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ELECTION DISPUTE CONTINUES





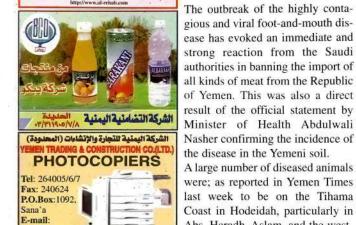


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Last Saturday morning, a huge protest took place at the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC) in Sanaa with almost 10,000 protestors. The demonstrators protested the official results declared by the SEC for the local council elections for the provinces of Arhab, Khawlan, Al-Jubahin, and Al-Salafiyya. The official results declared the winners to be from the General People's Congress, while the true results, protestors say, involve the victory of Islah affiliates.

According to Islah, the winners of the seats in those provinces were originally from Islah until the SEC fraudulently changed their names and declare others to be the winners. They emphasized they had all the documents to prove that the true winners were those from Islah. In a letter to the SEC, Islah stated that eventually the SEC would be solely responsible for any future action if the fraud is allowed to continues in the lists of the winners of the province local council seats. They further accused SEC of being behind the disappearance of documents relating to the victory of Islah's representatives in the Arhab governorate, the fraud in Al-Salafiyya along with the delay in announcing the results in other provinces.



The SEC stated that it has no intention whatsoever to tamper the results, even though Islah said that clandestine negotiations are underway.

It is worth noting that until this very moment the final and complete results of the local council elections held on 20 February 2001 are still not declared.

ALL EYES ON AMMAN

President Ali Abdullah Saleh is expected to leave for Amman today to attend the two-day Arab summit in Amman scheduled to start tomorrow, Tuesday March 27. This comes close on the heels of the conclusion of the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in which Foreign Minister Abdulqadir Bajammal participated. All eyes are now on Amman as the Arab world anxiously awaits a strong commitment by its leaders to come up with a solid resolution that could help in strengthening Arab solidarity regarding the basis as he said during an interview to the

Saudi Arabia Bans Import

of Meat from Yemen The outbreak of the highly conta-

A large number of diseased animals

concern over the effi-

diseases into focus.

More on disease on P9.

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sanctions on Iraq and the Israeli-Palestinian Crisis.

Yemen is expected to raise the issue of pressuring the USA and the west to lift the sanctions on Iraq and resume the stalled Israeli-Palestinian peace talks. Along with that, the president intends to raise the issue of founding the Arab Tribunal and the Arab common market along with the national security service. President Saleh will once again emphasize the importance of holding the summit on a regular

Egyptian Satellite Channel last week, "This summit comes as a direct consequence of the decision to hold a periodic Arab summit, which is originally a Yemeni proposal."

Yemenis and Arabs everywhere had expressed their hope that the summit will send a strong message to Israel and show that Arab solidarity can indeed help in exerting pressure on the allies, including the USA to push the peace process forward and focus on the suffering of the Iraqi people.

On the other hands, Yemenis are all waiting for the cabinet reshuffle, which the president is expected to carry out once her returns.

2000 upon the

request of the

Yemeni gov-

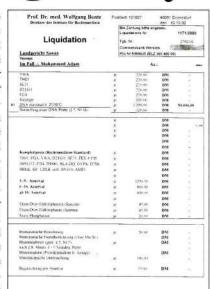
ernment.

IN ADAM'S CASE

German Experts Still Waiting for Payment

Times Yemen authorities in banning the import of received a letter from all kinds of meat from the Republic Prof. Dr. Wolfgang of Yemen. This was also a direct Huckenbeck of the result of the official statement by Minister of Health Abdulwali Institute Nasher confirming the incidence of Rechtsmedizin der Heinrich-Heine-Universitat Germany, one of the were; as reported in Yemen Times last week to be on the Tihama German medical Coast in Hodeidah, particularly in experts who exam-Abs, Haradh, Aslam, and the westined the mortal remains of the vicern areas of al-Mahabeshah region. tims of ripper The article published Mohamed Adam. Dr. last week raised a lot of Wolfgang expressed his concern of the ciency of the authorities possibility of the in dealing with such disgovernment influenceases and brought the problem of livestock ing his expert's report

which he wrote in



Another bill, sent, yet unpaid

Dr. Wolfgang also said that the University of Düsseldorf is still waiting for paying the costs of the DNA-examinations carried out almost one year ago. He also expressed his surprise at the unveiled mystery in the case of Adam's case and said that he added a bill of 50,000 German Marks to the government for the liquidation process he car-

It is worth mentioning that German experts have already said time and again that the bills were not paid by the time the reports were complete, and surprisingly, they are yet to be paid until today.

New York Based International Committee on protection of Journalists (ICJP) has in its annual report criticized restraints imposed on press freedom in Yemen of some Arab States. The report stressed that there are legal harassment, arrests and intimidation practiced against journalists in those countries.

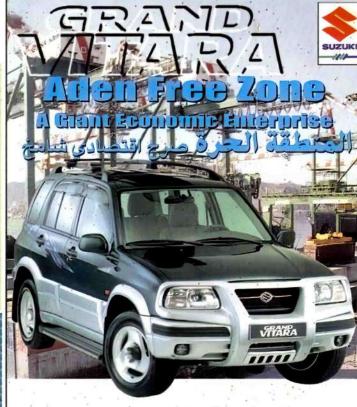
The committee has further said Arab governments use certain means for curbing press freedoms, including running and censoring information media, indicating that press in Yemen, Morocco, Kuwait, Algeria and Lebanon enjoys a degree of freedom.

CLARIFICATION

Regarding the front-page article entitled "Sudanese Embassy Appeals Mohammed Adam's Verdict" published in issue 4 of volume XI, Yemen Times would like to clarify that the changes that had occurred to the Sudanese consular staff in Yemen by then were not elated to the Adam's case in any way.

We apologize for the confusion and misinterpretation that occurred because of the

ICJP Criticizes Restraints on Yemen's Freedom of Press



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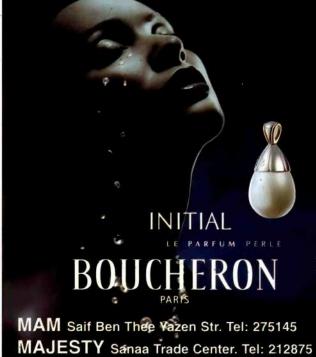
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المركز التجاري للسيارات والمحركات

British Council Inaugurates

"Yemeni Voices"

In a huge female-dominated gathering at the British

Council, Dr. Abdul Malik Mansoor, Minister of Culture

and Tourism,in collaboration with the British Council

inaugurated 'Yemeni Voices', by Marta Poluch.The

book being the first of its kind in Yemen speaks about

intellectual Yemeni women; their experience and their

The event was attended by a number of well known



Words of Wisdom

Starting the day on time is a very important factor in getting one's work done. In our culture and religion, there are so many things that glorify the early starter. Yet, a lazy bureaucracy starts late, everyday. The point is, our officials are unable to organize their time productively because of their odd working hours. My message is simple, for God's sake, have a good nights sleep and go to work early and ready to be productive.'

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951-1999)



Our Opinion Let's Keep Our **Fingers Crossed**

he Summit is probably going to signal two important messages, one at the regional level and another at the national level. Regarding the message at the regional level, the summit will be an indication on whether the Arab leaders will unite their stands regarding the issues of Iraq and Palestine. On the national level and according to reliable sources, after his return from the summit, President Saleh will start the cabinet reshuffle that he promised. This is why we the Yemenis and Arabs are anxiously waiting for the summit to spellout the future course action at the local and regional levels. This is why we are keeping our fingers crossed.

The statement of the president to bring new blood to the governance and try to get rid of the old crooks still sitting in key positions in the government has generated a lot of optimism regarding possible changes for the better.

Arab leaders should be united in their stand in support of the Palestinian cause and should come out with a resolution that could oblige the USA to put more pressure on the government to achieve substantial progress in the stalled peace talks. This is a time in which Arab people are expecting a strong statement concerning the aggressions against the Palestinians and the Iraqi peo-

Without doubt, the situation is in a state of flux. It may two either to the better or tilt to the worse. It could go either way.

Despite the the information about some disagreements among Arab foreign ministers in the preparatory summit of foreign ministers, this, in all likelihood would not sabotage the summit. The idea of a discard is not in itself a bad thing, but continued hatred and rancor among Arab decision-makers is not at all a healthy omen. This summit should be a time to clear all misunderstand ings and build cooperation. We have common goals and common enemies. Hence, it would be foolish not take advantage of such an important event to revitalize our relations.

On the other hand, President Ali Abdullah Saleh's intentions to make a transitional government to help and re-establish the confidence of the people are also of great importance. Any move right now to show that efforts are being unleashed to minimize the damage being caused to the people due to the economic stag nation will bear positive results.

This is a time for change, both at the local and national levels, so let us keep our fingers crossed, and wait!

Female Journalists Lunch an Internet Magazine

A number of Yemeni female journalists are launching an Internet site bearing the name of The Family on Wednesday March 28 2001. The event will take place at the Cultural Center, Sana'a, in the presence of the Ministers of Culture, Information and Communication, and a number of media people. In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mrs. Ikram Al-Akouri, a member of the editing staff, said that the site aims to highlight women and children's issues, introduce Yemen to the world, discuss family's health and legal issues other entertainment services

This is the first time three female journalists belonging to different institutions join hand to launch a specialized Internet site. The team consists of Miss. Sameerah Al-Khiari of Al-Thawrah Newspaper, Miss Kawkab Al-Wadei of the Women National Committee and Ikram Al-Akouri of the Saba News Agency.

ADAIR Invests in Aden Free Zone

The ADAIR International Oil and Gas, INC signed on March 20 a memorandum of understanding with the Yemen Free Zone Public Authority to build and operate US\$ 60 million Power Plant and a Sugar Refinery at the Free Zone.

The Sugar Refinery is expected to produce about 200 thousand tons of pure sugar while the Power plant is expected to provide 21 megawatt.

"The facilities and privileges granted by the Investment Law have been attracting a good number of Arab as well as foreign businessmen," said Mr. Dirhem Abdu No'aman, Vice Chairmen of the Free Zones, Chairman of the Aden Free Zone. He added that the Sugar Refinery will cover a great part of the needs of the local market.



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

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Al-Quds Week Inaugurated

International Consumer

Protection Day Celebrated

Celebrating the international day of consumer protection,

the consumer protection society, under the patronage of

prime minister Abdulkareem Al Iryani organized a fes-

tive speech at the Police Club this last Sunday March, 25.

The speech was titled "Common Responsibility for

Consumer Protection", was the theme adopted nationally

Vice President, Mr. Abdurabu Mansour inaugurated last Saturday the Al-Quds Week, organized by the National Islamic Conference in Yemen during 23-30 March. In his welcome speech he hailed the event as a milestone and called for support to the Palestinians' case.

Dr. Yousef Al-Qardhawi praised the choice of Yemen as the first destination to host the meeting of Al-Quds Organization highlighting the warm welcome the delegation received in

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Sheikh Abdulmajeed Al-Zindani said that the event reflected Yemen's com-

mitment to the Arab issues and cases, especially the Al-Quds'

The Al-Quds delegation arrived in Sana'a last Friday. delegation included Dr. Al-Qardhawi, Sheikh Allah Mohtashami, Dr. Ahmad Sodqi and Dr. Abdullah Al-Nofaisi.

In their speech at the Al-Dhorafi Stadium yesterday morning, Sheikh





Pakistani Embassy

Faris Al-Saqqaf.

in Yemen and several Yemeni officials and dignitaries.



Abdullah ben Hussein Al-Ahmar,

speaker of the parliament, chairman

of the Public Council to Defend the

Al-Quds, Dr. Yousef Al-Qardhawi

and Sheikh Ayat Allah Mohtashami

expressed solidarity with the

Palestinians. During the festival, the

communiqué sent to the Arab

Summit was read out. In the after-

noon a seminar on the Summit and

Challenges was organized at the

Jamal Abdulnasser Auditorium of

Sana'a University. The seminar was

attended by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-

Magaleh, Rector of the university,

Dr. Ahmad Sodqi, Dr. Abdullah Al-

Nofaisi, Mr., Michael Adah and Dr.

Celebrates National Day

The Pakistani Embassy in Sanaa celebrated Saturday its 54th national day at the Taj Sheba Hotel. The celebration was attended by Ambassadors and diplomats of most embassies

Indonesian Cultural & Food Festival Concluded

women of the society.



The Sheraton Sana'a Hotel in co-operation with the Embassy of Indonesia, organized for the first time in Yemen an Indonesian Cultural and Food Festival.

The festival that lasted for three nights at the popular Nour Al Negoum Supper Club included songs, folkloric dance and typical Indonesian food by two (2) chefs flown specially from Sheraton Media in Jakarta.

'The festival was attended by their excellencies Ministers of Tourism, Labor and Immigration, ambassadors, top businessmen in Sana'a and in-house guests. The festival was a successful event and we expect to have the same during the Lebanese Cultural and Food Festival in May 2001," said Mr. Fadeel G. Wahbe.

al-Khurafi:

and internationally.

"Kuwait welcomes Yemen's joining the Gulf Cooperation Council."

In a press conference held last Wednesday in Sheraton Hotel, Jasem al-Khurafi, al-Umah Council chairman, confirmed that the Yemeni labor in Kuwait had been discussed many times and that Kuwait is determined to facilitate Yemeni employees there. More than 70 thousand Yemeni employees used to work in Kuwait before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. This issue was also discussed last year when Sabah al-Ahmad paid a visit to Yemen during the unity festivals.

Mr. al-Khurafi also talked about many common issues including the Kuwaiti hostages in Iraq and the Yemeni mediation in this context. He stated that Kuwait would back up whoever tried to help release Kuwaiti hostages in Iraq, asserting that this was an entirely humanitarian issue and had nothing to do with any political haggles.

In response to a question about Yemen's joining the Gulf Cooperation Council, Mr. al-Khurafi indicated Kuwait's welcome to this at any time.

Mr. al-Khurafi expressed a sense of relief and satisfaction over the results of talks held with President Ali Abdullah Saleh last Tuesday afternoon. He highly appreciated Yemen's understanding of problems agitating Kuwait, particularly the hostage issue.

With regard to the American forces stationed in Kuwait, he said Kuwait was not colonized. "Kuwait will never be the place to offend anyone. However, there is no reason to blame Kuwait for its alliance as all the mediations with the Iraqi regime came through. Kuwait does not feel ashamed of its actions. Besides, Iraq has never stopped its threats not only against Kuwait but also against Saudi kingdom as well. Peace and stability will never be restored in the

region unless Iraq stops threats against its neighbors."

He explained that Kuwait stood by the Iraqi people and their sufferings and supported Iraqi people in the North and in the South. He said that Kuwait pins high hopes on Arab leaders who were to meet in Amman. He hoped that they would be up to the expectations, reiterating Kuwait's determination to restore the Arab solidarity.

Kuwaiti hostages in Iraq took the biggest share in the Yemeni-Kuwaiti talks. Signs of these concerns have surfaced as the Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdulkader ba Jamal carried a letter to the Iraqi President Sadam Hussain in this regard.

Political and media sources have expressed doubts about the Iraqi government's positive response to the Yemeni mediations and revealed that talks were still held within a strained stance by the Iraqi

On the other hand, Mr. Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwait vice PM and Foreign Minister, arrived in Sana'a last Wednesday carrying a letter from the Emir of Kuwait to President Saleh pertaining to the Arab Summit, being prepared for, and the Kuwaiti hostages as the Yemeni diplomacy exerts swift efforts in this regard.

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Director: Muhammed Al-Anisi



British Ambassador of Holds A Reception in Aden

British Ambassador, Mrs. Frances Guy, to Yemen held last Saturday a reception at the Aden Hotel.

She expressed her appreciation of the warm welcome she had been receiving since arrival in Yemen, as well as her admiration of the development the city of Aden has witnessed. She also highlighted the strong relations between Briatin and Yemen and their hori-

Mr. Abdullah Ibraheem, General Director of the governorate welcomed H.E. the Ambassador to Aden. He said the Yemeni-British relations are exemplary and are witnessing remarkable development.

The event was attended by a number of ambassadors, consuls, businessmen, media people and others.

National Campaign to Combat Measles Launched

The National Campaign to Combat Measles was launched last Saturday in a number of governorates. Governorates have been divided into groups and each group will be covered in a period of time. The campaign first destinations are Abyan and Luhj after which it will be moving to Hodeidah and Hajjah, etc.

The National Campaign to combat measles started in 1994 when it used to cover only 60 districts in cooperation with the UNICEF.

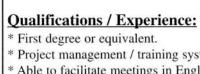
Today, there are 2410 health centers, 7230 mobile teams and 290 supervisors. The Ministry of Public Health includes combating measles in its 5-year plan by vaccinating young school students.

The current campaign targets 3.5 million children all over the country.









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Abdullah Ahmad Ghanem, Legal Affairs Minister to YT:

"What the Yemeni Law lacks is the strong country that carries laws out and fair judiciary system that defends rights."

ments and local elections has risen lots of inquiries and contention in the public as well as in the Yemeni political life. The notification memo forwarded to the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) has also created big question marks over the constitutional amendments, local council elections, political parties, Yemeni law, changes to be made in laws due the constitutional amendments, etc. Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Ghanem is the Legal and Parliament Affairs Minister. He used to be the chief editor of al-Mithaq newspaper, mouth piece of GPC, in the early 1990s. He is also a professional practiced lawyer with a good command of the constitution leading him to be among the top distinguished ministers in the political arena. Jalal al-Sharaabi of the Yemen Times met with him and talked about a wide range of issues. He highlighted many controversial issues not only as a leading member in the GPC but as the Legal Affairs' Minister and Committee of Parties' Affairs Chairman.

Q: What are the laws to be amended or changed so as to cohere with the constitutional amendments endorsed?

A: The new constitutional amendments has become in effect after being endorsed with 73% of the voters. These amendments are in need of laws so as to carry them out. Hence changes are to be made on some laws so as to go in coherence with these amendments and to start implementing the Local Authority Law No (4) of the year 2000. For instance, the bylaw of the Parliament which is to be passed by a law is in need of some amendments so as to go in harmony with the amendments made in articles No (64, 86, 61). The law of provisions pertaining to the Consultative Council is also in need of some amendments. In fact, it will be eliminated and replaced by the Law organizing the Shoora Council (SC), its bylaw, and the joint meetings to be held between the SC and the Parliament upon calls by the President. Some amendments are to be made to the trade and investment laws in accordance with amended article No (10) of the constitution which asserted the free trade, competition and investment opportunities. Amendments are to be made to the financial and taxation laws, particularly the Financial Law so as to fit with the Local Authority Law after some authorities including Zakah and Qat taxes are included into the authorities of the Local Authority Law.

Q: A number of politicians and interested people talk about some laws pertaining to the pre-unity period after ten years of the Unity. What is your comment?

A: There are still some laws in this

have no effect on the general life of the people. During the past years many unified laws were issued based on the constitution of the Republic of Yemen. I can assure you that the laws you are speaking about are but few and we are in our way to replace them by new

Q: With regards to electing members of al-Shoora Council instead of appointing them. What is new about this issue?

A: The idea is still under study. It has not matured yet. The idea is that the President wants the representatives of the people in the governorates' Local Councils to participate in electing 111 members in the Shoora Council. Ultimately, the President will pass a republican decree appointing them. However, the mechanism of nominating them so far has not materialized

Q: Many parties have filed appeals in courts. What is new about them? And do not these appeals impede the process of declaring the final results of the elections?

A: According to the law these appeals do not prevent the committee from declaring the winning candidates and giving them the winning certificates. The successful candidate can attend the preliminary meetings of the council he was elected for. When the court passes a verdict in these appeals then we will behave accordingly.

Q: What are the violations, parties made, and were noted down by the Parties' Affairs Committee during the elections, especially as many confrontations took place?

A: On the contrary, we view the participation of political parties as a positive phenomenon. In the pre-election and referendum period, the hot and heated controversy between parties had actually promoted the people's awareness. As a result, they actively participated in the whole process. We have not noted any violations against any par-

It is true there were some mistakes made by parties. These mistakes pertaining to parties imposing their representatives in some electoral committees not to adhere to the election law or to the instructions of the Supreme Election Committee. These parties rather asked some of their representatives to work according to interests of their parties. For example, there are letters made by some parties' leaders to their representatives in some committees instructing them not to sign the results of the elections. This is a big mistake. This makes us think to reconsider the issue of allowing parties to participate in the electoral committees membership. We want impartial and independent electoral committees.



Political Office member, issued a memo to the supervisor of Aden governorate, Mrs. Radhiah Shamsheer, YSP Political Office member, asking her not to approve and sign the final results of the constitutional amendments. What is new about the results as the supervisor of the governorate has not yet approved them?

A: That was an obvious mistake by the YSP. They think when she does not approve the results, this will eliminate the legitimacy of elections. This is not true. Elections are legitimate and the results were declared and accepted by parties including the YSP. When parties make mistakes, we do not expect that the law will be weak to deal with the situation.

Q: However, many opposition parties including the Islah and GPC agreed on the idea that there have been some violations in these elections. So how can the elections be legitimate and promising to the democratic process?

A: I am talking as a lawyer before I talk as a politician. A violations can never be unless there is an appeal is submitted to the concerned judiciary court. However, claims of violations are only made for media consumption.

Q: Many view the Parities' Affairs Committee as partial and that it carries out policies of the ruling party. What is your comment?

A: I am not the first chairman of the Parties' Affairs Committee (PAC). The first chairman was Mr. Rashed Mohammed Thabet when he was the Parliament Affairs Minister and chairman of the PAC. At the time he was a YSP member. The second chairman of the PAC was Mr. Abdulsalam khalid Karman when he was the Parliament Affairs Minister. At the time he was an Islah member. Now I am the chairman of PAC and belong to the GPC. Why the committee is said to be partial now and was not when it was headed by

Q: With regards to the notification memo forwarded to the YSP by PAC. What is the coming action to be taken by the Ministry?

A: With respect to friends in the YSP, their reaction was very aggressive. The notification memo was based according to the legal fundamentals as they violated the law when they elected for Permanent Committee Membership some outlaws who were convicted for plotting the secession and war. They came to say that that was a legitimate right. They have no right to elect to the leadership of the party anyone who is outlaw and convicted by the court. This was the basis for forwarding the notification memo. So far the party has not rejected the memo neither did it accept it. They sent a letter to the PAC requesting more information about the background of the notification. Now we are preparing details despite the fact that they totally realize these issues. We will follow this issue up and expect that they will accept it.

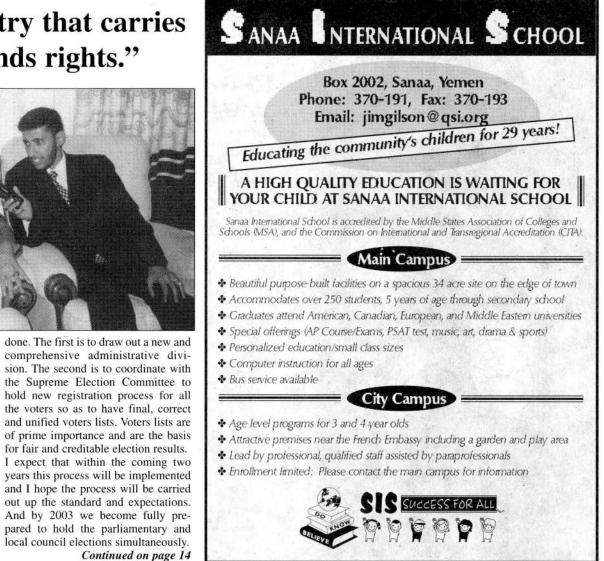
Q: Was the heated media campaign between you and some members of the YSP a way to settle old records between you and the party?

A: It is up to the YSP. I really wonder why the YSP mobilize itself to attack one person, Abdullah Ahmad Ghanem. I can not help but say the truth. I can well respond to whatever they say.

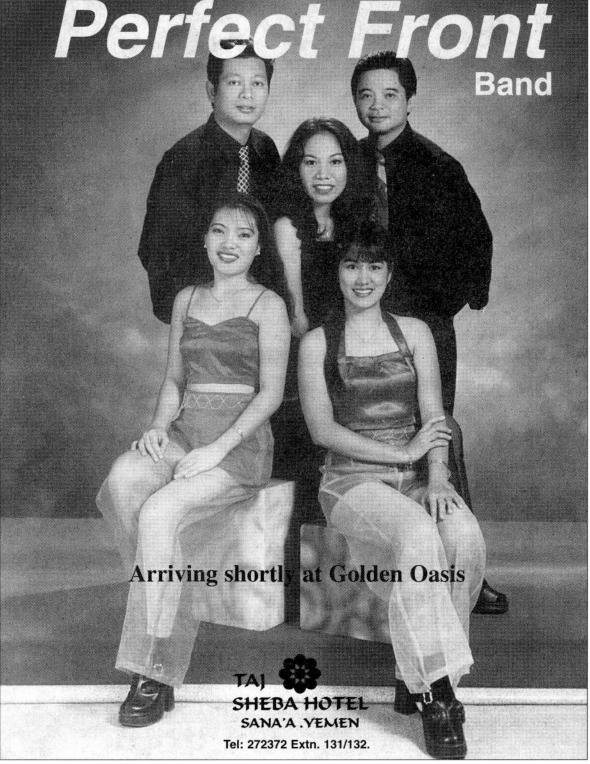
Q: In your view what parties has to do in the post-election period?

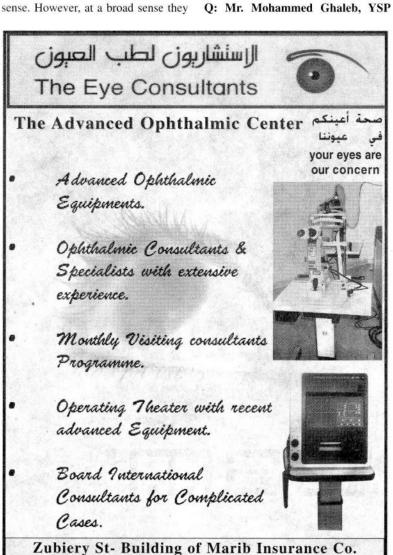
A: Parties have to evaluate their participation in the elections and referendum. They have also to prepare themselves to the coming elections in two

With regards to the government, I believe that there are two tasks to be

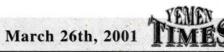


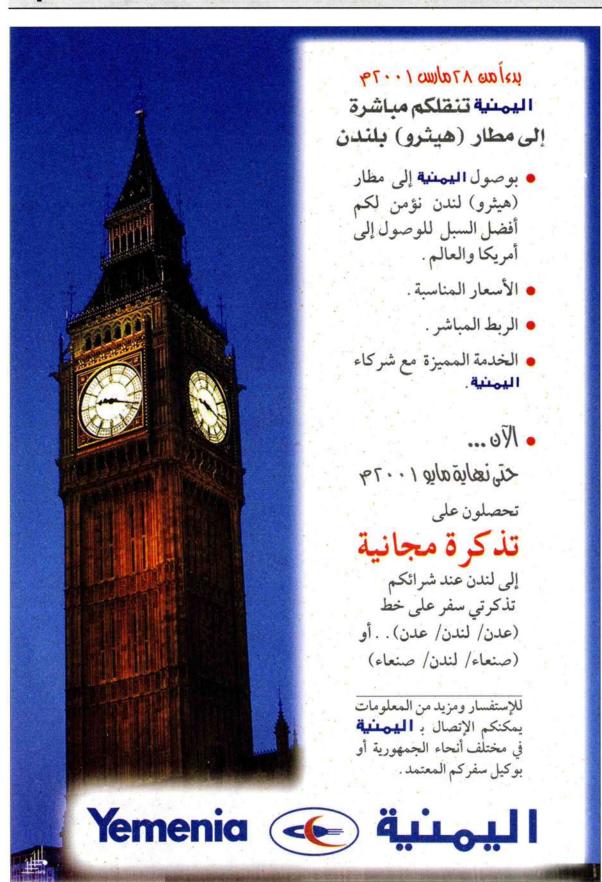






Tel:401670-fax:401673, P.O.Box:4567. Sanaa -Republic of Yemen





WNC Celebrates Wome's International Day

Women National Committee organized on March 18 a Two-day workshop on the occasion of the Women's International Day in the presence of Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani, Prime Minister, head of the Supreme Council for Women Affairs.

The workshop included discussion of a number of topics of concern to women such as the National Strategy of Gender. This included three parts, respectively; an evaluation of men and women's condition in many fields, analysis of the current condition and

stances Yemen has gone through and which have helped widened the abyss between women and men, and a study on the objectives of the strategy.

The objective o the strategy was strengthening the position of women in the economic, social, political and environmental



fields, achieving equality among men and women, highlighting the prisoner's condition, a study on their crimes and motivations, etc.

Mr. Gianni Brizzi World Bank Representative in Yemen, Ms. Bettina Maas UNFPA Representative in Yemen, and Ms. Bushra Jabre Jhons Hopkins University presented working papers in the workshop.

The participants also discussed the Committee Annual Report for 2000 on achievements of the Committee and the obstacles it faced during the year, condition of women in the government offices and presented a number of recommendations and suggestions as to strengthen women's participation in the political life.











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The Right to Respond

A Somali Response to Mr. Abucar Sa'id Abucar

Dear Editor.

With reference to the topic of the Somali Benadir Refugees in your esteemed Newspaper Vol. XI. Issue No, 11 dated Monday 12th march, 2001 by Mr. Abucar Sa'id Abucar who named himself as the leader of the Benadir Community in Yemen. We would like to draw your attention and that of all the Somali Community in Yemen including Benadir, and other brother Somalians to the fact that Mr. Abucar Sa'id Abucar is not the leader for the Benadir Community in Yemen. There is no person who can represent them and speak on behalf of these peo-

Firstly: The Somali peoples are all brothers and live together in the country of Somalia. There are many tribes and clans and Benadir is just one of the communities which suffered violence rape, robbery during the civil war in Somalia by the armies of the factions. And we take this opportunity to remind Mr. Abucar that the Benadir Community has Parliament members officials in the Transitional Government of Somalia, which has been elected in Arta, Djibouti.

Secondly, the views mentioned in the

article, which Mr. Abucar is complaining, to the UNHCR offices in Yemen are only his own and it do not reflect the concerns of all Benadirs.

Thirdly, concerning the figures, we remind Mr. Abucar that he has no authentic figures about the Somali Refugees in the Republic of Yemen. He does not have relevant statistics. such as how many have been repatriated, or how many left Yemen to other countries, etc. . Also beyond the figure of 51,623 of Somali refugees, does he know that there are more than that figure which have been registered during the months of August-September, of 1999? Individuals which still have not been granted the Refugee Identity Card and, to this date, are waiting at the UNHCR office in Yemen. It is these cards which will facilitate many things for them, and allow them to stay in Yemen? Since then, more refugees have come to Yemen. Obviously the number is more than what is men-

Fourthly, I want to remind Mr. Abucar that the Benadir community is part of, and cannot be separated from, the Somali Community as a whole, although there are different tribes. clans and etc. I recommend that Mr.

Abucar not stick only on the subject of resettlement, as this is his own personal thinking. Not only do the Benadir Refugees want resettlement, some want repatriation, some want integration into the country, etc. And he has no right to force his idea on others who may have different ideas. Repatriation, resettlement and integration into the country 1 is the policy and task of the UNHCR and of the hosting country, depending on the facilities available.

We conclude our article by repeating that Mr. Abucar is not the Leader of the Benadir Community in Yemen, and no one has elected him. What he mentioned in his article are his own personal ideas and should not to be considered to represent of the community. We hereby apologize to the UNHCR offices in Yemen for what Mr. Abucar complained about.

Best regards,

Mr. Mohammed Ali Abucar - Banadir Community

Mr. Cali Haji Sheikh - Banadir Community,

Mr. Mohamed Munganl - Banadir

Community, C/O. P. O. Box 10923, Sana'a - Yemen

What's Next?



Abdulkareem M. Al-Khiwani

ith the end of the local council elections, a new experience has been added to the other unuseful ones. Despite the violations and mistakes which occurred during the election process, no one has so far tried to correct them or even consider what happened. It is a pity that misunderstanding has continued although a large sector of the public is aware of

It is crystal clear that the passing of the referendum on the constitutional amendments was achieved by cheating. This victory did not depend on the support and confidence of the public. It heavily depended on power and public property. The local council elections accompanied the referendum on the constitutional amendments in order to attract as many people as possible, despite the objection of jurists who considered this move as an unconstitutional. So the results do not determine the winner or loser. It is the question of violence which occurred during the election process that must be highlighted. Were the results an end of a war or an end to a battle in a big war?

The violence was not a sudden event . Rather, it was an outcome of fear and worries. So the crisis is not a result of the referendum or the local council elections

The crisis between the General People's Congress (GPC) and Islah is not a result of clashes between their ideologies or policies. The two parties are able to accommodate themselves according to their interests. Even the lowly practices such as misusing power and religion to accuse others of treachery and unbelief, have been indulged in jointly by the two parties. It should be clear that the crisis is a result of cumulative practices which are wrong, political and economic corruption, such as, the degradation of law. It is the lack of fulfillment of their interests that has lead to the crisis. Each of the two parties believes that its interests can be served by to corruption, and their ultimate goal is keeping the current condition as they are.

It seems that a clear understanding the local governance is based on dividing the whole country into zones of influ-

The world's lightest mobile phone

vorld's lightest mobile phone. he "Cosmo" as this phone is alled, weighs just 69 grams and is the latest in the Trium ange launched by the company ecross Europe and the Middle East. Says Antoine Kaadi, neral Manager of Meltel I.I.c., for Middle East and North Africa, "It's amazing, how fast mobile phone technology loves. At 69 grams the Cosmo veighs only as much as a attery in most currenteneration phones." It's packed with all the features a mobile hone user could ask for at this oint in time. From the news-

Mitsubishi Electric has just making, curiosity-whetting WAP and dual band to convenience features like vibrating alert, diary, programmable shortcut keys, data and fax facility. T9 predictive text is, of course, on the menu too. A distinctive feature is the central MOUSE. More like a micro joystick in form and function, it lets a user access all functions with just a the flip is closed. 'You'll wonder so loaded

could be so

light," quips

The mouse ran up the phone Hickory dickory dock! The

chnological clock races ahead f real time and we see amazing ttle inventions each day. Some of them live and die inside esearch labs, some see light of ay and achieve varying egrees of success, and a rare ew go on to become so ervasive that you cannot magine life without them. The mouse is one such reature. Not the rodent which bbles its way through cheese, ut the one that races through maze of on-screen menus and

erforms delightful feats. We re talking about that tiny nouse nestling in the bellyutton depression on the front ce of the Cosmo. That's right. mouse on a phone!

To trace the evolution of the difficult to imagin ouse, the nifty little device which has revolutionized personal computing, we have mobile phone may travel back in time to 1968, a mouse. But,

of the ordinary. Its unusual design - it looks like a powder

ompact that has been squeezed out of shape - is a stopper. It is also very slim and light - it tips

he scales at a mere 69g - which should meet with the approval

f the fashion police. You can

ook forward to generating your air share of envy when you

ake it out to make a call. A

ilver-flecked front panel

giving it a metallic appearance)

nd the unique Trium swirl

osmo's stand-out appeal.

The smooth curves make the

hone fit neatly in your hand.

And, of course, it's so light, you'll actually feel its presence

only when you put the phone to your ear. When the flip is closed you can still glimpse part

f the screen through a pear-

haped window - which is quite ool. Pick it up and your eye is

mmediately drawn to the nalogue clock - a striking new

eature. Using the Cosmo is a

with what he Positio Indicator fo System". H demonstrate it using primitive 19

located 25 mile It was not until 1984 that the Apple Macintosh pularized the mouse; but computer with or one Likewise, some day every mobile phone may wait'

miss it. A four-way mouse gives

you access to the phone's functions and then all you have

to do is use the phone's soft keys - to the left and the right

of the mouse - to choose your feature or exit the menu. It's

for quick access to the internet.

that simple.

kilobyte mainframe

The pleasure of conversation t's more than just technology. osmo does more Or great design. It's about the pleasure of conversation The Cosmo is definitely out throw away the manual and not

Cosmo from Trium. The

world's lightest mobile phone.

between the phone and other compatible devices. Whew!

So much, packed into a 69g phone. Go check it out. You'll

once, just bookmark it like you | Weighing in at just 69 grams do on the Web. You can bookmark up to five sites on the it's packed with all the feature you could imagine. From WA Cosmo. And you're not limited by the sites on your service and dual band to vibrating alert diary, programmable shortcu provider's portal. Just use the a unique central MOUSE which 'Go To' feature to check any site lets you access all functions with on the mobile internet.

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just a touch. Amazing, how something so loaded could be Trium has something for serial ders. The Cosmo so light.

Dimensions: 103mm x 51mm x redictive text 9 which can 16mm (including battery)

Weight: 69g
Talktime (With DTX): Up to Standby time: Up to *80 hour Large graphic screen

Infra-red computer co Advanced Features Vibrating alert, Clock, Time/da

display, Alarm, Auto Switch On/Off, Scratchpad, Diary, Calculator, Currency converte Network selection, Languag selection, Automatic answer Automatic retry, Programmable keys, Keypad lock, Ramping ring tone, 20 ring tones, Special ton for data/fax.

*These times are approximate and depend on network conditions, temperature, state of charge and

usage, type of SIM etc. Memory Related features Management of SIM and phone memories, 252 numbers stored in phone, Up to 255 numbers stored on SIM card**, Alphabetical recall, Fixed dial number, Unanswered calls (10), Received calls (10), Last dialled numbe

(10) **Subject to SIM card type Accessories
Headset, Simple holder, Desktop

o jot down uff on the charger, Carry case, Contact Triun

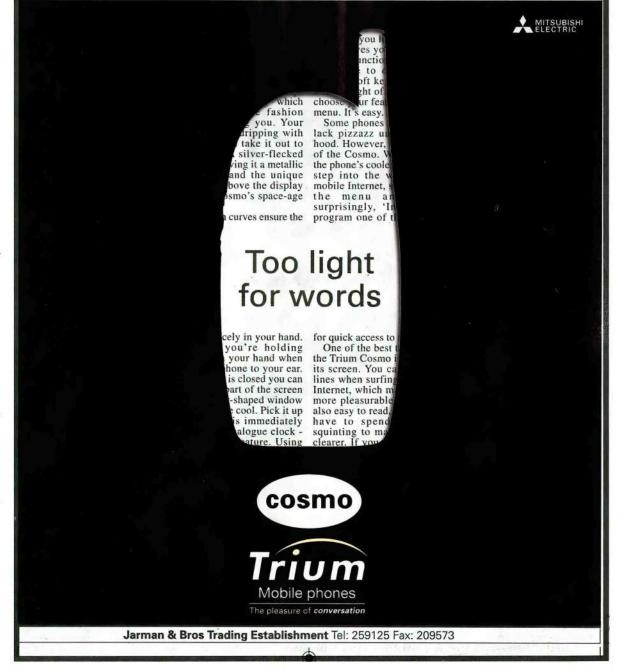
software, Cigarette lighter adaptor AC/DC adaptor, Full handsfree Telephony Services

(FR+HR+EFR), Emergency call Service dialling numbers, Voice mail, Tegic T9 (Simple text input) Short message service (SMS) Message broadcast service (SMS) CB), Call forwarding, Call barring Call holding, Call waiting Calling line identification (CLIP CLIR), Connection line identification (COLP), Advice of charge (AoC), Conference call, Fax and data transmission.

Specifications or features may change without further notice

Sure, it looks good. But what's under the hood? Stand First it was the web. Now it's WAP. It's the buzzword of the back and brace yourself for a estate on the business pages, host of hyper-cool features. Starting with the big daddy of gets prime time wherever people get talking - from college them all. WAP. To step into the campuses to corporate coffee world of the mobile internet. simply access the menu and machines. For those who are select, surprisingly, 'Internet'. Or program one of the soft keys wondering what the fuss is all about, here are the toplines. WAP, short for Wireless One of the best things about Application Protocol, is a technology that enables you to the Trium Cosmo is the size of its screen. You can view five lines when surfing the mobile connect to the internet from your mobile phone. It has already caught on in Europe, is making its way across the US - with internet, which makes the trip more pleasurable. The text is also easy to read, so you don't some limitations, though, have to spend your time squinting to make the words because that country has several older analog-type mobile eature. Using the Cosmo is a clearer. If you find a site that networks which cannot ramp up you want to visit more than to WAP. Now how does it work

for you? Picture this. You pull out your Cosmo, choose you favourite fingertip and click the mouse to get to your homepage - or, for that matter, any site you'd like. While you can't unfortunately see full colour pictures and graphics, current technology lets you receive text information. News headlines and summaries, weather information, stock market figures, flight information . You can, of course, check you e-mail and send out messages The Cosmo's T9 predictive text function will speed things along by helpfully completing word for you. So here's to the mobile internet with Cosmo. It's the next big wave you've been





Yemen's Population Growth **Intensifies Food Problem**



Mahyoob al-Kamali

odern population studies have maintained that the high rate of population growth, 3.7%, will increase Yemen's population within ten years to about 27,5 million. This is associated with deterioration in production due to deteriorated agricultural lands and a water crisis. This, in turn, will intensify the problem of food security in terms of increasing consumption supported by the high rate of family support, and marked decrease in individual's income.

Owing to the high rate of fertility, the average of family size in Yemen is seven individuals and the average of family of resident peoples is ranging between 5-6 individuals. In each household there are usually 2-7 individuals. A demographic survey indicates that production levels dependconsiderably upon the level of education of Yemeni women. The same study shows that there is an average of 8 births for each illiterate woman and 5 births for each woman who finishes primary school.. Early marriage is also viewed as a creditable Yemeni custom for many religious and cultural reasons, leading to population growth.

Agricultural Lands Reduced:

Population explosion in Yemen is increasing demands of the people. This

matched with a visible deterioration in the agricultural activity. Out of the 1,6 million Hectare of lands fit for agriculture, only 1,2 hectares are being cultivated. Besides, water crisis, deteriorated agricultural services, including researches, production requirements and marketing problems, all tend to decrease agricultural products which do not cover even 7% of the local consumption, especially of cereals.

Yemen In Need of 8 million Tons of

In a study on the population growth Nasser al-Awlaki, Dean of Ibb university indicated that after ten years Yemen will need at least 8 million tons of cereals annually, while the current production does not exceed 148 thousand tons.

This disequilibrium will reflect itself in the lives of the people who consume more than 2 million tons of wheat and flour on an annual basis.

The study asserts that increase of production of cereals will be very limited for many reasons including the high cost of production and problems of employment as well as the tendency of farmers to change cereal crops for more benefiting crops such as fruits, vegetables or Qat.

Statistics prepared by the COCA indicate that Yemen's production of corn reached 10 thousand tons, of barley 56 thousand tons and 167 thousand tons of wheat in 1998. It is clear that these numbers are inadiquit for the ever-

spells an increases in the import level at the expense of hard currency.

The food problem is quite acute in the Yemeni community. Solutions to this problem are not as difficult as they may appear. The most important of these are to reduce the food gap through promoting the production capacity, organizing the agricultural ownership, and reducing Oat planted areas for planting cereals. Above all, the local production should be supported through application of modern technology in the agricultural production and marketing.

Official statistics emphasize that investment in agricultural research tend to decrease the gap in food production. Within the past 20 years, \$170,3 thousand has been invested in the wheat research. Within 15 years, there has been a profit of \$56,250 million from that amount. Studies estimated that to solve food problem about \$160 million is needed. A time table can be drawn up to increase the production of cereals annually indicating the volume of expenses to reduce the food gap gradually instead of increasing the imports of cereals from foreign

In a nutshell, to face the problem of food scarcity in Yemen, there should be some plans drawn out to curb the population growth and stop the deterioration of agricultural lands, and to give more attention to marine

Privatization: Reality & Ambitions ..!

Abdulaziz M. Abdul Ellah Aden

rivatization is one of the techniques included in the economic, social, financial, and administrative reform program which many countries have embarked upon due to foreign debt problems and chaos in their economic and development structures. These problems are associated with a permanent deficit in the budget of the state, deterioration in the level of performance in public establishments. an increase in the level of unemployment, inflation associated with a remarkable increase in population., deficit in the trade balance, etc. Yemen is one of these countries which has been suffering from such problems and has started implementing this program.

The privatization program is an important part of the economic reform package. The target of some changes by the authorities of the state will give more opportunities for the private sector to participate in the economic development process. This will give the authorities enough time to focus on the economic and financial policies necessary to buoy up the national economy in terms of increasing the resources, decreasing the permanent deficit in the budget, creating a proper and conducive atmosphere for national, investment. This also includes drawing out economic policies to encourage national exports, protecting the citizen from the trade and industrial counterfeiting, monitoring national products to abide by certain standards and specifications, drawing out plans and carrying them out to curb smuggling. Paying attention to the infrastructural development such as expansion in and building of main and sub roads, constructing airports and ports, drawing out maps for investment sites according to the priorities of the coun-

try, and so forth is also included. There are other strategic objectives for the privatization program. They are indicated in the Privatization Law No. 45 from 1999, in which the role of the authorities is stressed in the market economies. The law also indicates the importance of reducing the heavy financial burdens that the authorities bear to support public economic units, of encouraging the possession and private investment on the condition that this should be based on competition and should not lead to monopolies. The law also stresses the establishment of a stock market and ways of ensuring the influx of capital for investment in state-of-the-art technology; increasing productivity and promoting efficiency

of performance in marketing and standards in monitoring.

The privatization program, conducted in some European countries late in the 1970s and early 1980s led to contention and extensive discussions. This is actually a positive phenomenon in the sense that the more this field is focused upon, the more insight into its

merits and detriments are revealed. It is expected that the authorities have taken into consideration all the previous experiences, advantages and negative consequences in carrying out the privatization program now in effect in our country. The current privatization programs were formulated after many studies in the field of agricultural, health, tourist, industrial, fish, etc. so as to identify the priorities. The ground for these programs should be prepared by organizing seminars, workshops, discussions and media activities.

It is to be emphasized that if privatization is dealt with as one of many factors in the economic, financial and administrative reform program, it will have positive outcomes leading to the emergence of many prosperous private projects. However, if it is viewed as a way to liquidate distinguished and successful public establishments and companies, this will only lead to an adverse course with negative consequences.

The important fundamentals of privatization are that the governmental institutions should abide by principles of transparenc by, respecting the rights of employees working in establishments to be privatized and encouraging social societies and unions to take part in formulation of polices. The following techniques are crucial when conducting partial or complete privatization in any establishments:

1) Shares should be available for public subscription as it would encourage people to invest instead of using up their savings by buying consumer

- 2) Employees working in a company or economic sector should also participate in buying all or part of the shares of the unit
- 3) Selling the ingredients of the economic unit of the permanent assets and those transferred from the private sec-

4) Selling shares of the authority in the joint or mixed companies of the private sector, while taking into consideration articles mentioned in the contracts of these companies in a way that does not contradict regulations and effective

Worth mentioning is the fact that the privatization programs should be associated with a complete legal and legislative framework to ensure their success. This can be achieved through mechanisms to circulate shares and financial bank notes of the economic units which will be subject to privatization. A Civil Service Fund should also be established to enable the authorities to pay all the allowances of employees being laid off as a result of the privatizing of the economic unit. There should also be a mechanism to train the surplus of employees as well as making the necessary changes in laws with the objective of facilitating procedures and steps to establish new projects. This includes reviewing all the advantages and facilities to attract investors from the national, and foreign sectors to participate in the development process, making the privatization program a success.

To conclude, the privatization program is more than an economic process. It includes economic, social and political dimensions and should be based on transparency, objectivity, publicity and a careful analysis of the social and economic realities of the society.

(International Tender Announcement)

Sana'a University announces an International Tender regarding supervising the Grand Hall Project, and invites مشروع القاعة الكبرى ، و تدعو الأخوة اصحاب الشركات الإستشارية the interested owners of consultative companies wishing to participate in this tender to present their bids sealed by مختومة بالشمع مطاءاتهم مختومة بالشمع red wax at the following address:

Republic of Yemen, Sana'a University, P.O. Box: 1247, Sana'a, the General Administration for Financial Affairs (Al-Wadi Road).

يمكن الحصول على المواصفات بتقديم طلب مكتوب إلى الأمانة -The specification can be obtained upon submitting a writ ten request to the University's General Secretary, (General العامة للجامعة (الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية) تلفون(۲۰، ۲۰)، فاكس (۲۰، ۲۰) مقابل مبلغ وقدره (۲۰، ۲۰) وقدره (۲۰، ۲۰) وقدره (۲۰، ۲۰) 250537 against the amount of US\$ 1000 UN Return.

The bids should be submitted in envelops sealed by red wax and every envelop should contain the bid (in duplicate, Arabic & English) with two offers (Financial & كل ظرف على العطاء باللغتين العربية والإجليزية ويحتوي العطاء على Technical). A primary Security, (bid bond) at 2.5% of the يرفق بالعطاء تأمين إبتدائي بواقع ٥٠٠٪ من إجمالي قيمة العطاء بشيك - total bid value, by a payable cheque from a bank recog nized in the Republic of Yemen, or a bank guarantee valid for 120 days from the envelop opening date, to be attached أو ضمانة بنكية صالحة لمدة مائة وعشرين يوماً من تاريخ فتح

Monday, 16/4/2001 in the presence of the bidders or any party representing them.

إعلان مناقصة دولية

تعلن جامعة صنعاء عن طرح المناقصة الدولية والخاصة بالإشراف على الأحمر على العنوان التالي:

> الجمهورية اليمنية صنعاء - الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية (طريق الوادي).

(۱،۰۰۰) الف دولار أمريكي لا ترد.

يجب أن تسلم العطاءات في ظروف مختومة بالشمع الأحمر ، يحتوي عرضين (عرض مالي- وعرض فني).

مقبول الدفع من أحد البنوك المعتمدة في الجمهورية اليمنية

The date of opening bid envelops shall be at 10:00 a.m. on ستفتح المظاريف في تمام الساعة العاشرة من صباح يوم الإثنين

أسمى أيات التهاني والتبريكات نزفها الى الدكتور/ مننسار عبد الفني السقاف بمناسبة ارتزاقه بولي عهده والذي أسماه:



جعله الله قرة عين والديه ، وأنبته نباتاً حسناً ونفع به الجميع..

عبد الغنى عبد الله، أبوبكر عبد الله، احمد عبد الله، نائف عبدالله، عماد و بسام احمد عبد الله، نصري أبوبكر عبد الله. وجميع الأهل

أجمل التهانى وأطيب التبريكات نهديها الى الأخ العزيز

محمد صالح ناجي الشامي

وذلك بمناسبة زواجه المبارك. الف مبروك، وبالرفاه والبنين

المهنؤون:

خالد ورمزي وعبدالرحمن السقاف، الحاج محمد معصار، أنور صالح ناجي الشامي فواز ومحمد معصار، أنور ابراهيم الرمامي، وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

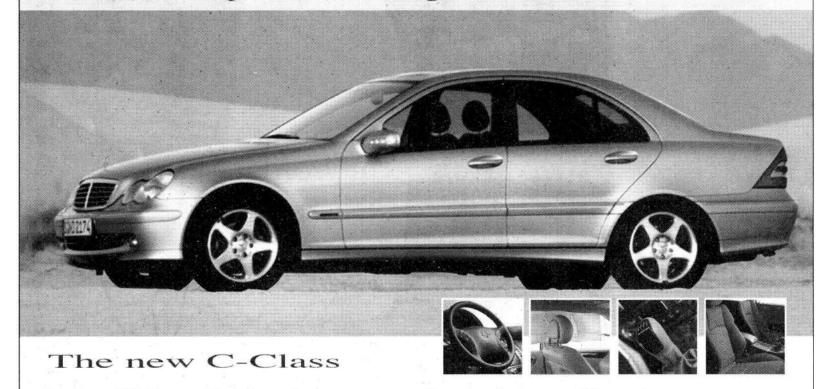
Congratulations!



Many Happy Returns of the Day. May the Heavens' Choicest Blessings be on the Newly weds, Ameen Ali Kasem al-Dubaee & his bride, for a very happy married life.

Tawfeek Al-Shara'abi, Hisham al-Qubati & all friends

"Never Expected to be given so much Power"



The new C- Class, with engines that are the envy of many a sports car. With an interior comfort to rival any home. And with such marvellous abbreviations as ABS-BAS or ESP® that will always make sure your travel in safety. It only really remains to decide which nuance to give your life, Classic, Elegance or Avantgarde?

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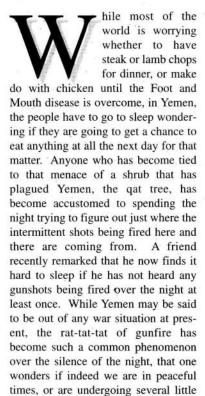


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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

With Us Its Put Your Foot in Your Mouth



Never before has Yemen been in such a state of restlessness and overall depression of the mind. No one seems to be looking froward to anything anymore as all hopes of a turn for the better are shoved aside, not only by an incompetent ?Government, that seems to be thousands of kilometers away from the mood of the people that it seems to find it unnecessary to deal with the obvious

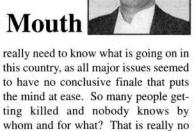
wars here and there for God only

knows what reason.

issues at hand, such as lawlessness, social fatigue and large scale deprivation, as though the Government is living in Switzerland and the rest of the population are living in the remotest part of the Amazon jungles.

It is hard to explain why that at dawn in the capital city of Yemen, the land of wisdom and common sense, beside the call of the dawn prayers the deep silence of the last hour of the night has to be broken by the thundering roar of a Rifle Propelled Shell hitting at of all places the Governorate office of Sana'a, in Rawdha - where the Imam once lived with only a couple of sentries guarding the entranceway. It was a terrible roar that immediately made one jump to see if the kids were not harmed by any of the flying debris that resulted from the shell, or not frightened by the horror of finding your neighborhood under the mercy of gunfire. That was last week, after the senseless and inexplicable killings that accompanied the local council elections have subsided and the war of words took over as each side among the "strategic partnership" blamed the other for what some estimates report that over 40 people as being killed.

What is really going on in this country? Nobody seems to really have an answer to all the nonsense that seems to have overtaken the country, where the only sounds that could explain what is going is the sound of automatic rifle fire and now RPG? What is next? Will it be mortars and tanks? We



cause for self-acclaim or national

Oh sure, the Government officials are all over the country laying down foundation stones and inaugurating projects, even after the elections, just so they can make more money than they already have and just so they can find justifications for more budget appropriations for their entities, so they can gobble up more money, but it is time that these guys start to become accountable for what they have done and have not done. We really want to know why anyone would get so mad as to have to run up to the governorate Center and hit it with an RPG shell? We want to know why a Sudanese expatriate staff member could find it so easy to turn the University of Sana'a Morgue into a human slaughterhouse and not one official is even questioned about it, from the university to the security apparatus, to the Foreign Ministry, since the man had ties to Sudanese officials at the highest level? We want to know why senior Government officials must acquire the majority of the parents of the country have no hope of getting fresh milk for their children? No, we are not in

stage permeated with internal and

external challenges that need to be

tackled very seriously. The major task

Switzerland and we are far from having any funds in any Swiss bank, as many officials might have. For the majority of the population it seems to be a world for the survival of the fittest, as gunfire has taken the place of courtrooms to solve the most minute of disputes. An example: a farmer decided to divide his land among his children so that they should not have any trouble after he passes away. But the kids started to have differences over waterways or some minor triviality associated with the land. Rather than bring the matter to the father, who is still alive, or to litigation, one of the brothers decided to settle the dispute by reverting to the firepower he had. He shot his brother in the head. Miraculously, the brother survived although the bullet entered the head from one side and came out the other! The brother felt sorry later for what he did. But that still does not relieve the people holding the helms of authority in the land, from being questioned as to why people take the law in their own hands rather than revert to the appropriate Government organs for relief from such problems. The people have lost all faith in Government and its ability to serve the public interest in anyway. So many cases can one cite that show that we are really in an unhealthy state that defies logical explanation. No, my friends we are not in Switzerland, for the Swiss people would rise in outrage at having anyone coming to fire an RPG in the heart of a major population center, where so many children are looking for a quiet night's sleep. The scary part about all of this is that there does not seem to be any hopeful signs for a turn mystery to bog the mind - not to mention more rifle shots and explosions to break the silence of the night.

Refugees: From African War to 'Kharaz' Heat



Jalal Al-Sharaabi Yemen Times

he health, economic and social condition of the African refugees in Yemen has deteriorated significantly.

Somali refugees entered Yemen in 1991. They were fleeing for their lives following the eruption of the civil war in Somalia. Since they trod the Yemeni land they have been moved to many places. In 1992 they were placed by the UN in the Omar Al-Mokhtar Camp in Al-Shaab City-Aden. Later at the end of 1993 they were moved to Al-Kout but were forced to leave it in the summer of 1994 when the civil war broke out. Many of them were killed and others were separated. They settled in the villages and mountains of Abyan and others went to mosques.

After the civil war of 1994 and the restoration of stability, they were again gathered in Jaheen Camp of Abyan which used to be warehouse for potatoes and onions, under the orders of the previous president Ali Nasser Mohammed. During this period they were prone to many diseases, lacking health and education services as well as suffering from social isola-

According to Official statistics, there are 70 thousand refugees in Yemen. However, it seems that there are more than this number and the Commission does not know about them.

One should be proud of Yemen's humanitarian position when it agreed to host these refugees. But the consequences were not calculated correctly. Yemen has not been able to preserve the dignity of these refugees. Many newspapers have highlighted the lack of health services and reporting many cases of AIDS among the refugees. Today, they are facing the challenge moving to Kharaz in Lahj. This remote area is 25 kilometers away from the nearest populated area, as if poverty, diseases, hunger, etc., were not enough, now total isolation has been added.

It is a time for all organizations concerned with refugees' rights to be alert. The Yemeni government can not help alone. It is a tragedy for the people who escaped death in their land to suffer hard times in their immigration.

Sometime ago I read a story in Yemen for the better. The probability is that latest Land Cruiser models for their Times' press scanner about a Yemeni there are harder times ahead and more children, while the overwhelming journalist with some passengers on a

Oppressed yet Orators

mini-bus (dabbab). As the story mentions, one of the passengers started cursing the situation of the horrible circumstances people are living in and all other passengers voiced their curses

He said that people were condemning the situation and therefore the leadership. The journalist who is the editor of an independent weekly also said that he was cursed as well when he tried to defend the president while no one else did. He concluded that it was the result of candid indignation, and decided to make it the viewpoint of his paper.

I experienced a similar episode. As a full dabbab started moving out of the station, one of the passengers kiddingly said, this place in the middle of the dabbab could be saved for two or three seats; another passenger quickly replied, just two years more for Al-Iryani in office, I guarantee bus owners will seek to make second floor seats on their buses.

I am sure such utterances are repeated everyday and the oppressed people have got used to harshly condemning their leadership without any echo. But such an outcry immediately reminded me of Kinnock's words on the eve of said "If Margaret Thatcher is re-elected as a prime minister, I warn you that you will have pain when healing and relief dependent upon payment-I warn you that you will be cold when fuel charges are used as a tax system that the rich don't notice and the poor can't afford-I warn you not to go into the streets alone after dark or into the streets in large crowds of protest in the light. I warn you that you will be quiet when the curfew of fear and the gibbet of unemployment makes you obedient." He goes on "If Margaret Thatcher wins, she will be more a leader than a prime minister. If Margaret Thatcher wins, I warn you not to be ordinary. I warn you not to be young. I warn you not to fall ill, I warn you not to get

wing leader about what he believed to be of concern to the common people of Britain. Is there a difference between Kinnock's words and the passenger's? If there is any, it would just be that Kinnock was an MP and an orator whereas the latter was a common man. Abdulaziz Al-Tubba'i,

Sanaa .

Yemen Times internet issue on a regu-Abdulaziz towards a lot of issues and concerns in Yemen.

numerous readers all over the world by

bringing up issues directly related to social, political, economic and humanitarian matters. To mention some of these issues; financial and administrative corruption, racial discriminations, equality among citizens, Qat's devastating effects, judiciary, education, human resources development, etc.

Letters to the Editor

Recently, YT seems to gradually divert toward the routine news, which we always hear from TV channels - inaugurations and visits by Mr. X & Mr. Y. We are not, also, too interested in how your reporter got into the taxi and reached his destination. Reports and focus tend to teach us our past history. We live for the present and not the past. We need prevailing issues to be brought up and discussed. Give chances to more writers to be part of this newspaper. We respect you and your endeavor, but we don't want to hear about the two computers. We want to hear about what is going in the streets of Yemen or behind the closed

I hope every contribution being made for the success and continuation of this newspaper is of great benefit to all Yemenis.

> Salim Sadan sadan@excite.com

Dear editor,



UNHCR, Sana'a turn its back on the legally registered Ethiopian political refugees, who been have patiently waiting for a proper and practical

reply for the past 10 years?

During the past years I repeatedly (more than 300 times to be exact) tried to contact the responsible UNHCR body in order to seek lasting solutions for the abuses, discriminations and harassment I faced only because I am a refugee from another country, and nothing else. Unfortunately, there has been no one who is willing to talk to

No matter whether it was deliberate or a coincidence, I have been under constant attack from different people. After I survived these barbarous attacks, I could not find a proper place to spend a single night, let alone my usual life, which by itself has been full of nightmares and problems.

For a poor and vulnerable refugee, always under the mercy of others even for day to day life, this is too much to bear . I badly need psychiatric help in order to keep my deteriorating condition in shape. With the help and blessing of the Almighty Lord, I believe and expect the situation to be straightened out in the near future.

> Tilahun Kebede Tilahun Ethiopian Political Refugee Sana'a Yemen

The Arab Summit:

Qatar-Bahrain's Magnificent Gift to the Amman Arab Summit



Mohammed Khidhr Yemen Times

he 16 of March 2001 would be a memorable date in the recent history of both sisterly Arab states of Bahrain and Qatar and that of the entire Arab nation. That date marked the end of a long-standing territorial dispute between the two states that dates back to the 1930s. The UN International Court of Justice issued on March 16 its verdict on the Bahraini-Oatar territorial dispute which was immediately accepted and welcomed by both states represented by both Emirs Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa of Bahrain and Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani of Qatar. The ICJ verdict resolved that kind of inter-Arab dispute following several years of consideration of documents presented to the court by both countries' governments, putting a final end to it. Millions of Arab congratulations are pouring into the political leaderships and the people of Bahrain and Qatar on this great accomplishment. It depicts the wisdom and sincere patriotism of the two countries' leaders and their keenness on sparing Arab blood and energies while channeling them towards more important internal and external Arab issues. THESE POSE challenges and threats to the Arab nation's future. The Bahraini-Qatari accomplishment embodies another example on how the Arabs should resolve their internal differences and disputes in a brotherly and civilized way while preserving the interests of

their countries in particular, and those of their nation in general. With this magnificent achievement, the leaders of Bahrain and Qatar have brought happiness and ecstasy to their people and the entire Arab nation. The CELE-BRATION of festivals held in both Bahrain and Qatar are living examples

of the great joy it has created. The recently reached agreement would open a new bright chapter of brotherly relations between the two countries. Horizons are now wide open before them to invest this occasion in further cooperation in various economic. social and political areas yielding great benefits to both countries and consequently to the Arab nation as a whole. Meanwhile this achievement is the best gift that Bahrain and Qatar have prepared to present to the coming Arab summit in Amman. They have written off one of the thorny Arab issues that would have required consideration by the summit and thus spared its effort and time to be devoted to tackling other urgent Arab issues on its agenda. Arab leaders, in their summit, should give both Emirs of Qatar and Bahrain, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani and Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa an especially warm welcome. Congratulations in the expression of appreciation for their accomplishment will go a long way to promote the interests of their people and an Arab nation.

The Arab summit this time will be the first regular meeting following the decision of the Arab leaders at their previous summit, arising from a proposal by the republic of Yemen in this regard. The convening of the Arab summit comes at a very critical stage which the Arab nation is facing. It is a

the Arab summit must undertake is that related to the serious developments of the Palestinian cause. For almost a decade the Palestinian people have been facing the dubious designs of Israel and its procrastination in fulfilling the accords concerning the peaceful settlement in Palestine based on the UN's relevant resolutions. Israel, strongly backed by the U.S., has not, up till now, shown any real and genuine intention to establishing peace in occupied Palestine. The last six months has witnessed Israel's dishonoring of its pledges and the accords which it signed with the Palestinians. For more than six months the Israeli occupation army have been waging a war of total annihilation against the defenseless Palestinian people in the West Bank, and other territories under the Palestinian authority, as well as the towns and villages in the areas occupied since 1948. Israel is also imposing harsh economic siege on the Palestinian areas in an attempt to bring the Palestinian intifada to its knees. The Palestinian cause and its tragic developments are the topmost priority on agenda of this summit. The Arab leaders are under pressure to adopt clear-cut resolutions and recommendations leading to the realization of just, durable and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause, which is the central issue of the Arab nation. The Arab masses are fed up with the previous summits' statements of denunciation that only brought more disaster to the people of Palestine throughout the

past decades. The Arab masses are demanding their leaders to fully shoulder the responsibility towards this issue as their posts dictate for them. The Arab summit should come out with active and effective resolutions in support of the Palestinian Intifada and appreciate the steadfastness of the Palestinian people against the increasing Israeli atrocities and suppression against them in the occupied territories. It is also a must that there should be substantial material support, approved at the Cairo emergency summit, in addition to all available channels (diplomatic and others) of various countries supporting Arab rights. The Arab countries should not neglect the

question of mutual interests they have with world countries, especially the U.S. and Europe as a card of pressure with those countries in regard to the Palestinian issue. Also there must be a mechanism for following up implementation of resolutions and recommendations to be adopted by the summit. A high ranking follow-up committee should be set up to be accountable for the summit. The second top priority on the sum-

mit's agenda is the situation between Kuwait and Iraq and the harsh sanctions imposed on the Iraqi people for more than a decade. It is an issue embodying a bleeding wound in the body of the Arab nation. Therefore all efforts should be exerted and all forces should be joined to seriously tackle this highly important issue for the Arab nation. Negative developments in Arab relations, particularly the conflicts between Arab regimes, have proved that they serve others' interests at the expense of Arab rights and destiny. Revival of the Arab nation's effective role necessitates work for opening a new chapter of fraternity and cooperation. In their present summit all Arab leaders should spare no effort for reconciling viewpoints and the attitudes of the two parties. A thorough study and consideration should be prevented at the summit regarding all causes of the conflict and ways of tackling them in a spirit of fraternity, securing the interest of the whole Arab nation. All matters related to the issue must be discussed with utter frankness and sincerity and there must be genuine intentions aimed at putting an end to all pending issues between the two parties. In the recent days prior to holding the Arab summit, there have been certain contacts and visits made by some Arab leaders and officials in an attempt to find a common ground for finding a solution to the issue between Iraq and Kuwait. Arab masses see in these efforts a ray of hope for reaching a solution but they are waiting for more positive material results for ending this issue. Let's all pray that the Arab leaders' sincere efforts will result positively and give birth to a new era of fraternal cooperation among all Arab countries. This will be in the best of interests of the Arab nation which is facing the most dangerous challenge in her

Thus Neil Kinnock states as a left-

Dear Editor.

I would like to congratulate you on your 10th anniversary. I read the lar basis. I have always admired the personal efforts made by Mr.

Yemen Times has been able to attract

يقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بصادق العزاء والمواساة للأخوة محمد وعلى وقاسم وفايز ورضوان ومهند محمد أحمد صالح الصبري بوفاة الشيخ/ محمد أحمد صالح الصبري ، عضو مجلس النواب – شيخ بني سرحة – محافظة إ سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع الرحمة والمغفرة، وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته، وأن يلهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان. إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون المعزون: عبدالواسع يحي النزيلي وأولاده، محمد وعبدالله، مبدالحكيم وفايز وفؤاد وعدنان ورشاد وعبدالله وماجد وعبدالقوي وعصام وكافة آل النزيلي

Yemen Reports on Human Rights Practices - Part IV

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

Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizen to Change Their Government

The Constitution provides citizens with the right to change their government; however, there are significant limitations in practice. The Government by law is accountable to the Parliament; however, the Parliament is not yet an effective counterweight to executive authority. Decisionmaking and real political power still rest in the hands of the executive branch, particularly the President. In addition, the Constitution prohibits the establishment of parties that are contrary to Islam, oppose the goals of the Yemeni revolution, or violate the country's international commitments.

The President appoints the Prime Minister, who forms the Government. The Cabinet consists of 24 ministers. Parliament is elected by universal adult suffrage; the first such election was held in 1993. International observers judged the most recent parliamentary elections (held in 1997) as "reasonably free and fair," despite some problems associated with the voting.

Ali Abdullah Saleh, the President and leader of the GPC, was elected to a 5-year term in the country's first nation-wide direct presidential election in September 1999, winning 96.3 percent of the vote. The Constitution provides that the President be elected by popular vote from at least two candidates endorsed by Parliament, and the election was generally free and fair; however, there were some problems, including the lack of a credible voter registration list. In addition the President was not opposed by a truly competitive candidate because the candidate selected by the leftist opposition coalition did not receive from the GPC-dominated Parliament the minimum number of votes required to run (the other opposition party chose not to run its own candidate, despite its seats in Parliament). The President's sole opponent was a member of the GPC. There was no significant violence associated with the election.

The President has the authority to introduce legislation and promulgate laws by decree when Parliament is not in session. Decrees must be approved by Parliament 30 days after reconvening. In theory if a decree is not approved, it does not become law; in practice, a decree remains in effect unless it is later affirmatively rejected by Parliament. Although the Constitution also permits Parliament to initiate legislation, to date it has not done so. Parliament generally is relegated to debating policies that the Government already has submitted, although it sometimes successfully revises or blocks draft legislation submitted by the Government. Despite the fact that the President's party enjoys an absolute majority, Parliament has rejected or delayed action on major legislation introduced by Government, and on occasion it has forced significant modification. The Parliament also has criticized strongly the Government for some actions, including the lifting of subsidies that led to widespread violence in June 1998. Ministers frequently are called to Parliament to defend actions, policies, or proposed legislation, although they may and sometimes do refuse to appear. Parliamentarians at times are sharply critduring these sessions. Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff attended foreign NGO-sponsored training workshops designed to increase their independence and effectiveness.

The President is advised by the 59-member Consultative Council, a board of appointed notables chaired by a former prime minister. The Council advises the President on a range of issues but has no constitutional powers.

Formal government authority is centralized in Sana'a; many citizens, especially in urban areas, complain about the inability of local and governorate entities to make policy or resource decisions. Responding to these concerns, in January the Parliament passed the governmentsubmitted Local Authority Law. The new law, considered by the Government as an important part of its ongoing democratization program, is intended to decentralize authority by establishing locally elected district and governorate councils. The councils would be headed by government-appointed governors. The first elections for the councils were scheduled for February 2001.

On November 19, Parliament approved several amendments to the Constitution, including amendments that would extend the terms of Members of Parliament from 4 to 6 years and the President from 5 to 7 years, allow the President to dissolve Parliament without a referendum in rare instances, abolish the President's ability

to issue parliamentary recess decrees, and transform the Consultative Council into a presidentially appointed Shura Council with limited legislative and candidate approval powers. The amendments were to be approved in a national referendum scheduled for February 2001.

In some governorates, tribal leaders exercise considerable discretion in the interpretation and enforcement of the law. Central government authority in these areas often is weak.

The multiparty system remains weak. The GPC dominates the Parliament, and Islaah is the only other party of significance. All parties must be registered in accordance with the Political Parties Law of 1991, which stipulates that each party must have at least 75 founders and 2,500 members. Some oppositionists contend that they are unable to organize new parties because of the prohibitively high legal requirements on the minimum number of members and leaders. Twelve parties participated in the 1997 elections, compared with 16 in 1993. The YSP and several smallerparties boycotted the 1997 elections, leading to lower voter turnout in the south. These same parties also boycotted the country's first nationwide direct presidential election in September 1999. There was no significant vioassociated with this election. Two new parties were established in 1999: The Yemeni Green Party and the Union of Democratic Forces.

The Government provides financial support to political parties, including a small stipend to publish their own newspapers. However, the YSP claims that the Government has yet to return the assets it seized from the party during the 1994

Although women vote and hold office, these rights often are limited by cultural norms and religious customs, and women are underrepresented in Government and politics. Two women were elected to the Parliament in 1997 (the same number as in 1993), and an increasing number hold senior leadership positions in the Government or in the GPC. Voter registration of women is less than half that of men. Many Akhdam, a small ethnic minority that may be descendants of African slaves, are not permitted to participate in the political process, mainly due to their inability to obtain citizenship. There no longer are any credible reports that citizen members of religious minorities are not permitted to participate in the political process.

Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of

Alleged Violations of Human Rights The concept of local nongovernmental human rights organizations is relatively new, with the first groups forming only in the years since unification. Several groups held workshops and other activities during the year without government interference and often with government

The Government cooperates with NGO's, although NGO's complain that there is a lack of response to their requests from government officials. The Government's ability to be responsive is limited in part by a lack of material and human resources. In 1998 the Government introduced a new draft law for regulating the formation and activities of NGO's. While more liberal than the law it is designed to replace, the proposal still contains significant limitations on such organizations. The Parliament again refused to take any action on the proposed new law during the year.

The Taiz-based Human Information and Training Center (HRITC), perhaps the country's most respected domestic human rights NGO, places particular emphasis on education and NGO training. During the year, the HRITC sponsored numerous public lectures, training workshops, and conferences, and participated in several meetings of the international human rights community. The HRITC publishes the quarterly human rights journal Our Rights and regularly prints and distributes a brochure entitled Know Your Rights. During the year, the HRITC also published several works, including a translation of international human rights documents and laws, a book on violence against women, and a study on the role of women in local NGO's. Several donors have supported the HRITC. The HRITC, in cooperation with a foreign embassy, coordinated the series of events conducted by Penal Reform International from September 1998 to February 1999 (see Section 1.c.). The HRITC did not conduct any investigations into alleged human rights abuses during the year.

The Organization for the Defense of

Human Rights, a lawyers' group formed in 1999 by attorney and parliamentarian Mohamed Naji Alao, discovered that several illegal private prisons were being operated at government facilities in Sana'a. He reported them to the President, who immediately ordered the unlawful prisons closed and offenders arrested (see Section 1.c.).

The Yemeni Organization for the Defense of Liberties and Human Rights is based in Aden. Although the organization continued to suffer from a lack of funds, it actively publicized human rights abuses, particularly in the south, and provided support to new human rights NGO's.

The activities of Al-Nushataa, or The Activists, a group formed in 1999 by former members of the Yemeni Human Rights Organization (YHRO), were limited to organizing a children's parliament, which familiarized secondary school children with the country's legislature. The activities of the National Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development (NCHRDD) were limited to an inspection tour of several Sana'a police stations.

In 1998 and 1999, Penal Reform International (PRI), a London-based NGO, conducted a fact-finding mission to Yemen and, with the support of a foreign embassy and the HRITC, organized prison management training workshops for prison and security officials. PRI identified several issues of concern, including the mistreatment of prisoners, lack of education and resources for prison officials, and unsanitary and overcrowd-

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Parliament of the European Union, and the Committee to Protect Journalists observe the country closely. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) maintains a resident representative. The Government has given these groups broad access to government officials, records, refugee camps, and prisons. The Government had acknowledged some abuses that were alleged in a 1997 Amnesty International report and rejected other allegations. Amnesty International's follow-up report, issued in July 1999, criticized the Government for not keeping its promise to investigate some of these abuses. The Government claims that it responded to Amnesty International and passed the results of its investigations to the UNCHR, but that the information the organization provided was inadequate for effective investigation and conclusive action.

In February the Government hosted a major symposium of the UNCHR. chaired by U.N. High Commissioner Mary Robinson, on the human rights aspects of international development. Robinson signed a Memorandum of Intent for a technical assistance grant of \$300,000, half of which would be used to fund a resident UNCHR consultant who, vorking under the umbrella of the UNDP, would serve as an advisor to the Supreme National Committee on Human Rights and oversee UNCHR programs in

The YHRO is a local human rights group headquartered in Sana'a, with branches in seven other cities. It was founded by the Government. Oppositionists as well as some human rights experts have viewed its findings as unobjective. The head of the YHRO, a member of the judiciary, was transferred from his post as head of the Sana'a Court of Appeals to the Dhamar Court of Appeals in 1998. This was seen by some observers as a demotion or an attempt by the Government to marginalize the judge, who was seen as too independent on human rights questions.

The Supreme National Committee for Human Rights, which was formed in 1997 and reports to the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for ensuring that the country meets its obligations with respect to implementing international human rights conventions and investigating specific instances of abuse. The Committee views using education as a means to effect cultural change as its highest priority. To this end, it continued during the year to seek donor support for a project to incorporate human rights education into secondary school curricula and to provide 1-day human rights workshops for police officers, which it began in 1999. The committee has been less active in investigating specific cases of abuse. Many persons alleged that it has not followed up on its stated commitment to investigate allegations of human rights violations. For example, the committee has not investigated the alleged torture of Naji Saleh Al-Khowlani during detention by

police in Sana'a in 1999 (see Section 1.c.), and it declined to investigate the case of Wadia Al-Shaibani, who reportedly died in late 1997 while in the custody of security forces in Aden (see Section 1.a.). In the latter case, it accepted the official coroner's report of death by suicide. The committee conducted no investigations of alleged human rviolations during the year, claiming that it had received no such reports. The committee continues to be hampered by a lack of human and material resources.

However, the committee has been active on prison reform. In January it led a goveinitiative to establish and, with the help of private sector contributions, to finance a special "charity fund" to be used to enable the release of prisoners who, in keeping with tribal or Islamic law, were being held in prison pending payment of restitution to their victims, despite having completed their sentences. The committee participated in the subsequent inspections conducted to identify prisoners whom the fund could help and to assess prison conditions (see Section 1.c.). Working with the National Women's Committee, the committee during the year developed a plan to establish a shelter in Sana'a that would house and provide vocational education for 50 abandoned women. The committee is seeking donor assistance and hopes to establish additional shelters in other governorates. In 1999 following an inspection of Sana'a central prison, the committee arranged for minors who were incarcerated with adults to be incarcerated separately in two age groups: 11 to 14 years old and 15 to 18 years old. Fifty juvenile inmates were moved from the prison to an orphanage run by the Ministry of Social Affairs, where they now attend school and participate in other activities (see Sections 1.c. and 4). The committee also initiated a project, with the support of local businessman, to build the country's first youth reformatory, but still is seeking financing to purchase land on which to build the reformatory (see Section 5).

In October the Human Rights Committee of the President's Consultative Council, in cooperation with the NCHRDD, inspected several police stations in Sana'a to determine whether police were following proper procedures and to develop recommendations for the Minister of Interior on training for police officers. The Committee has had limited success in investigating human rights abuses and conducted no other investigations during the year.

The Parliament's human rights committee in the past has investigated some reports of human rights abuses, but its activities during the year were limited to participating in various prison inspections. The committee's chairman claims that he would like to increase the activities of the committee, especially in the area of press freedoms, but cites lack of official and financial support as conexcept to issue reports.

The Committee to Combat Torture is composed of 100 senior parliamentarians and party leaders, including some opposition members, but apparently was inactive during the year.

The Center for Future Studies, a think tank affiliated with the Islaah Party, issues an annual report on human rights practices, providing a wide-ranging overview of human rights. There is little follow-up to the report.

Two delegations from the UNHRC visited in late 1998. One delegation looked into what progress the Government had made on cases of "disappearances" (see Section 1.b.). The other conducted an assessment of the Government's need for technical assistance, particularly for the Supreme National Committee on Human

Section 5 Discrimination Based on Race, Sex, Religion, Disability, Language, or Social Status

The Constitution states that "all citizens are equal in general rights and duties," and that society "is based on social solidarity, which is based on justice, freedom, and equality according to the law;" however, discrimination based on race, sex, disability, and, to a lesser extent, religion, exists. Entrenched cultural attitudes often prevent women from enjoying equal rights.

Women

Although spousal abuse reportedly is common, it generally is undocumented. Violence against women and children is considered a family affair and usually is not reported to the police. In the country's traditional society, an abused

woman would be expected to take her complaint to a male relative (rather than the authorities), who should intercede on her behalf or provide her sanctuary if required. One survey conducted by Sana'a University and the Dutch Ministry of Justice found that nearly 50 percent of the 120 women interviewed stated that they had been beaten; 1 in 5 claimed to have been threatened with death. Despite the high incidence rates reported, only 3 percent of women had ever sought help from an outsider or the police. The laws pertaining to violence against women rarely are enforced. The only institutionalized aid for victimized women is a small battered-women's shelter in Aden. The press and women's rights activists only recently have begun to investigate or report on violations of women's rights. Violence against women was the subject of a women's conference held in Aden in July and of two conferences held in 1999, and the issue became a topic of heated public debate following rumors of serial killings of female students at Sana'a University's medical school. Rumors that 16 women were murdered now appear to be unfounded; police believe the Sudanese morgue attendant now on trial for the murder of two female students fabricated accounts of having killed more. However, the press' extensive coverage highlighted authorities' dismissive treatment of the female students' concerns and a lack of interest in their security. In May 5,000 students marched to protest the university administration's handling of the case (see Section 2.b.). The Penal Code allows for leniency for

persons guilty of committing a "crime against honor," a euphemism for violent assaults or killings committed against a female for her perceived immodest or defiant behavior. Legal provisions regarding violence against women state that an accused man should be put to death for murdering a woman. However, a husband who murders his wife and her lover may be fined or imprisoned for a term not to exceed 1 year. Despite the apparent sanctioning of honor killings, most citizens, including women's activists, believe the phenomenon is not widespread. Some Western NGO's claim that the practice is more prevalent, but admit to a lack of evidence to support such claims.

Women face significant restrictions on their role in society. The law, social custom, and Shari'a discriminate against women. Men are permitted to take as many as four wives, although very few do so. By law the minimum age of marriage is 15. However, the law largely is not enforced, and some girls marry as early as age 12. In 1998 some conservative Members of Parliament attempted to eliminate the "minimum age" requirement on the grounds that parents should decide when their daughters are old enough to marry. Their draft law failed by a large majority. A 1998 draft law to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 also failed by a large majority. The law stipulates that the wife's "consent" to the marriage is required; "consent" is defined as "silence" for previously unwed women and "pronouncement of consent" for divorced women. The husband and the wife's "guardian" (usually her father) sign the marriage contract; in Aden and some outlying governorates, the wife also signs. The practice of bride-price payments is widespread, despite efforts to limit the size of such payments.

The law provides that the wife must obey the husband. She must live with him at the place stipulated in the contract, consummate the marriage, and not leave the home without his consent. Husbands may divorce wives without justifying their action in court. A woman has the legal right to divorce; however, she must provide a justification, such as her husband's nonsupport, impotence, or taking of a second wife without her consent. However, the expense of hiring a lawyer is a significant deterrent, as is the necessity for rural women to travel to a city to present their case. A woman seeking a divorce also must repay the mahr (a portion of her bride price), which creates an additional hardship. As the mahr usually is in the hands of her family, the refusal by afamily to pay the mahr effectively can prevent a divorce. The family's refusal to accept the woman back into the home also may deter divorce, as few other options are available to women. When a divorce occurs, the family home and older children often are awardeto the husband. The divorced woman usually returns to her father's home or to the home of another male relative. Her former husband must continue to support her for another 3 months, since she may not remarry until she proves that she is

Women who seek to travel abroad must obtain permission from their husbands or fathers to receive a passport and to travel. They also are expected to be accompanied by male relatives. However, enforcement of this requirement is irreg-

Shari'a-based law permits a Muslim man to marry a Christian or Jewish woman, but no Muslim woman may marry outside of Islam. Yemeni women do not have the right to confer citizenship on their foreign-born spouses; however, they may confer citizenship on children born in Yemen of foreign-born fathers.

According to a 1995 Interior Ministry regulation, any citizen who wishes to marry a foreigner must obtain the permission of the Ministry. A Yemeni woman wishing to marry a foreigner must present proof of her parents' approval to the Interior Ministry. A foreign woman who wishes to marry a Yemeni man must prove to the Ministry that she is "of good conduct and behavior," and "is free from contagious disease." There are no corresponding requirements for men to demonstrate parental approval, good conduct, or freedom from contagious diseases. Although the regulation does not have the force of law and is applied irregularly, some human rights groups have raised concerns about it.

The Government consistently supports women's rights and the expansion of the public role of women. The President frequently speaks publicly about the importance of women's political participation and economic development. In 1999 the Prime Minister mandated that all ministries must promote at least one woman to the director general level; at year's end, only the Interior Ministry had failed to do so, although it had initiated an aggressive campaign to recruit, train, and deploy female police officers. Several ministries have a number of female directors general. In March the Prime Minister established the Supreme Council for Women, an independent governmental body charged with promoting women's issues in the Government. With the Government's active support, bilateral and multilateral donors have initiated long-term (1994-2004) projects worth \$31 million (4.96 billion riyals) aimed at advancing vocational education and reproductive health for women and girls. According to the most recent Government statistics (1998), 64.15 percent of women are illiterate, compared with approximately 31.25 percent of men. The fertility rate is 6.5 children per woman. Most women have little access to basic health care. Only approximately 22 percent of births are attended by trained health-care personnel. In some cases, where clinics are available, women do not use them because they are unable to afford them or reach them from their remote villages, have little confidence in them, or their male relatives or they themselves refuse to allow a male doctor to examine them. Donor-funded maternal and child health programs attempt to address these issues through programs designed to train midwives who serve rural populations.

In general women in the south, particularly in Aden, are better educated and have had somewhat greater employment opportunities than their northern counterparts. However, since the 1994 civil war, the number of working women in the south appears to have declined, due not only to the stagnant economy but also to increasing cultural pressure from the north.

The National Women's Committee (NWC), a government-sponsored semiindependent women's association, promotes female education and civic responsibility through seminars and workshops and by coordinating donors' programs. The committee's chairwoman sits on the Prime Ministerial Supreme Council for Women. There are a number of recently formed NGO's working for women's advancement, including the Social Association for Productive Families, which promotes vocational development for women; the Women and Children's Department of the Center for Future Studies, which organizes seminars and publishes studies on women and children; the Woman and Child Development Association, which focuses on health education and illiteracy; and the Yemeni Council for Motherhood and Childhood, which provides microcredit and vocational training to women.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eats Away Economic Resources



Yasser M. Ahmad **Yemen Times** Hodeidah

ast week's front-page article raised a lot of concern among all of Yemen and foreign communities of the economic effects that could follow from foot-and-mouth disease beginning to spread all over the western coast of Yemen. Due to the dimensions of this problem, Yemen Times sent a group of journalists to the effected areas to investigate more thoroughly and provide a complete report of the situation.

The results were staggering!

More than 50 cases were reported in Hodeidah and Hajja governorates, specifically on the Tihama coast, Al-Makhaleef, Qufl Shammar, Abs, Haradh, Aslam, and western village of Al-Mahabisha. Several livestock animals have died, while others are infected and could t spread the disease.

The journalists visited areas within a 6-hour drive from Hodeidah . But all these areas had virtually no official representation. The operating rooms where cases of Rift Valley Fever cases were treated in Abs were all closed. The Abs region is one of the areas where the disease was evident everywhere. The official office concerning livestock diseases was the Veterinary Medicine Union Center, which unfortunately had no employees at 10:30 am with the exception of a guard. The villagers were quite upset and disappointed for the irresponsible action. However, the villagers are partly to









Pointing at the most infected area

mainly TV and radio in the Al-Mikhaleef province

In the Mikhlaf Area of Qufl Shammar in Hajja Governorate, YT

met with Daol Ali Zaidan. one of the farmers in the area. Zaidan started his complaint by saying that he lost 10 of his livestock during the last two months. One asked why he didn't notify the authorities when the symptoms of the disease appeared. He said that he had done so in the past and got no response from the authorities, which are mostly located too far away to be reached easily. Even when a governmental emplovee comes to inspect the conditions of the disease, the the animal. employee demands payment for the transportation and his work. He claimed that he once brought a veteran to his farm to help in easing the giving of birth of one his cows, but the employee took 6,000 for his work, and 1,500 for transportation. Zaidan complains of the limited disease eradication and awareness campaigns.

He stated, "We used to hear of the emergence of the footand-mouth disease in Europe on TV and Radio, but when we looked at the very same symptoms of the disease on our livestock, we felt helpless. The disease spread quickly and resulted in the suffering of many of the livestock owners. For example, some who had 20 animals ended up with only 5", . When asked whether this disease may be that of the Rift Valley or another disease he said, "We know the symptoms of different diseases and I can assure you that this disease has not been identified before. You can see that the symptoms are all of the foot-andmouth disease." He later showed infected animals and it was obvious that his animals had symptoms identical to the symptoms of the foot-andmouth disease.

In the same area, Ahmed Ali Abdo told YT that his calf that was only born 15 days ago was infected and blisters on his lips, tongue and soft tissues caused him severe pain which prevented him from being breastfeed by his mother for the 2 days. Due to Abdo's economic conditions, he was not able to reach the veterinarians to diagnose and treat

Ibrahim Shu'I Khilafa from Al-Qawari area in Hajja Governorate explained the symptoms of the disease that spread in his farm. "The symptoms of this strange disease are quite different from those of any other disease including the Rift Valley Fever disease. All the symptoms that appeared seemed identical to the foot-and-mouth disease including the signs of diarrhea and the weakening of the animals along with the blisters and tumors that appear in the mouth, tongue, and feet of the animal. We did in fact contact the authorities, which ignored our inquiries leading to more desperation and suffering. Even if there is to be a positive response from the authorities, it includes the condition of sending the diseased animals to the center, which is too far from the villages requiring more than 6,000 for transportation. The limited economic resources along with the lack of awareness among the villagers were main factors behind the spread of the disease." Ibrahim said.

Here we have publish some of the names and statistics regarding the damage from foot-and-mouth disease for some villagers.

Rafaat Al-Mikhlaf Village in Qufl Shammar in Hajja Governorate Yahya Ahmed Arif Talhi 1 cow infected

Ali Mohamed Murshid 1 cow + 2 sheep infected

Ahmed Ali Abdo 1 chronically infected calf Ali Mohamed Khamees 2 dead sheep + 3 infected sheep

Darwish Ahmed 2 dead cows + 3 infected sheep

Hussein Mohamed Ageed 3 dead sheep + 3 infected sheep

Al-Quflah/ Abs Village Ahmed Mohamed Abseen 5 infected sheep + 3 infected goats

Ibrahim Saghir Al-Abs 5 infected sheep

Shu'i Shus 5 infected sheep

Yahya Al-Abs 4 infected sheep

Shawqi Al-Ahwas 3 infected sheep

Mohamed Ahmed Faraj 2 infected sheep

Al-Qais Al-Qawri Village Ibrahim Shu'i Khuluqar 35 sheep + 2 goats infected

In conclusion, all the symptoms that can be seen in the photos with this article are identical to the symptoms of the foot-and-mouth disease currently threatening economies in many countries. Unfortunately, villagers in most of the infected areas are not aware of the disease, because the government has not done enough to spread awareness. What is even more unfortunate is the fact that the government continues to deny the existence of the disease and ignores the calls of the villagers to try to eradicate it as soon as possible. "The government doesn't care because the economy does not depend on our livestock. We are the only ones suffering

from this disease, and it is a pity that no one is hearing our voices," a villager

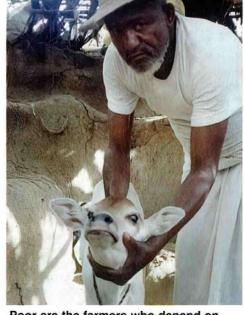
The agricultural and medical authorities in Yemen are not aware of the dimensions of the problem and this signals a dangerous situation that could result in the further spreading of the disease, along with other diseases, in the future. The authorities are yet start isolating the infected animals and burning them before they continue to spread the disease to healthy animals. The most to suffer from the continued ignorance and neglect of the authorities are the owners of these animals, which could result in more economic devastations to an already devastated community and improvised and deprived gov-

Yemen Times will continue to follow up on the spread of the disease in the hopes that the authorities will be more responsible by starting to react to the

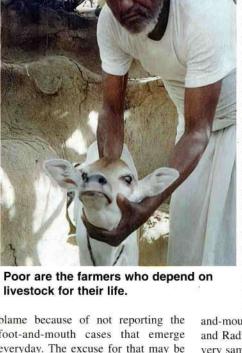


livestock for their life.

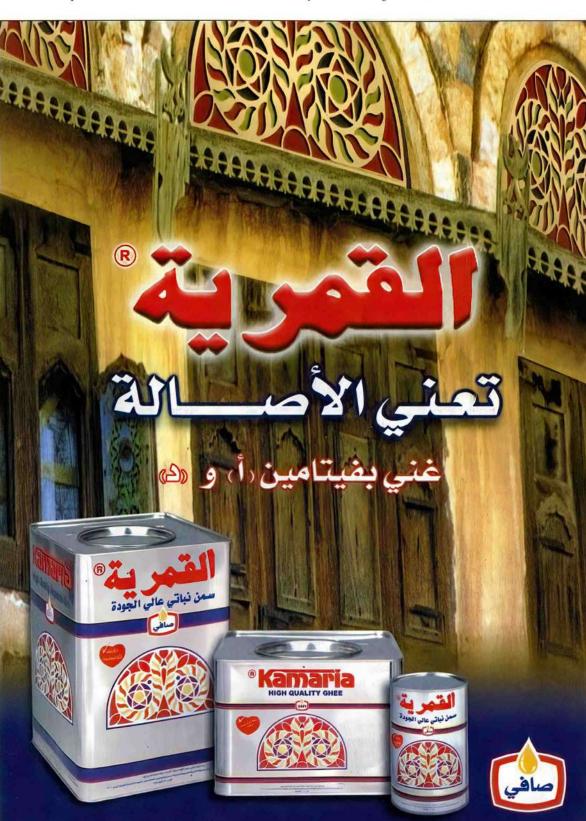
rance of the authorities. Part of the blame is also on the official media,



blame because of not reporting the foot-and-mouth cases that emerge everyday. The excuse for that may be because of their unawareness along with their frustration of the usual igno-







Culture March 26th, 2001

Director of British Council for MENA Region to YT:

"We try to create opportunity for people worldwide as the UK has a lot to offer"

Director of the British Council for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region. Even though he has been working with the British Council for nearly a quarter of a century, he was appointed as the Director of the British Council for the MENA region only last year. Dr. Ian Simm has previously worked in Egypt and Iran and he is quite familiar with the Middle East. Even though Dr. Simm is based in London, he constantly visits the countries in the Middle East and North Africa, which run from the Iran in the east to Morocco in the west. Having to cover such a vast area with 19 offices for the British Council, run by 19 directorates, Dr. Simm's was barely able to spend no more than 2 days in Yemen. Interestingly enough, he was able to efficiently use his time to accomplish all his goals during the visit, and luckily he had the time to be interviewed by Yemen Times at the British Council office in Sanaa. During the interview Dr. Simm discussed several issues ranging from the objective of his visit, to the future prospects of the council in Yemen. Here are some excerpts from the interview.

Q: Could you explain the purpose of your visit to Yemen?

A: Even though this is my first visit to of institutions and sharing British

r. Ian Simm is the Yemen, I hope it would be one of many, and perhaps I will come back for a longer time. Being the Director of the British Council for the MENA region, my duty is to make sure that all the activities of the British Council in these countries are in line with our policy. I am also responsible of making the best use of opportunities to build up relationships and partnerships with the people in the countries of the region. Briefly, I am here because the British Council is keen to promote relationships and partnerships with the people of Yemen, particularly in the fields of English teaching, education, human rights, governance, and other various

> Q: What is the British Council focusing on in Yemen, and how do you evaluate its activities so far in gener-

> A: We have been in Yemen for a very long time. The British Council itself was founded more than 60 years ago, and Yemen has been a country where the council has been very active. What we do has evolved and changed as the world has changed. Our concern is to make sure in Yemen that we are building our work in the realities of now rather than those of ten years ago. We are keen to get involved in development projects in human resource, education, and The English language. We are also involved in capacity building

experience in these areas. We are teaching English language to government officials involved in different development projects, including the one funded by the British Government for economic and financial reform and another one funded by the Dutch Government concerning giving skills to them in a variety of different areas. We are also helping training them in those skills not only the language. The British Council throughout the world is very active in delivering development projects in education in governance and restructuring public service and reform programs. We are looking for opportunities to do more of that with the

European Union, which has a representative in Sanaa as well.

was talking with the Education Minister on Tuesday and he was talking about a new program in teacher training, both in pre-service and inservice training. We have done a lot in the English teaching side of it and we are ready to do more. The minister is looking forward for future teachings. We are preparing a project for English language teaching on Television. We



also manage the British Government Scholarship Program. We manage various exchange visits and university links as we have two active university links, one in medical education and one in small business development, which we wish to expand. We also would like people to think of, and propose new areas in which we could develop more links by going to the United Kingdom for training or to use international training material to advance their careers. But for those who can't go to the UK due to some restrictions, we would like to make it possible for them to use distant learning techniques to get British degrees similar to what is happening in some countries in the area such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

As for my impression and evaluation to what we are doing here in Yemen, all I could say is that we are doing quite well but we can always do better. But what I was very encouraged by was the level of engagement at the high level. For example we are arranging for helping the Minister of Public Health attend a conference in Cambridge next month and the deputy minister is also going to Britain to attend an education conference next month. I spoke with several ministers in the last two days and all of them had been quite encouraging the development, relationships, and cooperation on all levels between the UK and Yemen. So on the governmental level we have a very good plat-

Q: You have mentioned more than once that the objective of the British Council is to develop relationship and partnership with the people. However you have not mentioned much of interaction in your last answer. Could you focus more on the activities relating to communities and people?

A: We are managing on behalf of the British Government a scheme called the "Small Grant Scheme", which at the moment is running about 11 small projects mainly with NGOs, but sometimes with governmental organizations as well. We would like to continue these efforts as they achieve very useful results at the grassroots of development with ordinary people. We are also delighted to develop our relations further with the media in Yemen. We are very keen to demonstrate the importance of delivering the truth through independent press and are willing to strengthen our relations further. We are currently in the process of cooperating with the national television to broadcast English language lessons as well. We have close relations with business people who value improving language and qualifications of their employees. We are intensifying our efforts to cooperate more thoroughly with the private sector on all levels. We are particularly interested in interacting with the young generation to improve their qualifications as they will be the leaders of tomorrow and offer them the services important to improve their skills. We are currently concentrations on new technologies and their use for the new generation, particularly the Internet and information technology to cope with the global revolution taking place

Q: Some Yemenis know the British Council as an English language institute only, similar to many that we have in Yemen. Are you working on

everywhere in the world.

A: English language is very important, but it certainly is not everything. The British Council is not merely an English teaching school. Sometimes we teach English if it is the right thing to do. But we do this so as to improve people's understanding of English and introduce the best of English language teaching methodologies. We always want to be the top in quality. English is a particular product England has given to the world. We invented English so we feel responsible for it and we see ourselves very much as leading the world in English teaching methodology. Sometimes we decide it is better to support other people to teach English language, but most of the time we feel that we should do it ourselves.

NGOs. We seem to have more cooperinterest with NGOs and work on human rights issues, status of women, and illiteracy in different levels and aspects. We continue to exert efforts to expand our cooperation in the fields that would benefit the development of the country and the wellbeing of the

we have got a lot of ideas and need to share those ideas. This is not just in language but in education, human rights, governance, and civil service reform where Britain has been very active in the last 20 years.

Q: Can you brief us about activities the British Council is to start in the near future?

A: We are about to agree with our embassy regarding the small grants that will be funded next year. We will be continuing with our teaching and training for the development projects and will be looking to do more. We are talking to potential donor agencies such as the EU, the World Bank, and the embassy to see what projects there

We are planing to refocus on our library, which is a resource center mainly for English language students and teachers, not just a general library. We want to investigate the new opportunities in distant learning through the Ministry of Education by broadcasting English language lessons on television. We want to establish in Yemen how far Yemenis are using the Internet for communication, because we cannot simply setup a British Council center in Aden or Taiz. So if we can communicate through the Internet we can reach out to a wider number of people. We would like to develop better interest among the public in the British Council and ask them what they want from us and how we can achieve it. It would be great if the people of Yemen try to reach us and tell us what they want. Even through your newspaper, it would be a pleasure for us to discuss their inquiries.

Q: Frankly speaking, Yemenis would like to learn English, but they see your course fees as not affordable due to the current economic difficulties. Is there something you could do about it?

A: We have to be imaginative and think about ways that don't cost so much. This is a great advantage of technology as it provides more affordable ways for learning. Internet cafes could serve with their low fees as an alternative for young Yemenis who want to learn. We can then publish our lessons online, and support the online courses with more conventional methods. We have to work together to seek new solutions to old problems including affordability.

Q: Talking about economic difficulties, you mentioned activities in various fields except the economy. Do you deal with economic activities as well?

A: One of the higher education links we have is between a group of academicians coming from the university of Glamorgan in Wales to Sanaa to work with the faculty of Engineering in Sanaa University on the problems of medium and small businesses and why they are not developing as they should. They will try and help develop businesses in Yemen. We do send Yemeni officials abroad to attain better understanding of steps required for the implementation of economic reform. We do want young people to study in the fields of economics and business whether it is by distance or by going to the UK. We are teaching government officials through two programs, one regarding the Ministry of Finance and the other regarding training on management skills and civil service so as to manage the economy more efficiently.

Q: As you said, the British Council had been represented in Yemen for such a long time. Do you follow up the results of the activities and the postgraduate career of your students?

A: We do work on staying in touch with all who graduated from Britain and know how they coped up with life and how they benefited from their education. We try to keep in touch with all who participated in seminars, workshops, or training courses in Britain. We work on it but it is quite difficult to stay in touch with everybody for life. Building up networks is one of our objectives from these activities. For example, the upcoming visit of the Yemeni Minister of Public Health, Dr. Abdulwali Nasher to the UK will result in strengthening the existing relations and expanding the communication network by keeping old relations and creating new ones.

Q: Any final comment?

A: I would like to thank you all for welcoming me to Yemen. This as I said was my first visit, but I expect to be here more often. I have started looking forward to coming back soon.

Illiteracy in Yemen: The Reason of our Backwardness

Farouq Kamali Yemen Times - Taiz

t is the reason behind our failure, our politics, and our social and economic backwardness. It is the reason behind the spread of disease and poverty that the majority of the population is suffering from. There is still no precise census on the number of illiterate Yemenis, yet the approximate number of illiterate Yemenis is thought to exceed 60%, i.e., 10 million of the 17 million, which is an extremely high number that threatens Yemen's progress. No doubt, this is the main reason why we are lagging behind all other nations in the region and in the world. It is why we find difficulty in improving our economic and social standards. At a time the world is succeeding in combating computer illiteracy, we are still struggling with of millions of Yemenis who are yet to learn how to read and write.

Despite the fact that 39 years have passed since the revolution of 1962 and 10 years have passed since Yemen started adopting democracy, we are still suffering from an illiteracy rate that is so high that we feel little was achieved to cope with the rest of the world.

It is pathetic to see that in the third millennium, we still have illiterate people in key positions as sheikhs, military leaders, district managers, and even members of parliament. It is a shame to know that Yemen may be the only country in the world with illiterate members of their parliament. Yet, these people are being given a lot of privileges in decision making at the administrative, political, social, and financial levels. What is worst is that illiteracy is on the rise. How will it cope with the technological revolution taking place all over the world? How will it play a role in the region if it has the most illiterate population among all of the countries in the Middle East?

The State of Illiteracy in Yemen

Statistics in 1994 revealed that around 55.99% of the population are illiterate. According to experts in this field, there are around 250 to 300 thousand Yemenis who are illiterate by not being enrolled in school at the appropriate age. This means that there is an increasing illiteracy rate in Yemen, which is a dangerous indication which could lead to more suffering and misery for the people and the country. As a matter of fact, arithmetically, the number could rise to 80% or 90% if it continues at this pace. Illiterate Yemenis constitute 33.6% males and 66.4% females. More than 66.8% of the illiterate live in rural areas while 34.2% live in cities.

Due to the high poverty levels, 53% of children did not go to schools in 1994, while 50% of the children left schools without completing the 6th grade. There are currently no more than 50,000 illiterate attending illiteracy eradication courses. There are thousands of students leaving classes every day, and hence being illiterate for life. According to Fawziya Noman, Chairman of the Organization for Illiteracy Eradication, despite the fact that extensive efforts have led to a significant decrease in illiteracy from 70% to 56%, this is not enough by any stan-

What Has Been Done So Far

The first illiteracy eradication attempts were made in 1964 when the government opened a number of centers to eradicate illiteracy in some cities and governorates.

Serious efforts to eradicate illiteracy started in 1990 when a national strategy was approved to eradicate illiteracy and teach the elderly how to read and write. In 1998, an illiteracy eradication law was issued, but stayed as ink on paper without any implementation until today. The little progress which is evident is due to efforts of the organization for eradicating illiteracy and other NGOs working in collaboration with international organizations. Fawziya Noman said, "There are 2,503 illiteracy eradication and elderly education centers operating in the republic with more than 53,988 students in this year

Efforts to eradicate illiteracy are exerted by a number of NGOs including the Taiz-based National Organization for Illiteracy Eradication (NOFIE) headed by Shawqi Al-Kadhi who said, "Despite the young age of our organization, we were able to hold 76 sessions in teaching elderly Yemenis how to read and write. We also teach elderly Yemenis many skills such as textile weaving, first aid, and basic computer and language education. We also held seminars explaining the dangers of illiteracy and ways to eradicate it." Other NGOs working to eradicate illit-

eracy include Yemen Women's Union

Why Illiteracy Eradication Attempts

Illiteracy eradication attempts have failed at all levels almost all over the country in significantly reducing the illiteracy level in Yemen during the last 30 years. The main reason behind this is seen as the ignorance of the government. The issues of education and health have always been given less attention and low fiscal budget allocation. The low number of NGOs working in the field of illiteracy eradication is also not helping the issue at all.

Another factor is the weak self-motivation of illiterate Yemenis to join illiteracy eradication courses. At a time college graduates cannot find employment, the elderly people don't see any advantage in enrolling in education classes. The media organizations, particularly TV and radio have had a passive role in spreading awareness to encourage illiteracy eradication. The difficulty in eradicating illiteracy reaches its peak in rural areas where farmers barely have the time to work on their farms to make both ends meet. They have no leisure time to go to classes, unless they are given some sort of financial incentive.

The national strategy approved by the government also has its own set of problems and obstacles. The two main challenges according to Fawziya Noman are:

1- The insufficient financial resources allocated to illiteracy eradication pro-

2- Weak public participation in the program, especially when government offices don't encourage their staff members to join these programs.

How to Ensure that Illiteracy is **Eradicated**

Can Yemen do in a few years what it has failed to do during the past 30 years? Can the Yemeni population, which lived in total isolation for tens of years in conditions of poverty, disease, and illiteracy, agree to involve themselves in a solid eradication program? It is funny to see that the limited resources of these dedicated organizations are spent on the elderly folks to teach them how to read and write while children are seen escaping classes and turning illiterate in the era of information technology. Wouldn't it have been more justifiable to allocate this money for the young masses to ensure the coming generations are well educated and trained to cope with the world around them, rather than spending it on the elderly who are not convinced of

the idea from the start?

If the limited funds are spent on the elderly, while the coming generations are not being educated, it will eventually turn out to be a waste of money. Shouldn't we concentrate on the coming generations and ensure that education is compulsory for every single child that is born in Yemen? If we ensure that every child gets a good education and is being sent to school as soon as he/she reaches the appropriate age, then we will be securing a 0% illiteracy within a few years time.

Ms. Fawziya stated that appropriate steps should be taken in the coming years if we are to eradicate illiteracy forever. Some of these are:

1- Activate the governmental institutions that follow-up the issue of literacy to ensure that children are being educated and enrolled into classes, and the older children are sent to illiteracy eradication centers

2- Pay more attention to the non-governmental establishments and organizations working in this particular field by giving them more support to facilitate their work.

3- Promote awareness campaigns on the importance of education and use the official media of TV and radio in this direction.

4- Urge the different ministries to cooperate on eradicating illiteracy. In particular, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labor should cooperate to reduce the illiteracy rate in

5- Prevent the influential persons' unjustified occupation of some illiteracy eradication centers, and use them for the purpose they are intended. This is truly a shameful act that needs strong action by the government.

Ms. Suad Al-Absi, Chairman of the Yemen Women Union said, "Getting rid of illiteracy requires more effort and cooperation. It requires the effective implementation of the national strategy by the government and authorities con-

Indeed, the issue of illiteracy should be given all the attention and support by the leadership as it is a direct factor behind Yemen's progress. The high illiteracy rate continues to hinder the economic development, and will continue to do so unless serious steps are undertaken. After all, illiteracy is what puts us at the end of the list of developing nations, and is the major reason for our backwardness.

changing this image?

Q: How is your relationship and cooperation with NGOs in Yemen, foreign and local?

A: We have good relationship with all ation with local NGOs rather than foreign NGOs operating in Yemen. We talk and discuss matters of mutual Yemeni people.

We must remember that the British Council is concerned with cultural relations and building links with the people across a wide range. This can be done directly with the people and through the cooperation with the government and NGOs. We say, that we try to create opportunities for people worldwide as the UK has a lot to offer but it may not have all solutions. But

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to Say

At a restaurant

(to the manager): Good evening. Can I have a Adel:

table for four please? Manager: Did you reserve one?

Adel: No, I'm afraid not.

Manager: I see. Let me check if there is a table vacant.

It's our busy night.

(To the waiter) Do we have a table which is unreserved?

Yes, there is one in the corner. Waiter:

Manager: (to Adel) You are lucky, sir. The table in that corner is free. Adel: Thank you. (They proceed to the table)

Excuse me. Can I see the menu card, please? Here it is. Please select your items, I'll be Waiter:

back in a minute. What would you like to have Tawfeek? Adel:

Tawfeek: I'd like fish and chips, please. Adel: Just that? What about dinner?

Tawfeek: Not for me. I'll have fish and chips and a cup of black coffee.

How about you, Hisham and Ramzi? Let's 4. A poem or a song that tells a story-ballad Adel: have dinner together. What shall we have for the starter, Hisham?

Hisham: Let's have vegetable soup.

Okay. And the main course, Ramzi? Ramzi: I think we'll go in for mixed fried rice, brost and vegetable curry.

Waiter:

Are you ready to order, please? Adel:

Yes. One fish and chips, three vegetable soups to start with, three dinners with mixed fried rice, brost and vegetable curry and salad, and

four bottles of mineral water. Waiter: Any dessert? We have ice cream, porridge,

custard. Adel: Ice cream will do. (They start their dinner) Adel: How is the taste, Ramzi.

Ramzi: Very delicious, indeed. Adel: How about you, Tawfeek? Tawfeek: It's very nice. Thank you. (They finish their dinner)

Adel: Can I see the bill, please? Waiter: Here you are.

Let's leave some tips because the service was Adel: excellent. We had a wonderful evening. Waiter: (While accepting the tips) Thank you, sirs.

Please visit us again.

II How to say it correctly

- Correct errors, if any in the following sentences
- This news was broadcasted on BBC. 2. He quitted this place last year.
- 3. I am knowing him.
- 4. She is learning music for three months.

5. When the telephone rang I took bath.

Answers to last week's questions.

- If you obey your superiors, you will not come to grief.
- When I reached home, my father had already come. He said that he would not attend the function.
- He takes both everybody.
- 5. We have been helping the poor for four years.

III How to express it in one word:

- 1. Piece of paper used in secret voting.
- 2. Strip of material for binding round a wound.
- 3. Establishment for keeping money and valuables
- 4. Person judged by a law court to be unable to pay his
- 5. Elaborate meal, usually for a special event, at which

Answers to last week's questions:

- Unmarried man- bachelor
- Apparatus for weighing- balance
- Platform built on an outside wall of a building-
- 5. Performance by a group of dancers without dialogues or singing-ballet

VI. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

- 1. If you live in a noisy city, your ears need a rest
- And finally, and perhaps most important, I adore the beauty of mountain scenery.
- Thirdly, I love the exercise and fresh air.
- 4. I love walking in the mountains for a number of
- 5. After two weeks in the hills, I felt I am a new and better person.
- 6. There's nothing better than seeing nobody for a few
- 7. First of all, I enjoy the solitude.
- My job does not give me enough opportunities to keep fit. So I need exercise once in a while.
- Secondly, I enjoy the peace.

Answers to last week's questions

Subject	Object pronoun	Adjective pronoun	Possessive
1	me	my	mine
he	him	his	his
they	them	their	theirs -
we	us	our	ours
she	her	her	hers

V Words of wisdom

"No body can give wiser advice than yourself"

School Drop-out: Causes



Abdou M.Talib **Swedish Institute**

he world has received the 21st century with spectacular developments in the educational fields. In the scheme of things, the schools of the future will consist of small pockets of children, sharing equipment in each other's homes, with teachers taking on a new role as advisors, sorting through the available information. In other words, the educational system of the future will include a global curriculum and a worldwide qualification system. But what about us here in Yemen?

The revolution of the 26th of September promised in the first place to terminate illiteracy, poverty and illness. Unfortunately, after a few decades since the revolution, illiteracy is still high and a new phenomenon has emerged threatening our beloved country, destroying every hope for progress and development. This horrendous calamity has come in the shape of students dropping out of schools.

Record numbers of students in different levels are quitting school. They are leaving the classroom because of their disillusionment with the educational system. They feel that the concept of institutionalized education is a thing of the past. It is really food for thought, and I attempt here to shed some light on this problem.

The reasons for this problem are numerous and they need to be studied thoroughly. For one thing, this problem could be attributed to carelessness on the part of the family and failure of educational institutions to give sufficient attention to educate them properly. Schools these days constrict the students' freedom and stifle their creativity. Students do not have the freedom to learn things that interest them. They do not feel they are missing out on something interesting by not being at school. Let us not forget the bullying and lack of discipline prevalent in many of our schools. Thus, parents have become dissatisfied with the quality of education in the public schools. Naturally, they prefer to let their children stay beside them and struggle for their livelihood.

Bad friends can also affect the school drop-out rate. Peer pressure or social pressure from friends is one of the most potent contributors for this problem. It interferes with the child's concentration in their studies which leads to negative behavior. By indulging in all these depraved actions, students, especially teenagers, try to satisfy their baser instincts which their family, school and society forbid. Because of all these things, their intellectual curiosity and emotional balance tend to be negatively affected. Then they get depressed and are forced to quit

On the other hand, there are some parents who do not know how to reward their children; they are content getting them married very early, which requires them to simultaneously take responsibilities for their families and their own careers by hook or by crook. These people find sooner or later that they are in the soup and that their marriage is blocking their academic fulfill-

Whatever the reasons maybe, it is evident that more and more students are dropping out of school every year. This calls for many measures and decisions in order to eradicate this evil which has gone deep into our social fabric. I believe that a lot of efforts should be unleashed to convince thousands of parents about the importance of education. Moreover, encouragement should be forthcoming from parents and the school board. Students should be treated with more respect by their teachers and their deteriorating psychological condition should be taken care of. New curriculum and educational environment should be created. In short, the government, intellectuals and specialists all have to put their heads together in finding some of the effective answers to this malaise and many other pending issues like this that hinder achieving national goals in the new

Let's Learn Computer (2)



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Memory - I

emory is something which we all know. Here we are going to have a look at the memory that computer uses. As we have discussed in the previous issue, we require to enter Data we want to process and the instruction(s) that will tell the computer how the data is to be processed. Also we saw that once these two things are made available to the computer, no user intervention is required. Now the question is how computer remembers all these inputs (i.e. data and instructions)? Where does it store them? And the answer is quite obvious. It has got something for that purpose which is defined as

Computer has various types of memory for different purposes. And each type of memory has some role to play, has its own advantages and disadvantages. Basically the memory can be classified as permanent memory and temporary memory.

Before going to discuss the memory in detail, let us see how computer uses it. Whenever we give some input (may be Data or Instruction(s)), first of all it gets stored in one specific type of memory known as **RAM**. (Random Access Memory also known as Primary Memory - which we will discuss in detail later). There from the Processor (which actually processes the data following the instruction(s) given by us to generate the information) takes that for processing. So we can say that processor always refers to RAM for instruction and data. And after processing the data following the given instruction(s), Processor sends the information to RAM, where from it (i.e. Information or Output) goes to Monitor or Printer. Monitor and Printer are some of the output devices through which we get the Information. We cannot store anything permanently in RAM because it is highly volatile. This means it can retain its content so long as power supply is there. Once the power

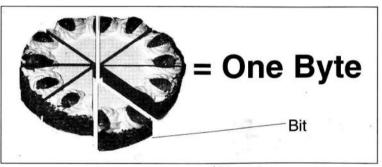
goes off, the content of RAM vanishes. Next time again we have to provide all the required input. And definitely it is a tedious job when it comes to enter the same input time and again. Is not it? So we have to have some other type of memory, which can store the data and instruction(s) permanently, so that we can reuse them whenever required. And we have got a memory for that purpose. That is Secondary memory also known as Secondary storage. There are many

devices or storage mediums available in this category. Most popular and commonly used one is Hard Disk in the computer. Another example is the CD ROM. We will discuss about them in detail.

Before that let us see how the inputs are stored in the memory. So far as storage mechanism is concerned, Primary Storage (RAM) stores the data (let us assume that all what we enter and get as output is data for this discussion) in the format of 0s and 1s. That means data is represented in the memory as a combination of zeros and ones. This is because computer does not understand our language. It has got very limited vocabulary. The dictionary it refers to for its own use has only two characters (words!). Those are 0 (zero) and 1(one). So whatever we enter gets converted to a combination of 0s and 1s.And to store these digits, memory allocates one unit of storage space for each of the digits. This unit is known as bit. One character, when converted to binary format may be consisting of a number of 0s and 1s. The group of such units required to store one character is known as Byte. Normally one byte consists of 8 bits. In other words we can say that one byte of memory space is required to store one character.

For our use, we follow a number system, which has got 10 unique digits like 0,1,2,3,4 and so on up to 9, known as decimal number system. Similarly computer follows a number system, which has two digits i.e. 0 and 1. And this system is known as binary system.

But with help of these two digits, all the available characters can be represented in the memory. That means all the characters can be represented as different combination of these two characters.



YOUTH FORUM



Listening to A Foreign Broadcast

be able to read it, perhaps even write in it. But listening and understanding the spoken language requires special skills. Some people may have a natural ability that helps them to learn the English language quickly. But others need to study English for a long time. Everyone can improve his or her listening skills with practice.

We are considered good listeners in our own language because we have years of practice. We understand the grammar and the words. We also understand the cultural style of our language. We know what to expect when a person is to say something to us in almost any situation. We have been in similar situations many times, and have heard to all that before. We can understand even if we do not listen carefully.

But this is not true with a foreign language. We must listen with our full attention. And we must try not to let the cultural style of our own language affect our understanding of the foreign language.

Listening to the foreign broadcast is easier if we know something abut it. There are clues that can help us. One clue is the time of day morning program usually contain many short items of news and information about entertainment. The items are very short because most of us are getting ready to go to work in the morning and often we do not have time to listen to long programs. Evening programs are different. There is more time to devote to the details about the

subjects being discussed.

Listening to a radio broadcast in a for- We can get a clue about the program cilessly. A good example of this is eign language is difficult for many of from the music at the beginning, but us. We may have studied the English we must be familiar with the music of guage for several years, and may the foreign culture. The kind of music may be serious or light and slow or fast. But it can tell us what kind of program to expect. The name of the program can give us good information about what it will contain. Another good clue is broadcaster. The

more we listen to the same person, the easier it will be to understand him. His speaking style will become familiar to us.

Further, the broadcaster provides clues to the source of the broadcast at the beginning of the program. The broadcaster usually gives us the highlights of the program to prepare us for the details that will follow

In conclusion, let's try to follow these suggestions to help us practice listening in English. The more we practice, the more we will sharpen our listening skills and the more we will under-

> Abdullah Ahmed Ali Shaya, Third Level **English Department** College of Education, Mahweet

It Pains Me So Much!!

There are many views about punishment. Some people say it does no good to children. The other people say it does good to children because it is a successful way of bringing up children preventing them from repeating the same bad behavior. Really, I join with the second group, but I disagree with some of them, especially the people who misunderstand how they can use the right way of punishment. Undoubtedly, they use

it with their children harshly and merwhen the boy of my neighbor broke a valuable vase in his home during his playing football. His parent slapped him. But he was not satisfied with that, and took a harsh stick and beat him. He tore the ball. I asked him why he acted like that? He said "This was the way my parents dealt with me. So I never broke anything in my life. Moreover, you should not forget the saying "Spare the rod, spoil the child." You should remember that beating the child is not the healthy solution because your boy will repeat the same wrong again either in front of you or behind your back. In addition, your beating your child may develop in him psychological problems such as weak personality, cowardice, complex.. etc. and physical diseases. Accordingly, when you see your boy doing something wrong, you should advice him first, but if he does it again you can beat him on his fingers, neither harshly nor mildly, but moderately. After this you must follow it by corrective reinforcement that is "don't act like this again because it is wrong". Another way of punishment is to deprive him of his daily money. these two kinds call financial punishment. There is another kind of punishment which we call 'abstract punishment' which you should use when your boy acts as he wants without any restraint. You stop talking with him, make your looks express your dissatisfaction. By all means try to avoid physical punishment.

Huda Ahmed Mokbel Al-Hamadi Sana'a University



Refugees in Yemen: Stay in Jaheen or Go Back Home?

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi & Jalal Al-Sharaabi Yemen Times

rganized by the Horn of Africa and Red Sea Studies Center and the General Center for Studies, Research and Publishing a one-day workshop was held last Monday on the problem of refugees in the horn of Africa and Red Sea. The event was attended by several scholars who presented some research papers.

The workshop focused on some topics pertaining to refugees like the problem of refuges and the impact on hosting countries, war and refugees, social problems faced by refugees, and the problems of refugees in the horn of Africa in general.

The flooding of refugees to Yemen from Somalia, Ethiopia and others has become a nagging problem. According to UNHCR records, 70,000 refugees poured into Yemen during the past few years. However, the real figure is more than that. This is due to the absence of statistics as refugees were stationed in different places randomly, and also because the UNHCR does not have any office outside Sanaa.

Statistics released by UNHCR indicates that the number of the Somali refugees in Yemen is higher then any other group. They constitute Eritrea(2674), Ethiopians(946) and Sudanese(87).

Around 87% of the Somali refugees in Yemen come from the southern parts, while 13% come from the

The refugees live in different areas in Yemen. Al-Jaheen Camp in in Mukha, Maifaah in Shabwa and AL-Khawkha.

These refugees suffer from several diseases, malnutrition, and poverty as they do not receive enough support. Heads of the Somali refugees said that each one receives on a monthly basis 3,5 kilo of wheat, 600 g of sugar, 180 g of peas, and 750 g of cooking oil. They added that some charity societies chip in to help them to keep their body and soul together. These refugees told Yemen Times that they feel pressure to move to Kharaz Camp in Lahj which they resist strongly and prefer to go back home.

There are various reasons behind the refugees flooding Yemen like civil wars, hunger, poverty and other political reasons. Yemen received a flash flood of refugees during the past years despite its inability to accommodate them. This unanticipated flood caused problems for Yemen and the refugees. The exodus of refugees to Yemen is more often in an illegal way and has subjected Yemen's ports to various kinds of piracy, as some people used to blackmail the refugees by giving assurances of taking them to Yemen. Many refugees were robbed of their money and sometimes lost their life. Moreover, refugees did not have any medical check-ups while entering Yemen and thus, several diseases have spread, mainly HIV, among the refugees. Medical sources revealed during the last two years that some refugees were inflicted with the HIV disease. There are about 1200 cases of people infected with the virus. 55,5% of them are among foreigners(mainly the refugees).

Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Saidi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the National Committee of

Yemen has suffered much from the unorganized flood of refugees from the African Horn. The exacerbation of the problem forced the government to establish NCRA to take care of the refugees . He added that Yemen, as an underdeveloped country, faced the problem of meeting the refugees' needs as the aid raised by the donor countries for this purpose is very limited. He said NCRA and UNHCR cooperated to provide every possible aid to refugees, adding that they are now working together to get refugees in the Al-Jaheen camp transferred to Kharaz. He also said they will help those who are willing to go back home voluntarily.

In his research paper, DR. Fuwad Al-Salahi focused on the reasons behind seeking asylum for the people in the African Horn countries. He said it has something to do with the traditional social structure of the people in this area and the diversity of their culture, language, and religion which created diversified tribal and political affiliations resulting in conflicts and wars. The low level of education and social services, among most of the population in the countryside help exacerbate the problems. He pointed out that extraordinary measures supported by all groups must be taken to stop the problem of the refugees. The first step, however, should start with finding solutions for conflicts, violence, and creating social and political stability. Then, dialogue between conflicting groups in the respective countries should be conducted.

Dr. Abdulhakim Al-Sharjabi, professor of sociology at Sanaa University, discussed the social problems faced by refugees. He stressed the need to probe into the life of refugees to

Abyan is the biggest among others Refugees Affairs(NCRA) said understand their problems, adding that the lack of respect for refugees on the part of host countries represent the key problem for them. Thus, alleviating the problems of refugees should not only be a humanitarian act. Rather, it should become a task which all governments are obliged to carry out. He said refugees suffer from many social ordeals such as being homeless, jobless, without families, neighbors, education, and worshipping centers to practice their religious rituals and proper health care. Refugees also find it difficult to be assimilated within a new and different culture, language, religion and above all a new social environ-

> Presenting statistics about refugees in Yemen, he said that there are 58,214 refugees from Somalia, 1342 from Ethiopia, 2503 from Eritrea, and 132 from Sudan.

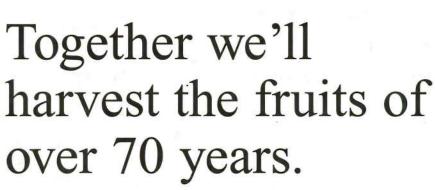
> Mohammed Abdullah Miftah, sheikh of Somali refugees at Al-Jaheen Camp, analyzed the problems of Somali refugees in the camp. He said that the refugees do not have enough food, proper health care or clothes. He said the single clinic of the camp has got only two cars that are used to carry patients from the camp to Aden once or twice a week and that several diseases hit the camp. The camp has got only two primary schools that are run by Swedish and UAE charitable societies. He also criticized the mismanagement of the camp as people who have been running it are not qualified and lack experience in running refugees camps. The result is their inability to handle the problems of refugees.

One of the main recommendations of the workshop was the establishment of a Yemeni-Somali NGO to look after the refugees.









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Hookah Cafes Vs Internet Cafes

Abdulhakeem Hashem

here is a certain kind of relations between the Hookah cafes and those of the Internet in Yemen. The two are new to the country and they have been able to attract large numbers of people, especially among the youth. They have also become profitable projects for many people.

Yemenis have been recently introduced to the Internet which was a result of marriage between the telecommunication and Information Revolutions to provide limitless information.

To make this feature available within the hands of the public many Internet cafes have been opened in many cities, although they have been concentrated in the main streets.

The Internet service was introduced to Yemenis in 1966 through the sole Internet service provider, Teleyemen. However, clients start to complain about the bad and slow services of this monopolizing company.

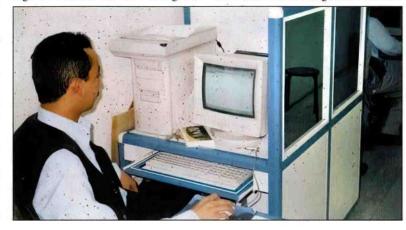
Other than the Internet cafes, there are about 6000 clients connected to Teleyemen. This number is expected to reach 100,000 if the other 10 companies which have submitted a request to provide Internet services in Yemen are given a go.

The hookah appeared among Yemenis during the Gulf War. It was brought by the Yemeni immigrants returning from the Gulf countries. It is as old as smoking. One of its names, narjeelah, can be an evidence of its old history. This name is derived from 'narjeel', the fruit of the

coco-palm which was used as a container of water then the idea was developed. In a visit to a number of cafes I talked to a number of people. Mokhtar Qassem, electrical engineer, has been smoking the hookah twice a week for a year. "We smoke in groups in cafes or houses in free times," he said. He attributed spread of hookah smoking to the meetings of friends and the feelings of

Yasseen has been smoking the hookah for three years. He meets his friends who do not chew qat in cafes where they smoke. He believes that the hookah is better than cigarettes which is smoked every time.

In the recent years, chewing qat has greatly spread among women. Women have their own meetings and their own



modernity that one's gets when smoking. He goes to the Internet cafes once a week. This costs him about 400 rials. Most preferred programs are chatting and songs.

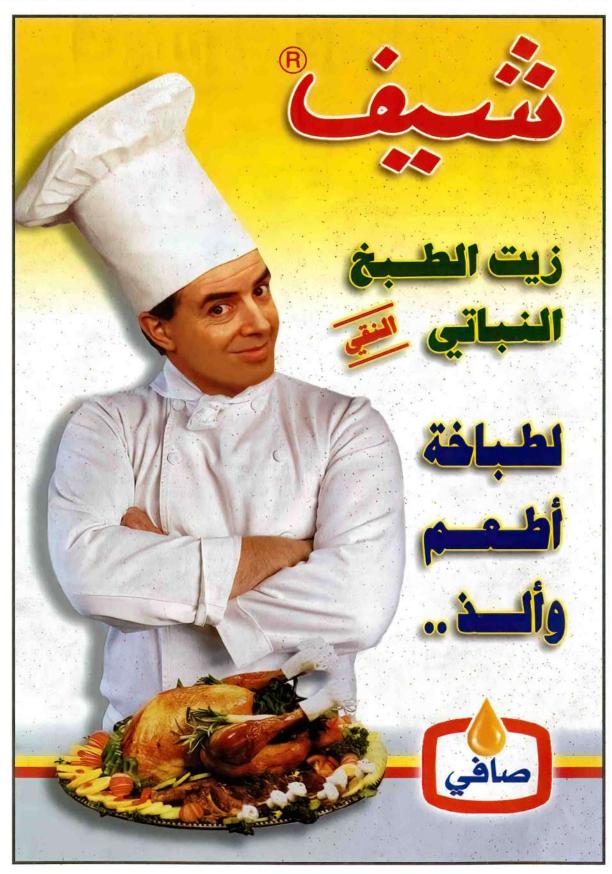
Ameen Sarhan, a university student, said that he smokes the hookah in cafes every week at the cost of 80 rials. As for Internet he said that he hears about it from friends.

Yasseen Abdulraqeeb, oil engineer, visits internee cafes once a week and spend 1-2 hours there. This costs him about 400-600 rials. "I always check my email and surf for scientific and social issues,"

special habits in passing time. As women can not go to hookah cafes, they smoke in their houses. A study has estimated female qat chewers between 25-32 years old at 43% of the total population and 25% among less than 15-year girls.

Hayat Abdu, employee, said that women first agree on a place in a friend's who then prepares everything needed for the meeting: frankincense, some food and chocolates to be eaten before chewing qat, drinks, cassettes to listen and dance, and of course, the hookah. Topics discussed in these meetings are often, social and political. Some women take advantage of such meetings to market clothes, cosmetic, etc.

As for the Internet, Ms Arwa Mohammed, a university student said, although the number of women using Internet is increasing, Yemeni women are slowly acquainted with this great technology. "This is because of the high cost of computers and Internet services," she said. "I feel shy to go to the Internet cafes because most visitors are men. I go there only when I urgently need it. But I know some friends who go their frequently," she added.



AL-JABAL DRUGS & MEDICAL APPLIANCES RECEIVES THE ARCH OF EUROPE AWARD IN FRANKFURT

Frankfurt: The city of Frankfurt hosted the XXVII International Arch of Europe Convention Frankfurt 2001, the purpose of which is to recognize the commitment to quality of companies from all over the world, all belonging to a wide variety of sectors and activities. Through this recognition, the BID symbol and the technology of the CC100 Total Quality Management models is present in 161 countries.

The award presentation took place on *March 5th*, 2001 in the Intercontinental Convention Hall of Frankfurt. Jose E. Prieto, Executive president of Business initiative Directions, was accompanied by business leaders from 53 countries and representatives of the diplomatic corps in this city. During the ceremony, Al-Jabal Drugs & Medical Appliances was awarded The Arch of Europe award for quality and technology in the Gold category by the business initiatives Directions (B.I.D).

The award was received in Frankfurt by the CEO of Al-Jabal Group, Mr Khalil Ghaleb Al-Jabal. who has said the award has given Al-Jabal Drugs and Medical Appliances one of the Groups companies an impetus towards achieving the highest standards of service for its clients and consumers alike.

Prieto, The Executive president of BID, organizer of the Arch of Europe, Frankfurt 2001 Convention, said " the awarded companies are symbols

Jose E.

of commitment to leadership, technology and innovations which make them models for other companies of their sectors".

Amongst the companies awarded in this edition from the Middle East were Al-Jabal Drugs & Medical Appliances of Yemen

and Mann Plastic Production (Iran).

previous recipient of this prestigious award in the Middle East have been





For the companies that have received the och of Europe this means expanding

Arab

contractors

Jordanian

the Dubai

(UAE).

Airlines

(Egypt). Royal

(Jordan). And

Department of

Immigration

Arch of Europe this means expanding strategies for quality management by receiving the CC100, the BID Total Quality Management model, created to facilitate an innovative tool to Directors of Quality.



BID carries out constant polls, among companies who vote for the best companies. The International Business Initiative Directions award are presented on the basis of meeting the criteria of the CC100 TQM(Total Quality Management), the contents of which serves as guidelines to business leaders to improve processes and systems. Basic steps to successfully implement a TQM program in companies are:

- A customer-minded approach.
- Job satisfaction.
- System efficiency.
- Technological renewal.
- Leadership in society.
- Concentration on the most profitable areas of business. The BID CC1000 TQM allows company managers to consolidate and strengthen their position on the market.

Al-Jabal Drugs and Medical Appliances is one of the few companies in Yemen which has received this prestigious award. This is considered a testimony to the company's commitment to quality, technological renewal and innovation in business practices making it a model for other companies of its sector, and a leader in Yemen and the area. It also shows that the company which has put the consumer on top of its priority has delivered and will continue to deliver in providing the consumers with top quality products.





ss Scammer

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

ocal news on internal developments have predominantly captured the main news headlines on front pages of local press. Some important Arab and world news have been also published on local press front pages of this

Amman on March 27, 2001.

Review of the main news headlines front-paging Yemen's local press this week.

- Yemeni-American Joint Manhunt for Suspects of Cole Attack
- Yemeni Official, Party, Trade Delegation Arrives Baghdad
- Activities of Al-Quds Week, Kicked Off
- Ambassador to Yemen US Mediates American Fraud Release Various Prospects on Cabinet
- Reshuffle in Yemen Health Minister Confirms Footand-Mouth Disease Cases
- Receiving Al-Quds Foundation Delegation, President Saleh: Yemen Remains Loyal to its Nation
- Arab Foreign Ministers Unanimous on Choosing Amr Mousa for Arab League General Secretary
- Speaker of Yemen Parliament Sheikh Abdulla Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar Urges Arab Leaders to Palestinian People Support Struggle

Review of excerpts from articles published by some Yemeni newspapers this week.

An-Nass weekly March 19, 2001.

Dr Abdukqaui Al-Shamiri has written an article in An-Nass weekly proposing the establishment of a "National Committee on Combating Corruption". Dr Al-Shamiri says soci-Combating eties could not experience any kind of stability if pluralism coexist in both power and wealth in addition other corruption phenomena such as breaching human tights, moral corruption, degraweek. With regard to articles, commentaries and analyzes the local newspapers published a article handling a variety of domestic and Arab issues particularly pertaining to the Palestinian cause and Intifada and convening of the Arab summit due in

dation of culture. Added to those are low level of services, financial corruption..etc, as all of these are the progeny of the pluralism in power and wealth. Proceeding from this the author proposes a call on all political forces, both in power and opposition and institutions of civil society and intellectuals, especially policy-makers to hold a meeting and establish a national committee for fighting corruption in order to deliver the country from a real catastrophe.

The committee represents a practical step which the society has to take part in a kind of persistence guaranteeing it activeness because institutions without a guarantee for continuity are doomed to death. We think that the country is in need of rescue and surely such a committee will be facing resistance from corruption lobby. But we are on the other hand quite certain that the battle would at the end be in favor of the forces of good. We also call for the setting up of a committee meant for activating civil society institutions for coordination among civil society insti-

Al-Mithag weekly, organ of the People's General **Congress Party** (GPC), March 19, 2001.

The weekly editorial is devoted to discussing the tasks of the coming stage, saying it is representing a great responsibility in the context of responsibilities that the president, the GPC and the government are shouldering to promote mechanism of development and stabilization of the democratic experi-

The editorial maintains that transfer of power to the base of the pyramid of

power nowadays embodies a longawaited dream and an opportunity for the people to participate in accomplishing their requirements. It is also an opportunity to enable them to make decisions that are compatible with those requirements. It is the popular participation provided for the people in free elections as a transitional period that all hope to be a rich and useful experiment. This would only be realized with more work and full dedication at all levels.

The weekly's editorial concludes that for that reason the coming stage would be a challenge for all the Yemenis who will definitely be capable to overcome



Al-Isbou weekly March 22,

This week the newspaper devoted its editorial to discuss the coming Arab summit in Amman. The editorial says it is not required from the Arab summit to declare war on Israel, but on the other hand it is also not wanted from it to confine its stand to merely a statement carrying clauses of denunciation and condemnation to the enemy that hindering the settlement and maintaining annihilation of the Palestinian peo-

The Arab summit is demanded in the first place to specify what the primary goal Arabs must place versus what is happening in the occupied land and against a colonialist hegemony that amounted to the extent of re-deployment of foreign armies on the Arab territories.

What is regrettable is that statements by Arab leaders do not inspire hope that his time they are going to surpass what had been familiar at their summits to work for establishing Arab reunion. Also, statements issued by Arab summits on supporting struggle of the people of Palestine had always ended in stands of languor. The Arabs, at their summit, should make their only target to change the political climate, at both Palestinian and Arab levels, in a way forcing Israel to again come to beg for



Continued from page 16

'Yemeni Voices' Author Marta Paluch in Focus

O: How did you choose those few women in particular?

A: There are many women whom I wanted to interview but the limitation of space and time made me cut down on the number and I had to be satisfied with those few. However, after the first set of interviews with those women in my class, I started to look further afield. I had also worked in Hodeida, so I went there and carried out interviews with women I had worked with and others they introduced me to. I was also interested to meet women in Aden as their history is so different. I got opportunity to visit Hadramawt in the process too. Apart from regional variations, I wanted to include women who are involved in politics to get a view from their perspective as well.

Q: About English, the Key Women Project aimed at teaching the language to distinguished women in the society, and you were a part of that project. How important do you see English as a language that should be learnt by such women and others?

A: Well, it has proven itself, hasn't it? It's the world language. The idea of being able to speak a language with which you communicate across the world is crucial. And this language happens to be English. I have come across many women who have been frustrated because they are not able to understand important seminar or reports because they were in English. Another thing is that all the best jobs in the development sector go to people who are not necessarily the best qualified or skilled, but speak the best English. It's quite problematic because I see that speaking English or not speaking English actually discriminates against people, in employment and in the development sector. Therefore teaching English to women who are highly skilled but do not speak the language is quite important.

Q: Where do you view these women 10 years from now? Do you think by then they wouldn't be struggling as much? A: In spite of their problems these women

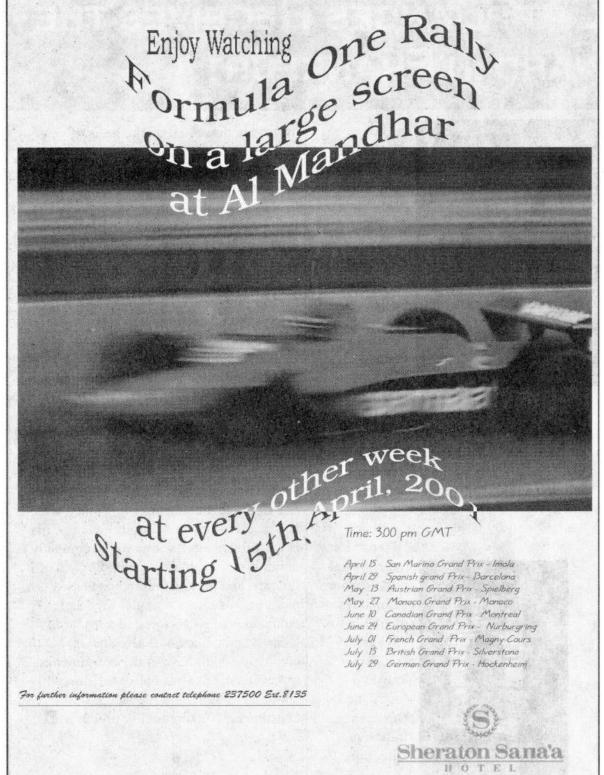
have continued in their work, determined to carry out what they believe in, refusing to be undermined by the arrogance of their male colleagues. So I would like to think that they will reach higher just as they have reached where they are today. Yet, talking about struggle, they will still be struggling. It is inevitable., One might be a minister of education and still have to face obstacles caused by the deep-rooted mentality in Yemen. What is more important is that they should remain committed to their work, to women less fortunate than themselves and to the development of their country.

O: You have been to many places. Can vou compare the Yemeni Women to those of other nations?

A: The situation for women in Yemen is extremely difficult. The fact that there are no ministers, only two MPs and now one ambassador. This shows that women at the level of public life is very low. But wherever you look, women possibly are represented in the education sector equally, but where else? It's not just about getting women in the public sector but it's getting the right women there, so long as you can get women at the decision making levels who are committed to those at lower levels to them.

Q: Is there anything more you would like to say?

A: Yes, I enjoyed the process of getting this book done because sometimes the interviews were carried out in Arabic, and sometimes the women I interviewed knew little English. So they would first start talking to me in English, then turn to the interpreter and express themselves more in Arabic. That was a very interesting experience, and I should say that my back ground as a teacher did help me in understanding what they were trying to say. Finally, I hope that the women's situation in Yemen really improves.



Continued from Page 3 YT Interviews Legal Affairs Minister

Q: As a chairman of PAC, have you got any intents to amend or make some changes in the parties law? Have you got any surprises stored for other parties other than YSP?

A: We do not pursue our activities according to the "surprise policy". We work in accordance with the law. We have a suggestion to amend the Parties Law pertaining to the way the government annual financial support is distributed to parties. According to the law allowances and support is distributed to those parties who have representatives in the Parliament. Hence, some parties are deprived of these allowances. So we intend to make an amendment to give some support to parties that participate in the elections whether they succeed or not.

Q: Is there any new applications presented to the committee

to establish new parties? A: So far, there has not been any application submitted to the

committee to establish a new party. Q: You know that the point is not to pass laws but to enact them and make them a reality. Will the new laws remain a far cry off?

A: This is not true. Most of the laws passed are enacted. However, there are some limitations in their implementation. This is not only restricted to Yemen. Rather this is also the case in many other countries. In the case of Yemen we, so often than not, come to find what is called "constitutional contradiction" meaning the contradiction between the text and reality. Sometimes you come to find a good legal text. However, things in reality are not as good as the text is. So as to solve this we need to promote the awareness of the people to the level of the legal text. It is only a matter of time. We should also take into account all the social, economic and political aspects of the country.

Q: In your opinion, what does the Yemeni law lack?

A: What the Yemeni Law lacks is the strong country that carries laws out and fair judiciary system that defends rights.

Q: Any last comment?

A: I hope that all those interested in the democratic experience in Yemen will give a fair account of the democratic events talking place into the country. I hope all will realize that the peaceful transfer of power and democracy won't be a reality unless the party enjoying the majority is defeated through elections. The party supported by the majority of the people has the right to be supported as long as it is working in accordance with the legal democratic fundamentals, the constitution and the laws of the country. I finally also hope that they will view the Yemeni government as they view any other Arab governorates.

Qatar, Bahrain to Re-start Joint Committee After Row

on Tuesday agreed to re-start the joint Bahraini-Qatari Higher Committee, which had been charged with tackling joint projects and border disputes, to boost bilateral cooperation, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

The consensus was reached during a brief visit by Bahraini Emir Sheikh Hamad Bin Issa al-Khalifa and after the two neighbors solved their territorial dispute last week.

The International Court of Justice in The Hague announced last Wednesday to grant Bahrain sovereignty over the Hawar islands and the Qitat Jarada island, and give the Zubarah strip, Janan island and Feshi Al-Daibal rocks

KUWAIT CITY_ Qatar and Bahrain The ruling put an end to a dispute dating back to the 1930s between the two emirates

> Doha and Manama suspended the activities of the committee last year, after both sides agreed to resort their dispute to the World Court, the highest legal body of the United Nations, for arbitration.

> The committee will work on a number of joint projects to cement bilateral ties, said Qatari Emir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani after talks with his Bahraini counterpart.

For his part, the Bahraini emir said that the committee will have a busy schedule to do, including a proposed causeway linking the two emirates.

-Xinhua

Iraq Pledges to Help Arab Summit Success

Arab Journalists Union Condemns

Murder of Kuwaiti Editor

Salem.

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independently. Candidate should be fluent in written and spoken

Asst. Center Managers: Candidates should be Graduate with a

minimum two years of relevant experience in marketing and business

management. Should be a self-starter and be able to manage the center.

Candidate should be fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic;

Marketing Executives: Should be a Graduate with marketing

experience. Preference will be given to Candidates with experience in

Service industry. Fluency in English and Arabic is must. Should be a

Faculty Members: Candidates should be Graduate in Computer

Science having 2 years of working experience. Should have skills in one of the following areas, and should have excellent communication skills

in English and Arabic. Diploma holders with more experience can be

considered. Networking Technologies: Windows NT/Windows 2000,

RDBMS: Oracle, SQL Server, Web Dev Tools: Java, Java Script, and

E-Commerce Tools: Net, Site Server etc. Project Management: S/W

Counselors: Candidates should be female graduates with excellent

communication skills in English and Arabic. Should have a charming

personality. Should be a PC literate. Experience in marketing will be an

Project management. S/W Quality Assurance. Candidates having

ASP, Client Server Technologies: Developer 6, Visual Studio,

International Certification will be given preference.

English and Arabic; and should be PC literate.

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under investigations.

AMMAN-Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has pledged that his country will exert efforts to make the upcoming Arab summit in Amman a success, Jordan's official news agency Petra reported on Tuesday. In a letter delivered to Jordanian King Abdullah II by Iraqi Foreign Minister Mohammad Said Al-Sahaf during a meeting, Saddam expressed the hope that the Amman summit, slated for March 27-28, would help reach an identical Arab stance on issues confronting the region. However, Sahaf, who is here for a two-day visit, said upon his arrival Monday night that Saddam himself would not attend the summit but would send a deputy instead.

During the meeting, the king and Sahaf discussed the agenda for the summit, political developments in the region as

CAIRO_ The Cairo-based Union of

Arab Journalists on Wednesday con-

demned the assassination of presti-

gious Kuwaiti female editor Hidaya

In a statement, the union's secretariat

slammed the murder as "a criminal

act," stressing that it denounces any

attempt against journalists or to intimi-

date them by resorting to violence, the

The group also expressed condolences

over the death of Hidaya, who was

known as an activist for women's

rights. Hidaya, editor-in-chief and

owner of the Arabic Al-Majalis

(Meeting) magazine, was killed

Aden, Taiz and Mukalla.

and should be PC literate.

PC literate.

added advantage.

Middle East News Agency reported.

Sultan al-Salem.

well as ways of consolidating ties between Jordan and Iraq, Petra said. Sahaf also briefed the monarch on the plight of the Iraqi people under the decade-old international sanctions, which Baghdad said have left over 1.5 million civilians dead, mostly the elderly or children, because of malnutrition or lack of medicine.

Earlier in the day, Jordanian Prime Minister Ali Abu Ragheb met with Sahaf and reiterated the kingdom's support for lifting the sanctions to end the sufferings of the Iraqi people.

The international blockade on Iraq is expected to figure high on the agenda of the Arab summit, which will also focus on the Israeli-Palestinian conflicts and Arab cooperation in the process of economic globalization.

Tuesday when an unidentified gunman

opened fire at her near her home in al-

Meanwhile the Kuwaiti interior min-

istry announced in a statement that a

man identified as Khalid Thiab al-

Azmi was being interrogated in order

to know his real motives and whether

he has any collaborators. The man was

a police officer accused of being the

Surra suburb of Kuwait City.

-Xinhua

Saudi, Jordanian Monarchs Meet on **Preparations for Arab Summit**

KUWAIT CITY-Saudi King Fahd Ibn Abdul-Aziz met with his Jordanian counterpart Abdullah II in the western Saudi city of Jeddah on Wednesday on preparations for an Arab summit due in Jordanian capital Amman next week.

The two monarchs discussed Arab issues, the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and the stalled Middle East peace process, the official Saudi Press Agency reported.

The news agency said Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Ibn Abdul-Aziz later in the day held a closed-door meeting with

Abdullah to focus on ways to further strengthen bilateral ties, the Palestinian issue and the situation in the occupied Arab territories as well as the latest regional developments.

Abdullah arrived in Jeddah earlier Wednesday to rally Arab stands toward issues and challenges facing the Arab world, and Israel's repression against the Palestinians in particular, ahead of the Arab summit.

The Palestinian issue and Arab efforts to lift the decade-old international sanctions against Iraq are to top the agenda of the summit.

-Xinhua

Jordanian Lawmakers Condemn U.S. Plan to Move Embassy to Jerusalem

AMMAN_ Jordan's lower house of parliament on Wednesday denounced a U.S. plan to move its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem as a violation against peace and called for united Arab action to foil the U.S. attempt.

In a sharply-worded statement, the House of Representatives said it strongly condemned a pledge by U.S. President George W. Bush to stick to his election commitment to moving the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The statement said Bush's speech was an open provocation against Arab countries and the feelings of Muslims, and it violated the spirit of the Middle East peace process, which was heralded by the United States itself.

Bush's remarks also denied the Palestinians their legitimate rights over Jerusalem and were an open contempt for the interests of the Arab world as a whole, the statement said.

Bush said on Tuesday at a White House appearance with visiting Israeli

Prime Minister Ariel Sharon that he will keep his election promise to move the embassy to Jerusalem, which Israel occupied during the 1967 Middle East war and later claimed as its eternal and indivisible capital.

The attitude of the Bush administration breeds great potential dangers to the region, and the Jordanian house calls for united Arab action during an upcoming Arab summit in Amman to take resolute actions against any attempt to change the nature of the holy city, the statement said.

Jordan supports the Palestinians in their efforts to regain legitimate rights, including the establishment of an independent state with Jerusalem as its cap-

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is expected to top the agenda of the March 27-28 summit in Amman, along with international sanctions on Iraq and Arab cooperation in the trend of economic globalization.

-Xinhua

UAE Protests Iranian Legislators' Visit to Disputed Islands

ABU DHABI-The United Arab Emirates on Tuesday expressed its anger over a visit by a 17-member Iranian parliamentary delegation to the disputed islands of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs in the strategic Hormuz strait.

killer of journalist Hidaya Sultan al-In a strongly-worded letter to Iran, the UAE said this move "as well as the It was believed by some Kuwaiti building of settlement projects for media that she might have been killed Iranian citizens is a naked violation of due to personal reasons. The incident is the UAE's sovereignty over its three Islands," reported the official WAM -Xinhua news agency.

It regarded the action as "an attempt to impose an illegitimate fait accompli, reinforcing the occupation of the Islands and changing its demographic structure in order to obliterate their legal and historical status in violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949." The letter was delivered by Saif Saeed bin Saed, UAE Foreign Ministry

Iranian ambassador. In a statement to WAM, Saed reiterated his country's desire to resolve the dispute peacefully through direct talks or by referring the issue to the International Court of Justice, if the

undersecretary, to Ali Reza Salari,

He said that he told the Iranian ambas-

sador of the readiness of Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed al Nahyan, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and Rashid Abdullah, the foreign minister, to visit Tehran in order start talks over the Islands.

Both the UAE and Iran claim sovereignty over the three islands, which were taken over by Iran after British withdrawal from the region in 1971. The UAE advocates to solve the problem by direct bilateral negotiations or through a third party, such as the International Court of Justice, while Iran only agreed to directly negotiate the sovereignty of one of the three islands, Abu Musa.

Last month, army chiefs of staff from the six Gulf Cooperation Council the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar - officially commissioned a 160-million-U.S.-dollar project of a joint air defense system, as part of their ambitious armament program after the second Gulf War. On the other hand, Iran conducted a naval war game on Sunday, when the GCC members met in Riyadh preparing for the coming Arab summit in

-Xinhua

Strong Earthquake in Southwest Japan

TOKYO- A strong earthquake with a preliminary magnitude of 6.4 struck a wide area in southwestern Japan on Saturday afternoon, according to the meteorological agency here.

There were no immediate reports of injuries or deaths, police in the area said.

The quake, centered some 60 kilometers below ground, happened at 06:28 GMT near Hiroshima prefecture, about 687 kilometers southwest of here. -Xinhua

Six Iraqis Injured in Baghdad Bomb Explosion

BAGHDAD_ Six Iraqi civilians were injured in a bomb explosion in Baghdad on Wednesday, the official Iraqi News Agency reported.

The Iraqi authorities blamed the blast, which occurred at 9 p.m. (1800 GMT), on "a group of agents paid by Iran." -Xinhua

Bush Meets Israeli Prime Minister

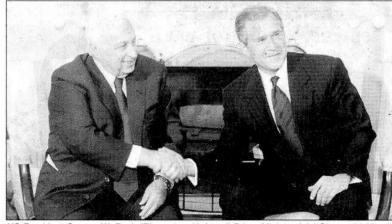
WASHINGTON—U.S. President George W. Bush met with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon at the White House on Tuesday morning.

The two leaders discuss the Middle East situation, resumption of peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians as well as the bilateral

relations between Israel and the United States.

Sharon is also expected to ask Bush to urge Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to do his part to stop six months of violence, Sharon's adviser Dore Gold told

-Xinhua



US President George W. Bush (R) meets with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon 20 March, 2001 in the Oval Office at the White House in Washington, DC. Sharon is on his first trip to the US as prime minister. After the meeting, Bush expressed that the US would aid to lay a peaceful basis for Israel and Arabian countries, but not try to force peace. Israel and Palestine should seek agreement by themselves. Xinhua photo by Wang Yan

EU Leaders Optimistic About EU's Economic Performance

STOCKHOLM—The European Union (EU) leaders Saturday touted sustained economic growth amid U.S. and Japanese slowdowns as well as plummeting IT stocks on the Nasdaq and Easdag markets.

"The EU economy stands stronger than that in earlier downturns, " said the heads of state and government from EU countries, though they admitted that the slowdown of the American economy, the continued weak economic performance in Japan and the declining global stock markets would influence the growth prospects in the 15nation bloc.

Yet the EU leaders, who gathered for a review of the progress made on implementing their Lisbon decision, bolstered themselves with cautious optimism about the EU's economic performance in the past four years.

The EU leaders vowed in Lisbon, Spain, a year ago to forge the EU into the world's most dynamic and competitive economy by the year 2010.

The EU, they argued, has been in the process of economic recovery since 1996. The union posted an economic growth of 3.5 percent in 2000 and expects to maintain a growth of 3 to 4 percent this year. The growth projection will be announced in late April in the form of a spring version of economic forecast.

The EU leaders attributed their favorable economy to the restoration of sound public finances and the healthy economic fundamentals.

—Xinhua



Heads of European state and government pose for a family picture, 23 March 2001 in Stockholm during the European Council summit. Russian President Putin(front row, M) arrived here to meet with European Union leaders at the summit for talks focusing on economic reform in Russia and closer financial ties with Europe. Xinhua Photo by Guo Yong (prr)

Water Crisis Is Life Threatening: UNEP

NAIROBI_ Water crisis is the most ment, the negative impact of unsusimmediate and serious human health tainable water use and pollution of and environmental problem facing the water sources have resulted in harsh Environment Program (UNEP) said here on Thursday.

About 3 million people die every year from diarrhea diseases such as cholera and dysentery caused by contaminated water, said UNEP Executive Director Klaus Toepfer in a statement marking the World Water Day - March

The UNEP Global Environment Outlook Report 2000 indicated that polluted water affects the health of 1.2 billion people worldwide and contributes to the death of 15 million children under 5 every year.

With inadequate water manage-

costs, Toepfer lamented.

In case of water, the UNEP chief said, deforestation in key water catchments leads to increased oil erosion, sedimentation in water courses, decreased soil fertility and decreased food production.—Xinhua



Residents of Nairobi present at a ceremony to mark the 2001 World Day for Water Thursday in Nairobi. capital of Kenya, March 22. Kenya. Xinhua Photo by Xu Xianhui (xxh)

All Mir's Fragments Fall in Designated Pacific Area

KOROLYOV-All the debris of the space station Mir have rushed into the planned water of the South Pacific Ocean safely Friday morning, the Mission Control Center outside Moscow announced.

The fragments of Mir space station dumped into a section of the designated Pacific area at 9:00 a.m. Moscow time (0600 GMT), without any debris piece hit any land or anyone, the Mission Control Center added.

The space station was launched in 1986 and it made 86,131 revolutions around the earth and hosted 104 visitors aboard.

-Xinhua



Experts and guests look attentively at the computer simulated sunkening process of the Mir space station at the Mission Control centre in the sattelite town of Korolyov outside Moscow, March 23, 2001. Mir lurched out of orbit and plunged to earth on Friday after Mission Control fired engines to nudge it out of the orbit it has kept for 15 years. Xinhua Photo by Wang Changshan (why)

of its launch and return to Earth are shown on the screen at the Mission Control centre in the sattelite town of Korolyov outside Moscow, March 23, 2001, after the space station was brought back to Earth. Mir lurched out of orbit and plunged to earth on Friday after Mission Control fired engines to nudge it out of the orbit it has kept for 15 years. Xinhua Photo by Wang Changshan

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GALILEO

Yemenis "Valid for use"

ne can't describe our people except as "valid for use!" Citizens continue to complain, suffer starvation, lack simplest medications, die of poverty, suffer unemployment ..etc. And while they are so, Yemenis are proven to be patient and optimistic. Their optimism, however, seems to be nothing but a sign of their weakness and

Yes, Yemenis are really valid for use! Their demands are ignored and their mouths are shut! Years elapse and nothing to improve the nation's living conditions is done. Poverty widens daily, unemployment of millions is left untreated, appearances of unknown infectious diseases are announced now and then, and people are seen lacking resistance to survive from the simplest sicknesses such as Influenza.

While Eid days were expected to be times of joy and cheerfulness, Yemenis had to spend those days in bed. Hospitals replaced gardens and entertainment centers and parties! Fathers failed to offer medication to hurting children, and mothers had to find their ways to goldsmitheries in Jamal Abdul Naser street to sell their golden accessories that they always kept since their marriage time, as assets to face black and disastrous times of an unexpected and unknown deceiving age!

To contemplate about the conditions faced by Yemenis during Eid days, in particular, one has nothing to recommend except refraining from paying the income tax at the rate of 15%.

Can any one mention any type of service, aid, housing, or education in exchange for what he pays monthly? Nothing grows up and is promoted in Yemen except amounts of monthly bills due, like in food stuff prices and increases in housing rents. Regarding the varieties of fruits displayed on street corners, they are but exhibitions to show off while groceries waste barrels are found full at the end of the day! No wonder, then, Yemenis can't resist diseases. Truly they are 'valid for use'.

Tel: (01) 275 106 / (02) 257 173

'Yemeni Voices' **Author Marta Paluch in Focus**



British origin, visited Sana'a for the fist time in 1997 to work for the British Council as an English teacher. She studied Social Psychology at the London School

Economics, and later gained an MA in Social Anthropology from Goldsmiths College, London. Other than in education, Marta has worked in community development projects with ethnic minorities. During her stay, she came in contact with some marvelous women who influenced her to the extent of writing the book "Yemeni Voices", inaugurated last Thursday at the British council center.

Her bicultural back ground helped her in understanding other cultures and hence her success in working in other societies all through her travels to Turkey, Spain, Colombia and Yemen. She had planned initially to work in Cameroon when fate brought her to Yemen instead.

My personal drive to produce this book was the feeling of wanting to introduce my Yemeni women friends to an English speaking readership. More objectively this book will enable people who know a little, to find out something about the lives of the women who tell their stories. But, more generally,

Congrat's Nadia

Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, wishing her the best in her future

On her receiving her bachelor degree in Engineering/Computer from Birla Institute of Technology in India

about events and processes that shaped women's lives." She said.

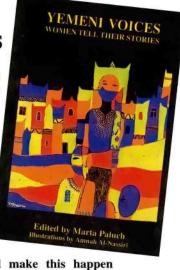
Q: How did you decide the upon book, and what prompted you to think

that you could make this happen

A: I had the idea of writing such a book for a long time. I tried doing it in Turkey where I was teaching English and doing a translation but the opportunity happened in Yemen. It all started with the Key Women Project at the British Council which gathered important women in the society to teach them English. Initially they had a male teacher until I got a chance to teach them myself. We discussed women's issues as examples in their course and we even wrote essays from their own experience and work. It was overwhelming to see that they brought their experiences to class and exchanged opinions and point of views, as well as problems and solutions from their work. It was a kind of workshop and I wanted to record all of it in a book. So I started interviewing a few of them there and then, hoping

that somehow I would get the fund which

Continued on page 14



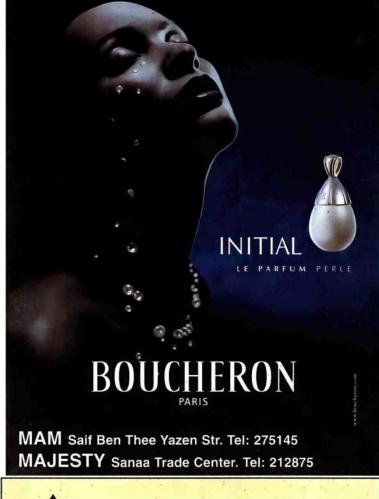
would allow me to produce the book. I thought if I don't get it eventually, I would do it on my own. However, I finished my period of work in Yemen before anything could happen, and I left doubting if I would ever be able to make the idea come to life. It was only when I got news from Martino Smits, development services manger at the British council in Sana'a that he found funding for the project from the DFID Fund for International Corporation in Higher Education, Gender and Development Small Projects Fund that I was able to come back to Yemen for eight months to work on the book.



Never Been So Comfortable!!

Adel Salem Kuleib (35) was totally shocked to find his body floating just like a cork on the surface of the sea water in Aden. He was trying to pick up something from the sea when he suddenly fell into it. Although he cannot swim and has never done it, he found himself on the sea water instead of drowning.

Adel also discovered that he can place himself on the surface of the sea in different positions. " I can even sleep on water," he said.





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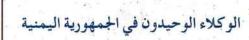
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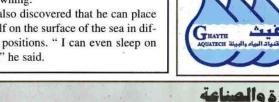




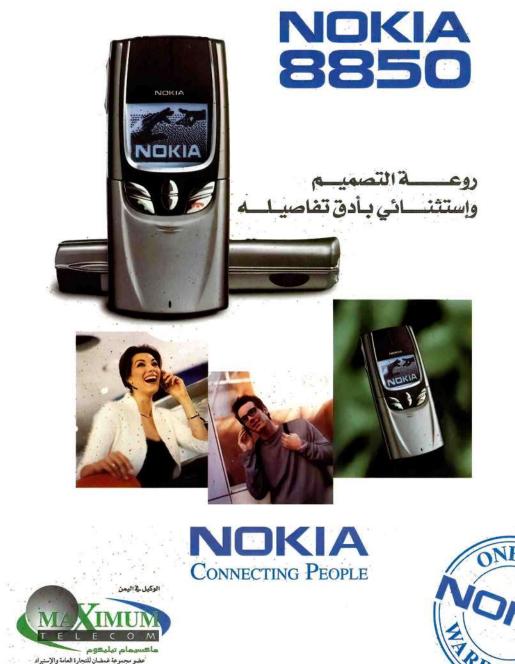
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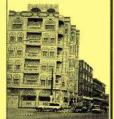
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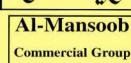
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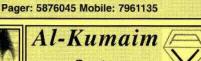


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■ مطلوب مصمم او مصممة إعلانات، يشترط إجادة برامج فوتوشوب - كورال درو السيتروتر، فاكس: ٢٥٨٨٧٢-٢.

■ شركة رائدة في مجال المقاولات والتجارة تعلن عن حاجتها آلى موظف في المراسلات التجارية والعلاقات الخارجية: على ان تتوفر في المتقدم الشروط التالية: ان يكون حاصلا علَّى شهادة جامعية في هذا المحال، ان يكون لديه خبرة لا تقل عن ثمان سنوات، ان يجيد اللغة الانجليزية، واستخدام الحاسب الآلي والإنترنت، ان يكون مشهوداً له بالأمانة والنزَّاهة. يرجى ارسال السيرة الذاتية مع

رقم التلفون: ١٥٢١٩. ■ تعلن معامل انتاج الأحذية البلاستيكية عن حاجتها الى: مدير انتاج، مدير فني، خَبْرَة لا تقل عن سبع سنوات في مجال البلاستيك. ت: ٢٠١٥٧٥ ص.ب: ١٨٣٣١. ■ تعلن صحفية أدم وحواء عن حاجتها لكل

من: مندوبات إعلانات - مندوبي إعلانات وتسويق - محررين اقتصاديين على ان تكون لديهم خبرة كافية في هذا المجال. ■ مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية

كتابة ونطقاً، وتجيد استخدام إلكمبيوتر طباعة (عربي/انجليزي) وأقل مؤهل علمي ثانوية عامة. ناجي دحان ت: ٢٦٩٧٩٢.

■ تعلن تكنولوجيا الاتصالات عن حاجتها الى مديرتسويق ومبيعات - شهادة جامعية نفس التخصص خبرة لا تقل عن ٢ سنوات · التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - إجادة تامة للغة الانجليزية - راتب مغر وحوافز. ت: .٤١٨٢٨ ألمدينة السكنية - حدة -شارع

■ تعلن شركة رائدة في مجال الأمن والسلامة عن حاجتها لسكرتيرة لديها دبلوم سكرتارية، وتجيد اللغة الانجليزية والعربية بالكمبيوتر قراءة وكتابة ونطقاً، وان يكون ديها خبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات. ت:

باحثون عن وظيفة

■ سميرة: خمس سئوات خبرة في إدرة

Center for Sanitary Wares-Building

شارع حدة - جوار جامع حجر تلفوت: ٢٠٨٠٨١ ص.ب: ٤٦٢٠-٢٥٢١

وحاصل على رخصة قيادة وطالب بكلية أعمال منظمات غير حكومية، متوسطة في اللغة الانجليزية، بك. آداب علم اجتماع، الأداب سنة ثالثة ويرغب بالعمل في أي مجال. ت: ۲۲۲۲۱۲ ً خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر، عدة دورات في ■ كمال محمد: رابعة محاسبة + دبلوم

■ منعم العراقي: ماجستير لغة انحليزية، سكرتارية + أكسل + انترنت، دوات في ومراسلات تجارية، تدريس اللغة الانجليزية الانجليزي المستوى رابع، يرغب في العملُّ فترة مسائية، ت: ٥٨٠٦٤٥٤ ، بيجر: المرحلة الثانوية، تدريس في المعاهد الخاصة. ت الأخ/ ناصر الكميم: ٦١٤٠٦٩-٢٥٤٢٨٠ بريد الكتروني: :k_alsharafy@yahoo.com

■ فضل ناجى: ثانوية عامة، اجادة الطباعة ■ محمد محمد حميد العرجزي: شهادة خبرة في الإرشاد السياحي من فندق التوفيق السياحي، خبرة في الترجمة، سنة ثانية دبلوم عالى لغة انجليزي. Email: alarjazy@maktoob.com (عربي/إنجليزي). يرغب في العمل كمستخدم كمبيوتر. بيجر: ٨٩٢٢٦٤، ص.ب: ۷۵۰

■ سليم عبد الحفيظ ابراهيم العبسى: دبلوم عبد الجبار سرحان سعید: بکالوریوس الكترونيات، يرغب في العمل في مجال محاسبة بتقدير عام جيد جداً، خبرة الالكترونيات في اي مكأن. ت: ٢٤٤٤٥٦. سنوات، دبلوم محاسبة كمبيوتر، يرغب في ■ نصار عبده المحفدي: كلية اللغات، دوات العمل لدى اي شركة . ت: ٢١٥٥٩٠ - صنعا، كمبيوتر، دورات في قطع التذاكر، ت: ■ محمد حسان الرياشي: خريج ثانوية عامة، يرغب بالعمل لدى أي شركة أو محل

 سعيدة عبد الغني غالب الصبري تجاری. ت:۲٦٢٨٨٠. شهادة ثانوية أدبي، ارغب في العمل لدى أي شركة او مصنع. د: ٦٠٠٦٦٩. ■ ادريس احمد غالب: بكالوريوس إدارة أعمال + لغة إنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية، ■ نبيل عبد الله محمد الكميم: لغة انجليزية-يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة أو مصنع. ت:

■ وائل عبد الحق على محمد: ثانوية عامة +

دبلوم كمبيوتر + خبرة في مجال الخياطة. يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة خاصة أو في محل خياطة ت: ٢٨٥٨٧٧.

■ جميل احمد سعيد: بكالوريوس هندسة

الإنجليزية. ت: ٢/٥٥٥٧٠.

ى شركة ت: ٥٨٧٨٥ .

العمل لدى اي شركة. ت: ٢٥٦.٢٥٦

■ صيدلاني: ماجستير في العلوم الصيدلانية، تخصص صيدلة بيوكيميائية،

بكالوريوس في العلوم تخصص تحليل

أدوية، إمكانيات في العربية، الصينية، الإنجليزية، هديل عبد الملك :

■ هيثم الأغبري فني صيدلي يرغب في العمل في شركة ادوية او صيدلية. ت: مراوع المراوع الم

■ بازل سليمان المسنى: ثانوية عامة، خبرة

في مجال التسويق ٤ سنوات، حاصل على رخصة قيادة، ت: ٢١٨٤١٦

عادل احمد سعید الفائشی: بکالوریوس

ادارة أعمال ودورات في اللغة الانجليزية

والطباعة والكمبيوتر أرغب في العمل في

■ ماجد عبد الله محمد السالمي: خريج

اللغة الانجليزية. ارغب في العمل في اي

الله عندية صالح محمد با حبيشي: بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية وترجمة جامعة

العلوم والتكنولوجيا ٩٨م، دورة كمبيوتر APA From NIIT ت ٤١٦٢١٥،

Email: Bahobeshismo@y.net.ye

■ رينا سعد علي العكوري: بكالوريوس

محاسبة، خبرة خمس سنوات في هذا

المجال، ترغب في العمل لدى أي شركة في المجال المحاسبي ت: ٢٨٥٧٩٤. ■ حمود داود مقشر: دبلوم برامج تطبيقية،

دبلوم سکرتاریة، لغة انجلیزیة، دورات محاسبة ت: ۲۲۰۲۰۸ بیجر: ۸۲۷۲۲۳

■ مترجم ومراسل تجاري يرغب بالعمل فترة بعد الظهر. ١٩٤٨:٩٦٠ .

■ عبد الله سالم الفضلي: مستشار

دراسات اقتصادیة، مدیر مشاریع، مدیر

مبيعات ومشتروات، قائد فريق تنمية مجتمع، منسق تنمية مجتمع، مترجم. عدن المنصورة، بلوك ٥٠ عمارة (شقة ١٢) هاتف:

■ د. نبيل الجنيد: بك طب عام وجراحة

يرغب في وظيفة في أي مستشفى خاصة وبراتب محترم. ت: ١٢١،٥٥ - ٢٠.

■ عباس علي: بكالوريوس محاسبة + دبلوم سكرتارية، يرَّعب في العمل لدى أي شركة او مكتب. ت: ٣٢٥٣٢٢ بيجر: ٨٨٠٦٤٥٤.

■ عادل على احمد: جيد في اللغة

الانجليزية، ويجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر،

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شركة صناعية او تجارية. ت: ٢٢٣٤٩٧.

ة عُامة القسم العلمي، أجيد أ

مجال. ت: ۲۲۱۸۲، ص.ب: ۲۲۱۸۸

E-mail: hadeel4@Yahoo.com

٢١ سنة، لغة انجليزية، لغة فرنسية، خبرة في مجال السياحة والترجمة، ت: ٢٤٨٧١٦١. ■ أنيس إبراهيم محمد الدبعى:دبلوم ■ شهاب احمد عبده سعيد: هندسة بترول-متوسط بعد الثانوية تخصص محاسبة سوريا، لغة انجليزية، دورات كمبيوتر خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال المحاسبة، (اوفيس اوراكل، انترنت، فيجوال بيسك، عملٌ كأمين للمخازن في شركة المقاولون اليمنيون لمدة سنة وثمانية اشهر. ت: انترنت، صيانة). ت: ۲۱۸۹۳۲ - ۲۸۹،۹۱۸

بيع عقارات

■ شقة في خور مكسر (عدن) الدور الثالث على ساحل ابين، ثلاث غرف واسعة + مطبخ + خط تلفون. وائل ت: ١/٢٦٨٢٥٦. ■ منزل مكون من ٣ غرف ومطبخ وحوش

جيولوجية، دوات كمبيوتر، دورات في اللغة وتلفون. مشطب وجاهز. يقع على شارعين ■ زعيم شاهر احمد صالح: دبلوم معهد مساحته لبنتين ويقع امام صالة مطار صنعاء تقني، خبرة في الحراسات الأمنية، لديه وبسعر مليون ونص مليون ريال. علي احمد مبادي اللغة الانجليزية. يرغب في العمل لدى هاني احمد مقبل: فني معماري يرغب في

■ منزل مكون من ثلاث غرف وحمام ومطبخ وحوش وتلفون، مساحته لبنتين، يقع امام صالة مطار صنعاء الدولي، السعر: مليون ونصف مليون ريال. قابلة للتفاوض. على احمد. ت: ٢٤٤٢٥٠.

■ فلة دور واحد حجر، مساحة ٨ لبن وقف، جوار جامع حجر بقيمة ٨ مليون ريال. ت: 101.37-.V..OAO. ■ عمارة أربعة أدوار في باب السلام مسلح

أمام مركز صدام، عدنان الحرازي، بيجر: ٢٠٢٢٢٦ الرمز ٢٠. ■ دور حجر سبع لبن على شارعين الموقع: شارع مسقط المتفرع من شارع حدة، السعر تسعة مليون ريال. عادل صبر ت

■ فلة مساحة عشر لبن بها غرف وحمامين وتلفون + نصف بدروم جوار وزارة النقل

75.77 ■ دورین حجر علی شارعین عبارة عن لبنتين ونصف قريب جولة الزبيري-حدة، السعر ٥ مليون ريال. عادل علي ت:

■ أرضية مساحة ١٠ لين في منطقة الحصبة خلف وزارة الارادة المحلية، مطلة على شارع عشرين، ومسورة، بمبلغ ٨ مليون ريال. يمي احمد حجرت: ٢٢٢٧٢٥. بيجر:

■ أرضية ١٠ لبن مخططة على شارعين، الموقع عطان خلف فندق جهة الشمال العربي. ثمن اللبنة ٢٥,٠٠٠ ريال. ت:

بجانب البنك اليمني فرع المغتربين

والبنك الإسلامي اليمني

تليفون: ٢٠٥٥٦٩ - ص.ب: ٨٢٧٤

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شراء عقارات

■ منزل من دورين مسلح منطقة القادسية (الأصبحي) بسعر خمسة مليون ريال. ت:

٢٤٢٩٧٢ فَاكس: ٢٤١٦١١. ■ منزل من دور أو دورين حجر أو مسلح بحوش، على أن يكون في احدى المناطَّق التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الزراعة، شارع

الرياط، الدائري، او حدة. أم محمد ت: ٢٢٥٢٠٧ الاتصال صباحاً. ■ ارضية حر في القطيع-عدن. لمساحة بيت وحوش على شارع واسع. بمبلغ ۲۰۰,۰۰۰ ريال. حسين ت: ١/٤١٣٥٢٢.

الرجاء الاتصال من ٨-٢ عصراً فقط

استئجار عقارات

■ مطلوب: فتحتين او اكثر ويفضل مع بدروم او دور ثاني صالح للعرض في شارع الخرطوم او شارع حدة، ت: ٢٤٥٠٠٦ ■ مطلوب: منزل من دورين مكون من عشر غرف في شارع الستين او شارع بغداد مع حوش وتلفون. بإيجار ٢٥,٠٠٠ ريال. لبيب احمد عبد الله البعداني. ت: ٥٨٢٦٧٨٨،

العمل: ٢٤٠٢٠٤. ■ مطلوب: شقة ٤ غرف بسعر ١٠٠,٠٠٠ ١٢,٠٠٠ مع خط تلفون في شارع تعز. ت:

■ مطلوب: منزل مكون من ٤ غرف ومطبخ في مدينة الحديدة ويكون مسلحاً، وعلى جهتین (رکن) تهویة، بمبلغ ۲ ملیون ریال بناية جديدة وعلى شارع عام، ويستحسن أن يكون مع حوش سيارة. فضل احمد مرشد.

تأجير عقسارات

OADAYAS

لمن يريد الاستثمار فندق للإيجار

فندق في شارع حدة (المدينة) مكور

من ٥٠ غرفة بحماماتها، محهزة بتليفونات وتلفزيونات وثلاجات وأثاث فاخر. مع موقفان للسيارات

د. عبد السلام. ت: ۲۰۲٤۰۸.

■ عمارة بها خمس شقق كل شقة بها اربع غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وخط تلفون وحوش للسيارة، بإيجار ٨٠٠ دولار. الموقع: شارع

الستين. ت: ٢٤١٩٨٩. ■ فيللا دورين حجر مبنية ومؤنثة على الطراز الأوروبي + بدروم + خزان أرضى (احتياطي) + حوش سيارة + حديقة صغيرة. محمد أبوبكر: بيجر: ٢٠٧٥٨٥ الرمز (٩٩). اللكمي، بيجر: ١٨٤٣٢٧٥

بالأثاث الحديث + الأجهزة الكهربائية مركز الموضة - الخط الدائري الدور الثالث. الوصابي، بيجر: ٨٧٧٧٧٣ . ت: ١٥٥٢ - ٢٠٨٠٢ .

■ شقتين مفروشتين، كل شقة عبارة عن ٢ بمبلغ مليون وثمانمائة الف ريال. ت: غرف وحمامين، وصالة طعام، ومطبخ وليد ابراهيم جعفر. ت: ٢٠٥٤٩٤ بيجر:

■ عمارة مكونة من أربع طوابق تحتوي على

اربع شقق المساحة كبيرة والموقع ممتاز. ابراهيم عبد الكريم. ت: ٢١٣٦٤٦ من١٠-١

Safilo

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■ دور اول مستقل مع حوش سيارة كبير مكون من ثلاث غرف وحمام ومطبخ وتلفون. بإيجار ٢٥ ألف ريال. محمد الكميم ت:

■ فيلا دور اول تقع في مدينة الأنسى السكنية - تتكون من أربع غرف + حمامين + تلفون مستقل، مدخل مستقل مع حوش

للسيارة وحديقة، ويفضل أن تستأجر الفيلا کمکتب. حسین ت: ۲۱٤۲۸۲.

■ فلة ٧ غرف + ٣ حمامات + حوش سيارة + تلفون وغرفة حارس، شارع بغداد ت:

■ عمارة دورين مكونة من سبع شقق فيها ٢٤ غرفة وسبع خطوط تليفون. السعر: ١,٥٠٠ دولار الموقع: شارع الزبيري، محمد الكميم. ت: ٢٤١٩٨٩

■ شقة دور ثاني ٢ غرف وحمامين ومطبخ بإيجار ٢٠٠,٠٠٠ الف ريال. قريبة من شارع مجاهد. عبد الغني صبر. ت: ٢٤١٩٨٩. ■ عمارة ١٤ شقة مع جميع المرافق تتكون

كل شقة من ٤ غرف وحمامين وصالتين مع حوش كبير. بإيجار شهري ٢٥,٠٠٠ ريال. الموقع: جوار شارع الزبيري، ت: ٢٤٠٦٥٦. ■ شقة لوكس دور ثاني ٤ غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وخط تلفون، جُولة حدة-الدائري محمد الكميم، ت: ٢٤١٩٨٩.

■ سیارة کرسیدا مودیل ۸۶ أو ۸۰ بسعر ٤٥٠ الف ريال. نبيل ناصر السمه ت:

■ سيارة فوكس ويجن نوع (قولف) بسعر ٤٥٠ الف ريال. معاذ الشبية. ت: ٢٤٤٦١٥. ■ سیارة مازدا مودیل ۸۱ بسعر مناسب عبد الله محمد الضماري. بيجر:

.0111.0/11 ■ سيارة بيجوت ٥٠٥ نظيفة بسعر ٨٥٠ ألف ريال. بيجر: ١٨٣٢٨٦٤. ■ باص موديل ٩٤ سوزوكي بسعر ٩٠٠ ألف دولار. منصور محمد الحضرائي، ت:

■ سیارة نیسان مودیل ۸۰ خصوصی، ستة باستون، احمد محمد عيد الله. ت: ٢٦٥٤٢٩. من ٢-٦ عصراً.

■ سیارة مرسیدس مودیل ۸۶ خصوصی جديدة بسعر مليون ومائة الف ريال قابلة للتفاوض. ت: ٢٤٨٥٠٤. تلفاكس: ٢٤٨٥٠٥. ■ سیارة برادو مودیل ۹۳ خصوه جديدة، بمبلغ مليونين وخمسمائة الف ريال.

ت: ۲٤٨٥٠٥ تلفاكس: ۲٤٨٥٠٥ ■ سيارة هايلوكس غمارتين نظيفة بدون جمارك بسر ٩٥٠ الف ريال. محمد هادي

■ شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف (دي لوكس) ■ سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٨٤ استخدام اوروبي، لون أزرق غامق لماع، فتحة، الكاملة + خط تلفون دولي منفصل. جوار وحالتها نظيفة جداً والسعر مناسب. توفيق

■ سيارة برادو موديل ٩٢ جديدة ونظيفة

۲٤٨٥٠٤. تلفاكس: ٢٤٨٥٠٥. وحوش للسيارات، الموقع: شارع الزراعة، تسيارة مازدا موديل ٧٩ لون ابيض اجرة . جمال صالح المطري. ت: ۲۷۳۹۲۲.

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■ سیارة کرسیدا مودیل ۸۸ لون ابیض

نظيفة جداً ، بسعر ثمانمائة الف ريال. محمد الكميم. ت: ٢٤١٩٨٩.

■ سيارة مازدا موديل ٨١، نظيفة. اجرة، بسعر ٢٦٠ الف ريال. احمد صبر. ت:

ريال. عادل على. ت: ٢٤١٩٨٩. ■ سيارة: فولكس واجن، موديل ٩٦، المانية الصنع، بحالة ممتازة جداً، ت: ٧٩١٢٣٢٤ – ٢٧٦١٠٨ عناية السيد: محمد.

■ سیارة (شاص) مودیل ۹۰، مجمرکة جديدة بمبلغ مليون وخمس مائة الف ريال. محمد غالب ت: ٢٤٢٥٨٨-٧٠

■ عدد اربع سیارات کرسیدا ۹۲–۹۶ واثنين بدون جمارك و٢ مجمرك، يفضل لون رصاصى او دم الغزال. نظيفات جداً. صلاح عوض. ت: ۱۲۲۲۲۸۰.

■ للبيع: غسالة ناشيونال، نظيفة بسعر ١٠٠٠٠٠. عبد الوارث العريقي. ت: AF. ACY

للإثنين خمسمائة دولار أو أقرب عرض. ت:

السياحي. ت: ٢٢٨٤١١.

■ للبيع: بوفية جاهزة بجميع أدواتها بسعر

■ للبيع: جهاز أطلس موديل ٢١٠٠ بقيمة

· 1777. ■ للبيع: تلفزيون عادي ١٤ بوصة بسعر

■ للبيع: جهاز تلفون (تحويلة). محمد عبد ■ للبيع: تلفون سيار Star tec مع الخط

 للبيع: تلفون سيار مع الخط للاستفسار سعید ت: ۲٤۲۲۰۹. ■ مطلوب: غرفة بحالة متوسطة وبسعر ٥٠٠ دولار، عبد الحميد الغزالي مقبول. وليد يحي. ت: ٦١٥٤٠٢. ت: ۲۱٤٥٣١.

. سبق وأن عمل في هذا المجال من قبل خبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات.

فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة إرسال

السيرة الذاتية الى نت تكنولوجي صنعاء فاكس: ٢٦٠٦٠٠

PAP137.

■ سيارة مازدا موديل ٨٠، بسعر ١٨٠ الف

شراء سيارات

شراء/بيع آثاث منزلي وتجهيزات مكتبية ...

■ للبيع: ٨٢٠ سهماً في شركة الأسماك والأحياء المائية. بسعر مغر جداً. امين عبده محمد ت: ۲۲۵۲۲۵.

■ للبيع: تلفون GSM بسعر مغرى، فؤاد البعداني. ت: ٢١٦٠٦٥. ■ للبيع! رسيفر Orbitrun مع ديش نفس النوع عشرة قدم أمريكي متحرك، السعر

71.11.7 ■ مطلوب: بدالة (تحويلة) تلفون، الشيخ/ احمد محمد صالح -مدير فندق جبن

مناسب. معين الفقيه. ت: ٢٦٧٤٥٦. ■ للبيع: تلفون نوكيا رينجو (تيليمن) نظيف مع الخط السعر ٤٥ ألف ريال مع كل المستلزمات. أشرف عبده محمد الجبلي. ت:

١٠٠ دولار. حفيظ محمد مسعد سراج. ت:

■ مطلوب: بيجر اي نوع بسعر لا يتجاوز ۱۰,۰۰۰ ريال. ت: ۲۸٦۸۹۷.

مناسب ت: ۲٤٥١٩١. الرحمن شرف. ت: ٢٠٧٧٥٤.

■ للبيع: تلفون سيار (تيليمن) نوع ستارتك

صنعاء محمد طربوش فاضل.

■ عبد الغني شاهر: خبرة طويلة في مجال التسويق . عمل في عدة شركاات برغب في

العمل لدي اي مؤسسة. ت: ٢٢٥٦٤٠. ■ سماح عبد الرحمن: دبلوم تجارة (إدارة أعمال) دورات متكاملة في الكمبيوتر شهادة خبرة في مجال السكرتأرية ثلاث سنوات، انترنت، طباعة (عربي/انجليزي)، مستوى متوسط في اللغة الانجليزية. ت. ٢٠٣٦٠.

٧٠٠ سيارة حبة وربع نظيفة بسعر ٧٠٠

وتسريحة. بسعر ١٥٠,٠٠٠ريال. كما توجد

للدينا غرفة نوم محلية ٤ غرف، سرير ،اثنين

كمدينو، وتسريحة. بمبلغ ٥٠٠,٠٠٠. كما

بوجد فيديو مستخدم شريط صغير مع عدد

من الأشرطة، بسعر ٥٠٠٠ وريال. الأسعار

قابلة للتفاوض. ناصر علوى سكران. ت:

■ للبيع: جهاز تلفزيون ناشيونال ٢١ بوصة،

■ مطلوب: تلفون سيار مع الخط بسعر

■ مطلوب: بيجر موتورولا جديد، بمبلغ

۱۰٬۰۰۰ الی ۱۵٬۰۰۰ ریال ت: ۲۰۱۹۲۱

ناجي علي العولقي، ت: ٢٩١١٧٤.

معقول. ت: ٧٣٢١٤٢٣٤.

الفريال. ت: ٢٢٠٨٢٦.

وظائف شاغرة

فيصل ت: ۲۲۵۷۹۰.

مطلوب: مسوقین تنفیذیین فی مجال

الدعاية والإعلان وقت عمل كامل او إضافي.

■ مطلوب: موظفة للعمل في مركز الرعوي

للاتصالات. وإن يكون قد سبق لها العمل في

هذا المجال. سامى عبده محمد الرعوي،

عصام محمد على ناجي: بكالوريوس

محاسبة بتقدير عام جيد جداً، دبلوم محاسبة

كمبيوتر، يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة . ت:

■ خالد محمد علي: دبلوم محاسبة من المعهد

العالي يرغب في العمل في اي مكان. ت:

الحوبان. امام فرزة صنعاء، ت: ٢٠٢٣٤

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أعمال تجارية

العولقي. ت: ٢٩١١٧٤.

عقارات

الروضة-تعزت: ٢١٠٩٤٨.

■ للبيع: تلفون نقال Aricsson موديل

A 1018 يحالة ممتازة، مع توابعه وجهاز

تلفزيون ناشيونال مستعمل ٢١ بوصة، ناجي

■ للبيع: ألة تسجيل (سونى) شريط كبير،

حديدة. ت: ٤/٢١٢٥٢١ . معاذ القريضي،

■ للبيع: تلفزيون ملون ١٤ بوصة نظيف ت:

■ للبيع: ١٠٠ لينة ٢٠٠ قصية عُثياري

فلتين، تعز-طريق الحديدة، مقابل شهدا،

■ عمارة مكونة من دور مع البيدروم مع

الخزان ومؤسسة لعشرة ادوار وإحدى عشر

فتحة تقع علي شارعين أمام مدرسة زيد

الموشكى للبنات. على قاسم أو رزاز محمد،

■ للبيع: عمارة تجارية وسكنية تقع في شارع

جمال جوار مبني الطيران، تتكون من دورين

اليمن. للاستفسار: ت: ٢٥٠٠٣٢.

جموعة سالم محمد شماخ وشركاه

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سيارات إعلانات تجارية ■ للبيع: سيارة كراون ٦ سلندر بترول ■ جهاز طبی Coloscop مع ملحقاته متوسطة بسعر مناسب تلفون: ٢٥٧٠٢٨. صنع olympus. جمیل. ت: ۲۲۲۸۱۰. ■ للبيع او الإيجار: سيارة صالون، ٨٤، نظيفة. ت: ٢٢٢٢٢٤ يسر هاف مون لجميع الألبسة النسائية ■ للبيع: سيارة مازدا موديل ٨٣، لون غامق،

وجميع فساتين الاطفال والافراح والسهرات بسعر ٢٨٠, ٠٠٠ ريال يمني. صقر الحارثي بمختلف المقاسات ان يعلن للجمهور الكريم عن افتتاح مقره الجديد الكائن في شارع ٢٦

سبتمبر امام محلات الحيقى التجارية.

وكلها مرايا، سرير ٢كمدينو، مسجل، راديو بيجر: ٥٨٥٧٣١٤. ■ للبيع: ألة حاسبة كهربائية، ت: ٢١٤٢١٧

كمبيوتر للبيع: كمبيوتر ماكنتوش كلاسيك، ملون، ٥٠٠ دولار. قابل للتفاوض.

■ مطلوب استئجار أو شراء كمبيوتر بانتيوم ١ او ٢ بالتقسيط عبد الله القادري، معهد البرق اللامع. ت: ١١٨ ٢٣٥١.

للبيع: ثلاثة أجهزة كمبيوتر بانتيوم ٢وبانتيوم ٢. بسعر جيد. أيمن ت: ٢٦٨٨١٥

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■ للبيع: غرفة نوم ايطالية دولاب آغرف انجليزي مع رقم مميز جداً. ت: ٢٢٢٧٢٥

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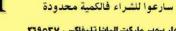
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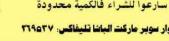
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Morthy of Respect

Human Rights Information and Training Center honors Pioneer Yemeni Women

"Honoring the pioneer women in Yemen is a rehabilitation of Yemeni women!"

These ladies are pioneers in women's movements. They stood out by virtue of their distinctive contributions in their respective fields of endeavor. Each one of them paved a new route for the Yemeni women, either diplomatically, legally, or generally.

Through their persistence they are able to portray a positive image of the Yemeni women, in a

new discipline, each in her own way.

For all their distinguished achievements, these women are worth honoring, and that is why this appreciation by HRITC.

Why Women?

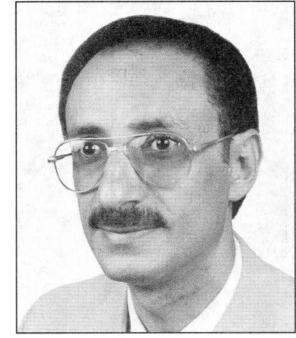
Iz Al- Din Al Asbahi

omen's affairs hold a distinguished position in the interests of HRITC, because we believe that she (the woman) is the core of human right issues and that doing justice to women means doing justice to the whole society.

On the occasion of women's day this year, we decided to celebrate it in a different way, other than holding the usual festive seminars. We could not let the occasion pass silently, so the idea of this supplement.

We saw to it that we honor distinguished Yemeni personalities who were path finders in various fields. And to publish this tribute in a wide spread newspaper, is a rehabilitation of all Yemeni women, and a recognition of her right to receive importance, honor and care.

We kept in mind while deciding on our choices that these ladies are pioneers and continuate to contribute to the society. They are symbols of modern women and their ongoing contributions all through their lives. We are sure that there are other ladies worthy of honor, and we are aware that our scope is limited and humble; but we stress the fact that honoring a few is just a modest recognition of the Yemeni woman and her



continuos contributions. This attribute is a prelude to coming days, so that next year becomes yet another opportunity for us to show our gratefulness to a larger list of pioneer women in a more spectacular way.

We affirm that this initiative, like all programs of the HRITC, is derived from the concern for people and is aimed at encouraging everyone to achieve the targeted success.

Again we reiterate, that this list is just a token of respect to all Yemeni women. We are only performing honestly a very legitimate act of honoring those who richly deserve it.

List of the honored women alphabetically ordered:

- * Amat Al-Aleem Al Sosowa, Ambassador
- * Asma Al Basha, Deputy of ministry of planning
- * Fathiya Buhran, Chairperson
- * Fouziya Numan, Chairperson.
- * Late Aziza Al Saqqaf, Instructor
- * Humida Zakariya, Judge
- * Radhiya Shamsheer, Journalist
- * Raqiya Humidan, Lawyer
- * Rashida Alhamadani, Journalist

eference of this date goes back to

* Roza Mustafa, Captain

Why 8th of March?

August 1910 in when Clara Aztkin, German struggler brought the idea of celebrating women's day for the first time. This was in the second Copenhagen conference for socialist women. Initially 19th of March was suggested as an international day for women, until it was finalized to be 8th of March. The significance of this day is that it reminds us about the day when the strike by female textile workers in New York was savagely suppressed. Similarly on 8th of March 1857 more than 3000 women demonstrated in Philadelphia for their rights as workers.

In 1911 on 8th of March, more than 30 thousand workers protested in Vienna streets for the same reasons. In France in 1948, loud processions of more than 100 thousand women invaded the streets of Paris condemning poverty. Same thing happened in 1958 in Algeria, and 1968 in Vietnam.

8th of March by no means stands for fulfillment of women's dreams or celebrating birth. It's a day for struggle and demand for rights; Women's struggle was never limited to only one day. In fact, they have been struggling all through the history. It's only fair that one day be granted as a symbol of their fight, throughout history.

Gratitude

Human Rights Information and Training Center would like to present its utmost gratitude to Yemen Times for its corporation in producing Worthy of honor supplement.

Again the YT with this contribution vindicates its stand that it always has taken in the Human Rights issues, especially encouraging women to assert their rights.

The supplement is published in Arabic Language in corporation with Al GUMHORIYA newspaper.

Coinciding with Mothers Day:

e wished that this tribute to women be published on women's day itself, that's 8th of March, but as the day fell in the Eid holidays, we postponed.

We decided to publish this supplement during the celebration of mothers' day. It is in the fitness of things that the mother is the most beautiful picture among all that could ever be.



About Them

Amat Al Aleem Al Sosowa

Qualifications:

- Masters in international information, from the American university Washington Dc, USA 1984.
- Bachelor in information TV and radio- from information college Cairo, Egypt 1980,
- Sec. Education 75/76,

Fluent in Arabic and English, good at Russian and French.

Professional History:

Since May 2000: Residing ambassador to Holland and un-residing ambassador to Belgium and Norway. March 1997 Undersecretary at the Ministry of Information. May-Oct 1996 Consultant for the women and poverty issues at the UNDP 1993 Head of the Women's National Committee 1992 -1994 Member of the preparatory panel of the second national conference for population policies in Yemen. 1991 Chief editor of "matabat Ilamah (informative follow-ups) magazine. 1991 Assistant undersecretary of the Ministry of Information. 1990-1994 Head of the women's sector of the **GPC** 1990-1994 Member of the executive commission of the GPC 1989-1990 President of the General Yemeni Women's Union Since 1986 Member of the permanent panel of the GPC 1984- 1987 Deputy of the TV programs manager, Sana'a 1984-1986 Lecturer in Political Science College

at Sana'a University. 1980-1982 Assistant of TV programs manager -

Sana'a 1976-1980 Chief Reporter at Sana'a TV 1976-1980

News broadcaster, a designer and presenter of health, youth, family, cultural and political programs for Sana'a TV

1974-1976 Leader of the Yemeni girls scout movement in Taiz 1971-1975

Preparer and presenter of family, women and youth programs as well as news reporter for local Taiz

broadcast Preparer and presenter of children's 1967-1975 programs for Taiz local broadcast.

Publications:

Yemeni Women in Figures, first April 1996 edition, April 96, second edition, October 96.

1995 Democratic Experience in Yemen - in English.

1992 Recent History of The Yemeni Press

Development

Rashida Ali Al Hamadani

Qualifications:

- *Planning and development diploma from Sana'a University.
- * Bachelor of Psychology, India, 1971.

Languages spoken:

Arabic and English.

Chairperson of the Women's National Committee.

Professional History:

Since 1990 General manager of the administrative development at the planning and

development ministry 1988-1990 Information General manager at the

prime ministry

1983-1988 Assistant health officer at the American agency for development 1980-1983 Translator from English to Arabic and vice versa.

1971-1980 Employee at the internal affairs

department, Yemeni bank.- Sanaa'

Voluntary Services

Member of the Yemeni Society, Family Care Society, and International Scouts Committee.

Radhiya Shamsheer

Qualifications:

- * Diploma in Journalism from Bodhabist University Austria 1980. * Bachelor in Information and Journalism from Algeria University
- * Cambridge Certificate from Aden 1967.

Training courses:

- * Information courses (Iraq 1984, Germany 1977, Aden 1972)
- * Active syndicate course Aden 1976

Professional History::

Since 1990- Sana'a

General relations executive of the Women's Union

1981-1990- Aden General relations executive of

the Women's Union

1974-1981 Editing secretary of the "Al

Thaqafa Algadidaa" (new education) magazine - Aden.

General relations executive at

the" Al Thaqafa Algadidaa"

magazine.

Voluntary Services:

* Illiteracy fighting program.

1972-1973

* Activities related to educational health.

Roza Mustafa Abdul Khaliq

Qualifications:

Commercial Civil pilot -1997 Delta Ironix USA Private pilot/ commercial pilot with single or multiple engines.

Current position:

Under training pilot (Yemenia Air Lines) Started working officially as a pilot assistant in May 2000.



Hamida Zakariya

Qualifications:

Bachelor of law in 1969 from Law College, Cairo

Present Occupation:

General manger of women's prison

Professional History:

First judge in Yemen and the Arabian Peninsula 1980, started working as a persecutor in 1970. During the period of 1970-1980 she chaired many primary and exceptional courts in Aden. Then she was appointed as a defending lawyer for all degrees of courts since 1980. Appointed the general manger of women's prisons since 1999.

Asma Yihya Al Basha

Qualifications:

- * Bachelor in law from Cairo university 1973.
- * Awarded international golden prize for women in 1997 from the American institute for curriculum vitae
- * Chosen on the international women's level in 1998 by Cambridge International center for curriculum vitae.
- * Presented a certificate of gratitude from the Kuwaiti Social Reform Committee.- Islamic World Committee.

Current Occupation:

International Corporation Agent at the Planning and Development

Professional History::

Since Oct. 2000 Assistant Agent in the International Corporation Sector in the Ministry of Planning.

1981-1998 General manager of the General Legal Affairs Administration at the Ministry of Education.

Head of the General Administration for Legal 1980-1981 Affairs and Public Relations at the Central Planning Organization.

1978-1980 Manger of the Loans and Financial Aid Administration at the Central Planning Organization.

1977-1987 Head of the International Expertise Volunteers at the Central Planning Organization

1973-1974 Member of the Permanent Yemeni Delegation of the Arabian League.

Member of the preparatory commission of the Yemeni Women's

Member of the Yemeni committee for the United Nations Member of the Family Care Society

Member of the Yemeni-Qatari Friendship Committee

Advisory Member of the Human Rights High Board.

Planning Ministry Representative at the Technical and Vocational Training General Administrative council

Ministry of Planning Representative, Youth and Sports Care Fund,

Administrative Council.

Fuziya Ahmed Numan

Bachelor in Philosophy from Cairo University, 1972. Founder of the Women's movement, member in many of the civil society organizations, worked in the ministry of education for a long time in which she graduated in many positions, now head of the illiteracy fighting organization.





Fathiya Buhran

Qualifications: - Ph. D. In Economics, National Economics Institute, Moscow, 988

MS in Accounting and Economics Analysis, National Economics Institute, Moscow, 1984

BA in Accounting, Sana'a University, 1977

Professional History:

- 1999 present: Chairperson, General Cooperation for Social Security.
- 1997 1999: Deputy Minister, Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs.
- 1995-1997: Financial Manager, World Bank Project (POP)
- 1995 –1996: General Manager for Revenue General, Authority of Pensions and Social Security.

1993-1995: General Manager, Computer and Statistics Dept, General Authority of Pension and Social Security.

1991-1993: Vice Chairperson, Salt Reviling and Packing Company.

1990 – 1991: General manager, Computer and Statistics Dept, General Authority of Pensions and Social Security.

Raqiyah Humidan

One of the pioneers in law in Yemen, member in the 1st election committee, in the Republic of Yemen, founding member of lawyers syndicate. An activist in Human Rights and defense of women's rights, participated in many of the Arabian and International seminars and confer-

Aziza Alsaqqaf

Aziza Alsaqqaf was born in 1953 in Alhadharem village in the governorate of Taiz. There she lived with her family and studied in the village school. In 1971 she married the late Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, founder of Yemen Times, and moved to Sana'a. For a few years she dedicated her self solely to her children. In 1978 she followed her husband to the United States of America, where he was studying for PhD. There she acquired the equivalent of high school education. Once back from the USA she began her higher education in the Department of English language of Sana'a University's Faculty of Education. She graduated in 1985 as a teacher of English language. Following her graduation she joined the Humphry program for one year. In this program she gained the experience in teaching English as a second language for beginners. In 1986 she began her career in teaching first in Asma girls school and the in Khawla girls high school. In 1994 she was mandated from the ministry of education to her village as head of the Hadharem Women's Rehabilitation Center for one year. After this successful mission, she went back to her job as an educator and teacher. She continued her career while participating in many social events with her husband the late Prof. Abdulaziz Alsaggaf until she passed away on the 20th of December 2000.

eman



Bushra Ahmed Murshid. Editor-in-Chief of Al Yamania Newspaper.

the roles women played throughout history made a difference, we would have assumed the same revolutions to recover our right to be.Since the beginning of the twentieth century, at a time of expanding disorders, and population growth, the idea of celebrating women's day was brought up. We don't know why we are celebrating, and what we are celebrating. In Greece, women protested in demonstrations to stop war. During the French revolution the French women went in processions to Versailles Palace demanding freedom, equality, brotherhood and the right to vote. An arson which caused 140 girls to lose their lives in a factory in New right to vote. Since then, the

York created a big hype regarding labor regulations, and working environment which caused that tragedy. In Europe, women's demonstrations took place condemning the war in 1913, in solidarity with the Russian women in their celebration of the last Sunday of February as first international women's day.

In Germany and Austria women gained their political rights in 1918, in Denmark in 1915, however in Switzerland they got it in 1971.

In 1917, due to the death of one million Russian soldiers, women held precessions for bread and peace. Hence after four days the Caesar was forced to resign and the temporary government granted women the international day for women has of 8th of March last year is taken a worldwide dimension in quite interesting. I was among developed and underdeveloped countries also.

The developing movements supported by the United Nations participated in making this day an opportunity to demand rights for political and economic participation. United States was the first to celebrate International Women's Day in 1959. In fact, it was a matter of concern since 1910 when the Copenhagen world socialists meeting declared a day for women in acknowledgment of her importance and her right to vote. This suggestion was tremendously welcomed in that conference, which included 100 women of 17 countries including the first three who, elected the Polish parliament.

Similar examples can be multiplied, but the demand for rights has always been accomplished by force. It was never given peacefully to women.

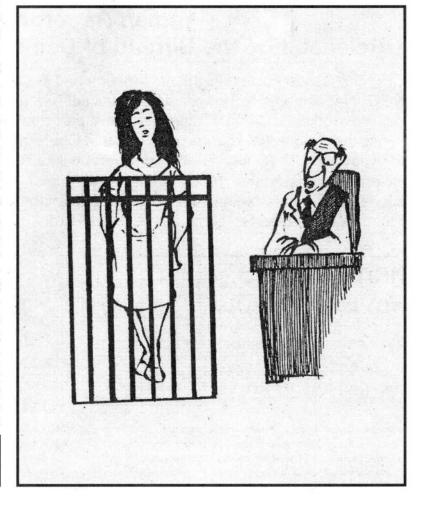
My experience, on the occasion their rights, we in the Arabian

four female journalists who were assigned to chief edit supplements to the formal newspaper for one day, as a compliance to the UNISCO's request that women should head the newspaper for one day. We went ahead with the experiment without objection, and I was very happy then that I got my chance to compete; In fact I did get the first position among the four. I demanded through the editorial for a national women's day, I presented an invitation to the government and the decision makers to pause on that day and evaluate women's efforts and achievements and circumstances. I wondered in it whether women have to undergo a disaster to attract attention about their rights. We do not need to copy others in our celebration of women's day, and with due respect to all women around the world who demand

world just demand to be given a chance.

I find myself repeating my earlier statement, that if the roles

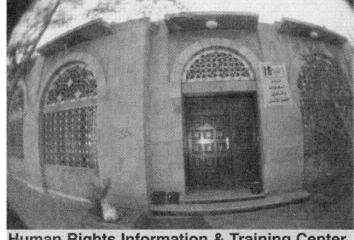
women played through history made a difference, we would have assumed the same revolutions to recover our right to be.



A note of gratitude is due to Chief Editor of Al Yamaniya newspaper for her support and contribution in this supplement.



Yes, Alone We Can Do Nothing.. **But With Your Support And Cooperation We Make Dreams** Come True, And We Reinforce **Human Rights Principles.**



Human Rights Information & Training Center

HRITC Accomplishments for the Year 2000

Date	
February, 2	
March, 15	
April, 14	
June, 2	

A'd Ali Othman School,

Arwa School, Taiz Jnion, Taiz aiz Governorate

Taiz Governorate

Topic

Children's Rights International Declaration on Human Rights Globalization and Human Rights American Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, Report on Human Rights in Yemen

Local legislation and Human Rights

Publications:

Date June Huqoqana Magazine (Our Rights) - issue 5 September Huqoqana Magazine (Our Rights) - issue 6 Huqoqana Magazine (Our Rights) - issue 7 October December Huqoqana Magazine (Our Rights) - issue 8 Women's Demands against Poverty and Violence - Book March October International Translations in Human Rights Principals Dr. M'd Amin Al Midani, Book Women's Role in Yemeni Civil Societies November

Dr. Faud Al Salahi, Book 3 journals of (Know your Rights series) Two Kinds of Calendars, 2000 containing phrases from the Yemeni constitution regarding democracy and right to elect.

Workshops

Date	Place	Topic	
August, 6-9	Hadda Hotel, Sana'a	Journalists training on human rights	
September, 8-21	eptember, 8-21 Aden Human Rights Trainers training		
September, 13-14	Aden	Children's Rights	
September, 18-19	Aden	Women's Rights	
September. 25	Taiz	Human Rights Principals, Amnesty Internationa	
September, 27	Sana'a	NGO's role evaluation	

Participation in International Events:

Date	Place	Торіс
February	Canada	Round Table Meeting about Yemen and Human Rights
March	Beirut	Women's Development and Arabian Organizations role
		Seminar
May	Beirut	Documentation course in Human Rights
July	Amman	Workshop on Arab NGO's
October, 13-16	Cairo	Second Arabian International conference of Human Rights
October, 26	Marrakesh	Human Rights Activists in Arab World Conference

Census of Attendance 2000

males	Females	Tota
440	230	670
76	64	140
62	10	72
200	250	450
808	554	1362
	440 76 62 200	440 230 76 64 62 10 200 250

Seminar and Conferences

Date	Place	Topic
January	Aden	Social and Economical Rights for Women
March, 11	Sana'a	Women's International Day + Music Festival
December	Taiz	Civil Societies in Yemen and obstacles







US Department of State Yemen Report on Human Rights Practices for 2000 Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. February 26, 2001

"The Taiz-based Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC), perhaps the country's most respected domestic human rights NGO, places particular emphasis on education and NGO training. During the year, the HRITC sponsored numerous public lectures. training workshops, and conferences, and participated in several meetings of the international human rights community. The HRITC publishes the quarterly human rights journal Our Rights and regularly prints and distributes a brochure entitled Know Your Rights. During the year, the HRITC also published several works, including a translation of international human rights documents and laws, a book on violence against women, and a study on the role of women in local NGO's. Several donors have supported the HRITC. The HRITC, in cooperation with a foreign embassy, coordinated the series of events conducted by Penal Reform International from September 1998 to February 1999 (see Section 1.c.). The HRITC did not conduct any investigations into alleged human rights abuses during the year."

HRITC FAMILY:

ADVISORY BOARD:

- Prof. Abdul Aziz Almaqalih: head of Sana'a University- head of Study and Research Yemeni Center.
- Prof. Yihya Al Arashi: former minister of education and former head of Yemeni Red Cross.
- Prof. Mohammed Amin Midani: Arabian Program manger at the International Institute for Human Rights at A' Strasbourg in
- -Abdullah Khalil: lawer and human rights expert.
- Ragi Al-Surani: Manager of human rights Palestinian center, and vice president of the international federal for human rights.
- Ahmed Othman: head of the international organization for crim-
- inal reform.
- Dr. Amin Maki Madani: representative of the organization for human rights in Gaza.
- Late Prof. Abdul Aziz Al Saqqaf was a member among the first
- advisory board of HRITC.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD:

- Hafidh Mohammed Zain.
- Dr. slah Haddash.
- Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Mikhlafi
- Fruoq Abduh Qaid.

GENERAL MANAGER:

Izz Al-Din Said Ahmed Al Asbahi.

Address:

P.O. Box: 4535, Taiz, Republic of Yemen. Telefax: 00967-4- 216279 Email: HRITC@y.net.ye Website: www.hritc.com

HRITC in Brief

- Established in November 1995, as a nongovernmental organization by a number of human rights activists in Yemen and the Arab world. It was founded to complement and supplement an evident short-coming in the human rights movement in Yemen by virtue of specialization in training and rehabilitation of human rights promoters, as well as spreading of human right awareness.
- It is specialized in organizing activities, events, training courses, intellectual gatherings, book archives, producing regular printed documents.
- The center adopts practical and scientific programs which includes training courses and workshops for activists in human rights and specialized communities such as teachers, doctors, lawyers, journalists and members of organizations. It also holds conferences, seminars, offers scientific and liberal services for researchers in rights produces printed materials periodicals strengthen human rights awareness and propagates general principals for maintaining established intellectual, scientific and practical regulations.
- HRITC cooperates with other general, ideological human organizations, which share the same principles of equality, honesty and political neutralization. The center supports private, non-aligned independent establishments affiliated to any political discipline or organization whether local, regional or international, which may adversely affect clean scientific course it has undertaken.

HRITC ACTIVITIES IN FOCUS

Since 1995 the center has been producing several programs for the spread of human rights awareness in the society, and for the development of democracy.

HRITC depends on several instruments for its smooth functioning:

- media. - Library
- Documentation.
- Training.

Among the most accented projects for the year 2001 and the years to come are:

- spread of human rights principles among the Yemeni community.
- Legal and mental help to women prisoners project which started this year in Taiz and is planned to reach other governorates within the coming months. It would hopefully serve not only female but male prisoners in the long run.