:

1. Engineering Science
2. Basic Sciences “Pure Sciences”
3. Agricultural Sciences
4. Medical and Health Sciences
5. Economic Sciences
6. Law Sciences
7. Social and Human Sciences
8. The best book edited during 2000/2001 in Social and Human Sciences
9. The best book edited during 2000/2001 in Natural and Applied Sciences

Consequently, the University of Aden has the pleasure to welcome the candidature for the awards listed above starting from the 1st of March 2001 to the 30th of June 2001.

Specification of the Scientific Material

The Scientific Material presented to obtain award must be: an original distinguished research work,

constituting a new contribution in the field of Specialization, related to the Yemeni environment and Yemeni Society and the development issues and not forming part of MSC or PHD theses research work which has already been submitted for scientific promotion.

Conditions of Candidature

1. A candidate is required to be a member of the teaching staff of University of Aden, of any other Yemeni university or of another working in scientific research in Yemen Centers of research.
2. The applications of candidature for the award shall be submitted personally by researchers to the Secretary of the award in the General Directorate of Scientific Research in University of Aden by completing the prescribed form clearly and precisely.
3. Five copies of the scientific material of the candidate and five copies of the other documents mentioned in the Application Form shall be submitted to the secretary of the Award in the General Directorate of Scientific Research not later than the 30th April 2001.
4. The candidate shall delineate definitely the

scientific field of the award for which he has applied.

5. If the submitted scientific material was contributed by the candidate and other co-candidates, the submitter shall present what proves their approval for the application for the award.
6. A candidate submitting for this award should not submit the same scientific material which has already been submitted for an award in any other previous or current institution.
7. The submitted scientific material to the present award shall not be returned to the candidate in case of admission or otherwise.

Arbitration

1. The arbitration shall be undertaken by specialized committee of qualified and experienced professors competent and for recognized for their fair objectivity in evaluation and arbitration.
2. On the basis of recommendations of the subcommittees, the main jury has sole right to decide on conferring the award to individual winners, equally to co-partners or concealing it in any field of specialization.

3. Decisions of the Main Jury are definitive and final shall not eligible for contestation.

The Winners and Distribution of Award

1. The results and names of winners will be announced in the second half of the August month of the same year of submission to the award.
2. The ceremony of the awards distribution will be announced in the various mass available.
3. The awards will be conferred upon the winners in a special ceremony held on the 10th of September the Foundation Day of Aden university.
4. Winners will enjoy a financial remuneration, in addition to the award medal and a certificate to the effect.

All correspondences are welcomed to:
The Secretary of the Award - General Directorate of Scientific Research, The University of Aden Award for the Promotion of Scientific Research, University of Aden
PO Box 5312, Khormakser,
Tel. 234420-234428, Fax: 234426-234430

Saudi Business Delegation Visits Aden Free Zone

Prospects for Saudi Investment in Aden Free Zone

The Saudi delegation members, who had visited Yemen at the end of February, expressed their delight and fascination with what they had seen at the Aden Free Zone during their visit on February 26. The delegation was received by Mr. Ahmed Handhal, Vice Chairman of the Aden Free Zone Authority, along with a number of representatives of Yeminvest, PSA Corporation and a number of prominent Yemeni businessmen. The visit was concluded with prospects of Saudi investments in the Free Zone. This could mark a significant milestone in the fruitful economic cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

The Chief Operating Officer, Yeminvest Mr. Richard Cheong and General Manager of the Aden Container Terminal, Mr. Tan Kee Chai explained the structure and activities of the terminal to the delegation and described the facilities and extra features of the terminal's industrial zone. Mr. Cheong also answered all the questions raised by the Saudi and Yemeni businessmen willing to invest in the Aden Free Zone.

Sheikh Abdulrahman bin Ali Al-Juraisi, Vice Chairman at the Saudi Chamber and Chairman of the Saudi Chamber for Industry in Riyadh expressed his satisfaction of the Saudi delegation's visit to the Aden Free Zone. He emphasized that the visit will surely encourage Saudi businessmen to invest in the Aden Free Zone, which will facilitate economic cooperation, particularly in the field of investment and commerce, between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. "This visit marks a new beginning in the level of cooperation between Saudi businessmen and the Aden Free Zone, which will help strengthen the bilateral relationship between the two neighboring and brotherly countries," he said. Sheikh Al-Juraisi also said that the visit opened the way for the delegation to meet officials at the Aden Free Zone along with several Yemeni prominent businessmen to discuss future prospects of investment in the Aden Free Zone. He pointed out to the fact that investment in the Aden Free Zone seems to be quite encouraging in terms of the facilities that would be offered to Saudi investors. He thanked the officials of the

zone for their warm reception and cooperation. Ahmed Handhal, Vice Chairman of the Aden Free Zone expressed his eagerness to gain the trust of Arab and foreign businessmen, particularly Saudi investors who have a special place in Yemen as they are our neighbors and there exists a uniquely excellent relationship between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. He mentioned that both leaderships, H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and His Majesty King Fahd bin Abdulaziz have emphasized the importance of strengthening cooperation in all respects, particularly in business. "The policies of both leaders have proven to be a major boost for the cooperation between the two brotherly neighboring countries."

Sheikh Mohamed Ba Mashmous, Chairman of the Aden Chamber of Commerce and Industry told Yemen Times that the visit of the Saudi delegation to Yemen is a great start and that there will be future coordinated work between the Aden Free Zone and the Saudi Businessmen. He added that the visit will be followed by the Saudi businessmen sending their agents to follow up with the research of the possible opportunities in investment in the Aden Free Zone. Sheikh Ba Mashmous concluded his statement by saying that the delegation seemed to be satisfied and delighted after having their questions and inquiries answered with a complete explanation by Mr. Richard Cheong, Chief Operating Officer and Adnan M. Al-Kaff, the Business Manager of Yeminvest.

Saudi Delegation member Sheikh Al-Humrani, Chairman of the Al-Hamrani Group said that his visit to Aden was with the objective of investing in the Aden Free Zone. He expressed his delight of the level Yemen had reached in the commercial and investment level, especially after the successful start of the Aden Free Zone. He further emphasized his confidence that Yemen is a country enjoying stability and security, which reflects the awareness among the Yemeni people of such vital investment projects. "It is not deniable that there is a sincere and faithful commitment of the Saudi businessmen and investors from all Gulf countries to invest in the Aden Free Zone in the near future," he concluded.



Mr. Adnan M. Al-Kaff



Mr. Richard Cheong



SUZUKI Generators



Reliable power sources you can count on.

Suzuki generators will make your work and leisure go more smoothly

Whether it's a relaxing weekend camping trip or serious professional work, the comprehensive lineup of Suzuki generators have what it takes to do the job. Count on them to help make your electrical appliances, work tools and factory or farm equipment work the way they should.

All models are equipped with Suzuki's Pointless Transistorized Ignition system, ensuring smooth startups and reduced maintenance. A circuit breaker built into all models automatically shuts the engine off if the rated power output is exceeded, thus protecting both the generator and the equipment you're powering. The SV and SV.P series, as well as the SVW welder, are powerful yet economical, featuring OHV engines with low fuel consumption and high durability. The SV series come with a large-capacity fuel tank for long hours of

operation plus a large muffler that keeps engine noise to a minimum. Choose the basic SV 4000 with a recoil starter or SV 4000E with an electric starter. Or choose the new quiet-running SV4000S with a recoil starter or SV4000SE with an electric starter, which are built with additional sound muffling insulation. The SE series are powered by tough, proven side-valve engines and provide DC output terminals for easy battery charging. A kerosene-type model, the SE2500K is also available. The SV-P series models offer compact, lightweight designs. The sturdy U-shaped frame also serves as a convenient handle for carrying. The compact SX series models, each with a convenient L-shape handle, are powered by efficient 2-stroke engines and come with large, noise reducing air cleaners and mufflers. The SVW140 combines a powerful, hard working welder with an efficient generating unit in a user friendly package.



SV2500L



SV1400L

SV4000S/
SV4000SE

SX750

Public Organization for Furniture & Accessories



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والتجهيزات المدرسية / عدن

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تعتبر منتجاتنا من أفضل وأرقى المنتجات ذات الجودة العالية، ترضي جميع الأذواق.. أثاث منزلي - أثاث مكتبي - أثاث مدرسي - أثاث فندقي وفق أحدث التصميمات وأجملها. نحن على استعداد لتلبية جميع طلباتكم..

صناعتنا نودم تنقلها الإقبال



تلفون : ٢٨٣٦١٩ / ٢٤٢٩٨٣، فاكس : ٤٤٦٢٢ ص.ب : ٥٠٣٤
Tel: 242983/283619, Fax:244622, P.O. Box: 5034

ميناء عدن يستعيد سمعته الدولية منذ ١٩ مارس ١٩٩٩ وبهذه المناسبة نتقدم بأحر التهاني

والتبريكات للقيادة السياسية ممثلة بفخامة الأخ/

علي عبد الله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الأبي.

Aden Port Paces to Prosperity Through the Free Zone

AbdulAziz Mohammed
Yemen Times - Aden

The strategic, as well as dynamic location of Aden has made officials in our government declare it as a free zone in 1991. From that time, work has been going in bounds and leaps, until today, to make considerable progress in the development of the country to meet the requirements of the modern time. This will eventually yield fruits to the welfare of the society. We will also be able to locate Yemen in the International Trade Movement and Trade Exchange through the terminal project in the free zone of Aden.

* The Initiative: 18/3/1996

This started after the Yemeni government signed a contract with the implementing company Yeminvest and the General Organization of the Free Zone Districts, as a representative of the Yemeni government. The contract states that the company builds container terminals, as well as implementing the project of the industrial storing district. The building of the station has been divided into three different stages and the overall pavement's length will be around 1650m. There will be six anchors that are designed for large ocean-going ships and terminals carrying a capacity of 1.5 million terminals per year. In 1995, after the declaration of law no.(4) and signing a contract with Yeminvest on 18/3/1996, work in the first stage of this project started. It is worth mentioning that the designs of this project have been made by the American Rapton Company, one of the biggest international companies in the world, then, a number of companies conducted the land survey and started cleaning the bottom of the sea.

The Opening of the First Stage and its Operation starting on 8/3/1999:
When working on this stage, that extends over 35 hectare, and costing

\$250 million was complete, operation on the first stage of the terminal port had started. The pavement of the port consisted of 16m ready to be deepened to 18m. The overall area of the building of the general administration and its departments is around 10000m², including the general administrative building, main gate, maintenance workshop and stores for emptying containers.

Then, the project was provided by a 4km-length cable and telephone lines increased from 300-1000 and were connected to the containers port.

The Unfinished Stages of the Project:

There are four stages left, indicated in the following:

1) The Second Stage:

It will include the project of expanding the Tarmac Airport to 600m, as well as designing new airplanes paths, the deepening of ship canals and anchors, making facilities for containers and to develop the industry by treating the raw materials along the North sea shore from the entrance of small Aden. Also, developing the Refinery/Colander capacity, the transportation net, electricity, water, sewage through building new modern stations, as well as expanding the existing net is required. The cost of this stage will be approximately \$12 million.

2) The Third Stage:

It will include the expanding and rebuilding of the airport, as well as its paths. Another department will be added to facilitate work in the containers. A fourth level in Caltex, as well as storage places along the North Coast and Hadeed Mountain, will be established, costing \$27 billion and employing a good number of workers. There is an intention to establish a refinery, new ports, and expand hotels, as well as tourist resorts in Small Aden. The second terminal will be developed to generate

energy to 25 megawatt and the constructing of the second terminal to cleaning water. The working in this stage will last for eight years.

3) The Fourth Stage:

The cost of this stage is estimated at approximately \$13 billion. This stage will include improvements and expansion. A new station for generating energy and processing unit sewage water in small Aden may last for ten years.

Offers and Requests for Investment in the free Zone:

If we assume that the number of investments in the free zone are around 622, the overall cost will be \$1.53 billion and will include around 24,000 employees, according to records reported by the investment department in these projects. The figures are distributed in the following:

162 projects in the industrial field with a cost of \$337 million.

203 projects in the trade field with a cost of \$50 million.

106 in the storage department with the cost of \$50 million.

50 orders in the field of tourism with a capital of \$203 million.

84 orders in the services field with the cost of \$602 million.

17 investment orders in the fish field with the cost of \$33 million.

The overall area allocated for these projects is 20, 303, 853m².

The project of the free zone in Aden is one of the most important economic and strategic projects in the Republic of Yemen. The establishment of the containers is a sure sign of the sincere and constructive efforts exerted by the government. What has been achieved since the start of work in the containers ports on 19/3/1999, is really very promising. The future of the Aden Free Zone is seen by many economic analysts to be promising. Only time will tell how this project the life of Yemenis. So let us wait and see.

Installation of Equipment for the Most Modern Chicken Feed Mill In Yemen Complete

Dr. Najat Mohamed Jumaan, General Manager of the Yemen Feed Company, stated that the work in the company feed mill project is going smoothly and as planned, especially that all the equipment and machines of the factory, which are based on the most modern technology, have been installed by German Experts.

She also explained that the factory, which is the most modern factory of its kind in Yemen, will be operated through a sophisticated computerized system. The factory was completed in 1999, and will be used to reduce concentrate and ready chicken feed, with a productivity capacity of 24000 per year.

The factory feature is that it uses locally available raw material to produce the chicken feed.

According to Dr. Najat, the production operations using the new machines are expected to start production very soon. Beside, the factory is being managed and operated by experienced and qualified personnel from Yemen and Jordan. She added that once the project is completed two other factories producing fishmeal and pelleted feed are added. She concluded by saying that the factory will be covering all parts and markets of the country.

Dr. Najat congratulates the leadership and the people of Yemen on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Aden Free Zone saying that the project will definitely play a major role in linking the port of Aden with the rest of the world. She added that 19 of March 1999 is a historic and precious day that was honored in the history of Yemen's economy when the city of Aden was set to be built as a free zone renewing its glorious past.

YEMEN FEED COMPANY

TEL: (009671) 272233/4/2 FAX: (009671) 274185 SANA'A



Al-Kheir Super Market Inaugurated

الخير سوپر ماركت

Al-Kheir Super Market Congratulates the Leadership of Yemen Resembled in, H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and the people of Yemen

On the occasion of the second anniversary of launching the great economic enterprise of the Aden Free Zone on 19 March 1999. Al-Kheir Supermarket expresses its great delight of the progress that took place during the last two years since the cornerstone of the Aden Free Stone, Aden Container Terminal was launched.

Al-Khair Super Market: The Supermarket for all your shopping needs, all under one roof in Aden.

ADDRESS: KHOUR MAK SAR, ABYAN COAST NEXT TO AL-KHEIR MOSQUE-ADEN. A VISIT IS ENOUGH TO MAKE YOU A REGULAR VISITOR.
Aden - Khor Maksar - Abyan Coast. Tel: (9672) 720436 Mobile: 7928316

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of High Quality and Superiority
of Perfumes Manufacturing

الرهاب للطور
٢٥ عام
من الجودة والتميز في صناعة العطور

تعتبر الذكرى الثانية لبدء العمل في ميناء الحاويات في المنطقة الحرة عدن ١٩ مارس ١٩٩٩م، هي ذكرى عودة تاريخ أمجاد مدينة عدن التاريخية. وبهذه المناسبة نتقدم

الرهاب للطور

بأزكى التهاني وأعطر التبريكات الى فخامة الأخ
علي عبد الله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية
وربى كاتر أبناء اليمن (السي السجبر).

Since the Aden Container Terminal, which is the cornerstone of the Aden Free Zone, started operations in 19 March 1999, It became an important element in attracting foreign investment and increasing economic and business activities. On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Aden Container Terminal,

AL-REHAB PERFUMES presents its heartfelt congratulations to the leader of Yemen's development and builder of this great economic enterprise,
President Ali Abdullah Saleh and all the Yemeni people
Wishing Yemen all the best of economic progress and development

YEMEN TIMES

CONGRATULATES

The Aden Free Zone Authority, the Free Zones Public Authority, Yeminvest, PSA, and all the ones involved in this great project, as well as the Political Leadership, the Government, and the People of Yemen on the Aden Free Zone's Second Anniversary. Many Happy Returns! WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER, SO KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK...