

Hertz
Rent Hertz Vehicles
AND
Enjoy all the Freedom
in the World
Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01) 268 748, Aden (02) 245625

YEMEN TIMES

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS
Every Second Counts
Sana'a: (01) 268551, 249878
Aden: (02) 2456278 Taiz (04) 225383
Hodeida: (03) 217490; Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyoun: (05) 404288; Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 2nd of April, 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 14 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

WILL BA-JAMMAL BE THE RIGHT MAN?

President Ali Abdullah Saleh passed a republican decree on Saturday, appointing Mr Abdulqader Abdulrahman Ba-Jammal as the prime minister. Mr Ba-Jammal is expected to form the new government in the coming few days. He has replaced Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani who resigned on health reasons.

The new government also reflects the desire of President Saleh to usher in change through faces and new blood to the power center and, thereby, refresh the political life in the country. The new cabinet is expected to include two new positions, which are expected to be for the environment as well as higher studies. A female minister is also expected to be sworn in. The government of Dr. Iryani was ruthlessly attacked during the last few years by some newspapers which accused him of being corrupt and crooked, putting the country into the turmoil of poverty through the economic reform package. Massive demonstrations were held against the government of Iryani in 1998, demanding his resignation over lifting the subsidies on foodstuff and oil products.

The ruthless attack which Iryani came under is said to be due to in-fighting at the power center and the desire of the tribal groups for the removal of Iryani.

Ba-Jammal was born in Hadhramout on February 18, 1946. He is married with four sons and daughters. He obtained his bachelor's degree in Commerce from Cairo University in 1974 as well as a Diploma in Business Management in 1979.

He chaired the Arab Nationalists Students Union in Cairo in 1969. He joined the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) since the independence of the South and took over different positions in the party. He served as the Minister of Planning in Aden in 1979, and Minister of Industry and Chairman of Oil and Mineral Resources Authority in 1980. He was a teacher at the Faculty of Economics, Aden University between 1978-1980 and a Minister of Minerals in 1985.



Continued on P2

Saudi Arabia Minister of Information Visits Yemen



H.E. Fuad Al-Farisi, Minister of Information of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be starting an official visit to the Republic of Yemen tomorrow, Tuesday April 3. The visit is intended to publically highlight the spirit of cooperation between Yemen and Saudi Arabia in the media and press sectors. He will also discuss issues of common concern related to the development of government controlled TV and Radio and introduction of modern technologies such as the Internet and telecommunications and all other issues previously approved by the Joint Saudi-Yemeni Committee.

USS Cole Arrest Campaign Continues

Within the last two days, Yemeni security forces launched an intensive arrest campaign in the city and Aden as it arrested 12 suspects thought to be involved in the USS Cole bombing of October 2000. This comes a few days after a Yemeni inspectors flew to the USA to cooperate with the FBI in this aspect. Reliable sources told Yemen Times that the arrests and intensifying US-Yemeni cooperation in preliminary investigations indicate that the trial will not start any time soon. Observers say this resulted from the US pressure on the government to further postpone the trial until sufficient evidence is gathered.

Yemeni Ambassador to US Denies Recent Allegations

Yemen's ambassador to the USA, Abdulwahhab Al-Hajri denied his attending a reception in honor of the Israeli Prime Minister, Sharon, in Washington last week. He described that could be an infringement of Yemen's foreign policy, which refuses normalization with Israel, expressing surprise at being listed among participants in the party boycotted by all Arab ambassadors to the States. An official source accused Israel of this false propaganda in an attempt to tarnish the image of Yemen, and its stand vis-avis Palestinian cause. The news resulted in a controversy between PGC and Islah as some Islah members in the Parliament summoned Abdulqader Ba-Jammal to answer the queries of the MPs. This agitated the head of PGC parliamentary bloc, Sultan Al-Barakani accusing Islah members of attending similar meetings with Israelis. He also said it was normal for the ambassador to attend such meetings. Barakani's statement triggered resentment among politicians and people who considered what he said to be against the national and Islamic policies of Yemen and President Saleh. Islah's Al-Sahwa Weekly, said that public was surprised at Barakani's statements. It also said that such statements needed a unified stance from all Yemeni people, including PGC to black list such people, favoring normalization. It further said Barakani's words reflected the sense of irresponsibility of some PGC leaders and their ignorance regarding the foreign policy of Yemen. Al-Thawri newspaper, YSP mouthpiece, confirmed that the ambassador attended the party and proved this with a translated copy of an article from a UPI correspondent. This controversy diverted the public opinion from the results of the elections and the problems arising from rigging them.

Court Upholds Verdict against Abu Al-Hassan's Successor

The Appeal Court of Sanaa upheld last Wednesday the 7-year imprisonment sentence against Hatem bin Fareed, the successor of Zain Al-Abidden Al-Mihdar known as Abu Al-Hasan and the leader of the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army. Abu Al-Hasan was sentenced to death and executed in 1999 for kidnapping 16 tourists in Abyan, four of whom were killed when the police tried to rescue them. Bin Fareed was convicted last year for running the organization, planning to carry out terrorist acts against economic establishments and having dubious relationships with Abu Al-Hamza Al-Masery. Al-Masery is the leader of Ansar al-Shariah Islamic organization based in London. The court said that he gave Abu Al-Hasan £12,000 to conduct terrorist acts in Yemen.

The Yemeni government says the army fragmented after the death of its leader. However, the army members are still active, mainly in Abyan. They are believed to have been involved in the explosions in Aden early this year as well as in the suicide bombing attack on the USS Cole Destroyer last October, in which 17 American sailors were killed and 39 others injured. Abu Al-Hamza, who is wanted by the Yemeni government, expressed his open support to the army. He also threatened to take revenge for the death sentence on Abu Al-Hasan. Yemen still requests the British government to extradite Abu Al-Hamza to be tried and it said that the British officials are now studying the Yemeni request. This development comes as a result of the Yemeni-British cooperation to counter the fresh wave of terrorism in the wake of the visit of a high-ranking British official to Yemen recently.

REIDON
Direct Cooling
ARTEX TRADING CO. شركة آر تكس التجارية
Sana'a-Tel: 400445

KONICA
COLOR CENTURIA FILM
CAMERAS, MINILABS
Taha M. A. Anam Trading Est.
P.O. Box: 800 Sana'a, Yemen Tel: 249406, Fax: 300729
Konica Photo Express, Sana'a, Hadhramout, Aden, Tel: 242966; Taiz: 202026

ALSAEED TRADING CO.
LEADER OF
YEMEN EXPORTS
Tel: 00967-4-232727, Fax: 00967-4-223851
P.O. Box: 5351, E-mail: alsaheed@y.net.ye
Taiz- Republic of Yemen

دار الاستشارات والتقنية والإدارية
Techman
Technology & Management
Consultant
1- Quality Management System
2- Small Business Development
3- Socio-Economy Studies
4- Management Developments
5- Training
www.techman.com.ye Email: techman@y.net.ye
Tel: 410423 - Fax: 413874 - PO Box: 12077 - Sana'a - Yemen

الصحة لجمال السيارات
سريع تعتمد عليه
FALCON RENT A CAR
Fast & Reliable
Address: P.O. Box: 690
Crater, Aden
Tel: 234921, 236259,
232911, ext: 1500,
Fax: 246591.

AL-REHAB PERFUMES
الفرحانة العطرية
25 Years
of High Quality and Superiority
of Perfumes Manufacturing
من الجودة والتميز في صناعة العطور
Address: Aden-Crater, Al-Rehab Building,
in front of Central Post Office.
Tel: 256000, Fax: 256439, P.O. Box: 4128,
http://www.al-rehab.com

من منتجاتنا
الشركة التشاركية اليمنية
YEMEN TRADING & CONSTRUCTION CO.(LTD.)
PHOTOCOPIERS
Tel: 264005/6/7
Fax: 240624
P.O.Box: 1092,
Sana'a
E-mail:
ytcc@y.net.ye

TOSHIBA

MINOLTA
QMS
Sole Agent
Thabet Son Corporation
Sana'a-272338 Tel: 214306 Hodeidah: 217349 Aden: 244625

Acer Power SX
- Intel 733/133Mhz Pentium III
- Intel Chipset Motherboard Upgradeable to IGB CPU
- 64 MB SDRAM
- 20GB H.D.D
- Acer Low Radiabion Monitor 0.28mm 15" Size
- 8MB SVGA
- 32Bit Full Duplex Sound
- 10/100 Mbps Network, Fast
- A-Open 52x CD-ROM Drive
- 1.44MB 3.5 Floppy Disk Drive
CEW Only \$1140
Get Free OFFER FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
1- Epson Stylus Colour Printer 460 (5ppm Speed, 720dpi Resolution)
2- Acer Scanner 300U USB(48bit,600*1200dpi Resolution, A4 Paper size)
3- PC-MATE 500VA UPS (8-10min Backup Time, 150-275 voltage range)
4- Pager Shuwa
Sana'a / Tel : (967-1) 414180 Fax: (967-1) 414179
Aden / Tel : (967-2) 259702/3 Fax: (967-2) 259704
E-Mail: cew-yemen@y.net.ye

Al-Kheir Super Market Inaugurated
Overall market under one ceiling
الخير سوبر ماركت
سوق متكامل تحت سقف واحد
Address: Khour Makur, Abyan coast next to Al-Kheir
mosque-Aden. Tel: 967-02-720436, Mobile: 7928316

Galileo Yemen
Free installation
Wherever you are, Galileo system will be there with you as a friend installed in your laptop, to help you do your own airline reservations.
For further information please call the National Distributing Center (NDC).
Contact: Tel: +9671 264732 & TollFax: +9671 264733
E-mail: NDC@y.net.ye or SAHQOY@y.net.ye
Our webs: www.galileo.com & www.yemenia.com

National Bank of Yemen
Experience & Trust
Your best choice for the success of your industrial, commercial, construction, tourism, and productive projects.
Tel: 967-2-253484/253606/253753, 967-2-252126/253606/255004, 967-2-200.04/2039.06/204129
Fax: 6308/6274/6224-895, 890-2224/2224/23.08
P.O. Box: 5 Crater-Aden
تلفون: 967-2-253484/253606/253753
فاكس: 6308/6274/6224-895, 890-2224/2224/23.08
ص.ب: 5 crater-Aden

CAMRY

AMC TOYOTA
Automotive & Machinery Trading Center
المركز التجاري للسيارات والمعدات
Head Office: Tel: 1-416832/3 Fax: 1-415488 E-mail: amtc@y.net.ye

American Green Card Lottery
www.NATIONALVISAREGISTRY.com
your gateway to america
Win 2 roundtrip tickets to USA or \$2000 Cash!
Study, Live, Work and Enjoy life in the United States
55,000 Green Cards will be issued
US citizenship possible
Deadline for DV-2003 Announced... don't miss out!
For FREE OFFICIAL information, send your name, country of birth and full mailing address on a postcard, IN ENGLISH to:
National Visa Registry or apply online at:
PMB 725 www.nationalvisaregistry.com
16161 Ventura Blvd., tel: 00 +1-818-784-4618
Encino, CA 91436 USA fax: 00 +1-818-905-1937
APPLY ONLINE AT: WWW.NATIONALVISAREGISTRY.COM

INITIAL
LE PARFUM PERLE
BOUCHERON
PARIS
MAM Saif Ben Thep Yaazen Str. Tel: 275145
MAJESTY Sanaa Trade Center. Tel: 212875

CARRY TRUCK
Trustworthy!

All services and maintenance available at:
Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamaroff Group) سوزوكي اليمن - عضو مجموعة باماروف
Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Orthman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049



Words of Wisdom

"President Ali Abdullah Saleh tolerates the thieves and crooks because he has accepted that it is a price to be paid to appease strong power centers. Some of these power centers are actually his own creation. But at times, the monsters may have grown out of control. As a result, almost all sectors of public life, to one degree or another, are today under the control of crooked people."

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

Our Opinion

A Transitional Government & A Tough Challenge

The new Prime Minister, Abdulqadir Ba Jammal is currently facing an extremely challenging task. The whole nation is now anxiously awaiting his actions. The economic deterioration and worsening pace of development during the last 4 years has caused a lot of frustration and despair among the public. Obviously, the Yemeni people started to lose hope and trust with the 4-year-old government and expressed their feelings openly on many occasions. The president's promise to carry out a cabinet reshuffle is yet another indication that he himself was not satisfied with the earlier government.

In any case, Ba Jammal is now facing a very tough challenge which he agreed to undertake. The challenge starts with the selection of the ministers for the new cabinet. Will they be known for their honesty, proficiency, and qualifications? Will these ministers be the "new-blood" which the president indicated in an interview two weeks ago?

The selection of the ministers is the first and most difficult task to start with. Then, the new Prime Minister will have to unleash serious steps in proving his sincere desire for change. He is expected to stand against all the crooks and corrupt figures that have been eating away the country's resources unscrupulously during the previous years. His commitment towards change will be evident in his actions following the appointment of the new cabinet. Law enforcement is another issue that Ba Jammal is asked to deal with firmly. It will indeed be a tough time for him in his new post, yet 2 years is also not a short time. It is more than enough to deal with the problems of this troubled country. The issues of security, education, lawlessness, arms, poverty, unemployment, water, electricity, public services, tourism, are just a few of the concerns facing the country.

On the other hand, Ba Jammal's track record as an academic and active civilian is also promising. Perhaps he could be the man who could save the country from further deterioration and redeem the suffering of the people and the national economy. He should be thanked for taking up the challenge of salvaging the country from its current crisis.

May God be with him in his challenge of making Yemen a better place, amen!



In Memoriam Wendy Van Der Lubbe

29.1.1973 - 3.4.2000

Wendy's Mam

9 Killed in Haraz

Nine villagers, including two women, were killed in the Haraz region 90 km northwest of the capital, Sanaa last week. Reliable sources told YT that the killings were caused by a dispute over a woman who refused to return to her husband. The dispute led to an exchange of gunfire from within houses through the windows of other houses. This exchange resulted in the killing of the two innocent women who were not involved in any way in the conflict, along with seven men.

Sheikh Ali Al-Qanis and other mediators exerted efforts to contain the problem but to no avail. The conservative traditions in such areas usually govern marriages resulting in disputes which reflect negatively on family and society.

Politically Motivated Killings in Mareb

Tribal disputes erupted in Mareb Governorate immediately after the local council elections were over.

Conflicts among the tribes of Jad'an, Nahm, Murad, Garameesh, and Bani Jabr led to the death of 9 and the wounding of 8 others. Many tribal circles expressed their dissatisfaction over the acts of tribal vengeance committed after the elections.

Local elections and the differences which accompanied them were taken as a pretext for instigating old tribal disputes. This was

concluded as fighting tribes were also holding different political stands. Final results of the governorate of Mareb's local council elections are still suspended after Islah gained most of the seats in the elections. The GPC's candidates' withdrawal and their demand to hold a referendum instead, were the excuse behind suspending the results.

The governor of Mareb was called by the government to seek a solution and give explanations to the politically motivated conflicts of late.

The Haj Hayel Saeed Anam's Award for Science & Arts: ALL PRIZES WITHHELD

The Haj Hayel Saeed Award's Board of Trustees announced last Wednesday in a conference at the Taj Sheba Hotel that none of the researchers have been qualified to get the award in Sciences and Arts.

However, encouragement awards were given to a number of researchers.

During the conference Mr. Abdulwasa Hayel Saeed Anam welcomed the gathering on behalf of the Board of Trustees and highlighted the Foundation's commitment to contribute to the development of science and culture. Then, the Director General of the Al-Saeed Foundation for Science and Culture, Secretary General of the Haj Hayel's Award, Mr. Faisal Saeed Fare, said

that the foundation has so far undertaken 52 cultural activities in addition to the inauguration of the Al-Saeed Library which contains more than 30000 titles.

The encouragement awards carrying 200000 rials in cash, went to Dr. Abdulrahman Al-Muraish in the Medical sciences, Abdullah Abuljabbar Hassan in the Agricultural and environmental sciences, Dr. Mohammed Ahmad Ali, Abdullah Ali Abdullah and Mr. Mohammed Sordood Aeysh in the Humanitarian and social sciences and Abdullah Khadem Al-Amry in literature. No researcher was qualified for an award in Economics and Islamic sciences.



Mahatma Gandhi's Statue Installed in Aden

The Indo-Yemen community in Aden, Republic of Yemen, installed the Statue of Mahatma Gandhi, received as a gift from the Indian Government at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hall, Crater, Aden on March 27, 2001. The Statue was unveiled by H.E. Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim, the Governor of Aden in the presence of H.E. Mr. Mohinder Singh Suman, Indian Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, at a glittering function. A gathering of about 400 people, both Yemenis and Indians, were present at the function, which was organized by the Indian Association Aden in collaboration with the Embassy of India, Sana'a. On this occasion, Mr. Suman told Yemen Times that the cel-



bration attended by the Aden Governor and Officials from Aden is a clear indication of the unique and historic relationship between India and the City of Aden in particular, and Yemen in general. "The ceremony is aimed at externalizing the memories of Gandhi during his visit to Aden in the 1940s. He stayed in the city for some time before heading to the UK to attend the Constitutional

Conference regarding the Independence of India", Mr. Suman said. Members of Yemeni and Indian community in Aden raised the pedestal on which the Bust was placed. The sculpture will stand as a constant reminder to all Yemenis of the principles of tolerance and non-violence, which Mahatma Gandhi championed throughout his life.

Hodeidah Hosts an International Book Fair

Hodeidah City will be hosting the International Book Fair scheduled for April 4-30 2001 in the Great Hall for Exhibitions. A large number of local as well as foreign publishing houses and newspapers, including Yemen Times are taking part in this

Fair. In a statement to Yemen Times, Mr. Abdullah Al-Kuhali, General Manager of the Yemeni Economic Corporation, which owned the hall said the fair would also include a number of cultural activities.

On the other hand Mr. Abdulrahman Beshr, General Manager of Mass, the organizer and sponsor of the Technical, Printing and Telecommunication Stall said that the participation in the fair came within the company's program to intensify its activities.

Yemen Computer Company Limited Participates in Al-Jazeera Exhibition

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Ibrahim, vice Chairman of the Yemen Computer Company Limited, said that preparations were started for the participation in the Al-Jazeera

Exhibition for Telecommunication & Information Technology scheduled for April 8-13 2001. The Company will be exhibiting the latest up-to date systems, as well as providing

detailed explanation of the technologies provided by the company in the field of computers. The Yemen Computer Company Limited holds the fourth place in the net sales of IBM computers.

Continued from Page 1:

WILL BA-JAMMAL BE THE MAN?

When the in-fighting in the YSP erupted on January 13, 1986, resulting in the removal of President Ali Nasser Mohammed, Ba-Jammal was put in prison for over three years with the charge of working against the principles of socialism in the South. When Yemen was reunited in 1990, he joined the GPC and, since then, has been working hard for the party, particularly in the southern and eastern governorates (the heart of the YSP).

He was nominated a member of Central Committee of the GPC in 1990 and in 1991 he was appointed the chairman of the General Authority for Free Zones. During the civil war in 1994, he served as the Deputy Prime Minister and a Minister of Planning and Development in the government of Abdulaziz Abdulghani. He maintained the post in the government of Dr. Faraj bin Ghanem. He worked as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the outgoing government of Mr. Iryani. Mr. Ba-Jammal has made outstanding contributions to politics, economics, and development. He co-authored a book titled "

Samples of Development in the Arab World". His government whose members are not yet known will be faced by several economic and social problems. These include continuing the implementation of the economic reform package, privatization, Yemen's Vision in 2025, as well as curbing corruption, unemployment, poverty and many other ordeals that were problems for Mr. Iryani. The question now is: Will Ba-Jammal be the man to breathe a new life into the country? Let's wait and see!

Thanks & Appreciations

Mr. Mark Akl will soon be leaving for France after a period of hard work and commitment at the Gold Mohure Hotel in Aden. On this occasion, he presents his heartfelt gratitude to companies, organizations as well as political and social figures who have dealt with him. He wishes them, and the Sheraton management, the best of luck.

STAFF REQUIRED URGENTLY

A leading Travel Agency United Travels & Tourism GSA of Continental Airlines seeks following male or female staff.

A) Air Ticketing & Reservation Officer	2 pos.
B) Travel Agency Supervisor	1 pos.
C) Office Secretary (computer operator)	1 pos.
D) Travel Agency Accountant	1 pos.
E) Full Time/Part Time female Counter Assistant; European/American/Asian/African/Far Eastern or Middle Eastern national	2 pos.
F) Trainee Staff	2 pos.

- All above applicants must hold adequate qualification experience and job knowledge, of their respective fields.
- For the posts A, B, D & F Yemeni nationals will be preferred.
- Applications must be sent till 7th of April, 2001 addressed to Mr. Shams Tabrez, Director Marketing.

United Travel & Tourism, GSA Continental Airlines
Main: Zubairy Street - P. O. Box 8038 Sana'a - Yemen Fax: 278669

REQUIRED

"ARABIC DISHES COOK"

Minimum experience 10 years to work in a GULF COUNTRY. Send your CV's to:
Fax No. 421588.

- Please provide a direct contact No. where you can be reached.
- We will contact you if you are chosen for the test & interview.

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

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a

Email:
yementimes@y.net.ye
yementimes@yementimes.com
Website: http://www.yementimes.com

Branches:

Aden Bureau Chief: Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596; Fax: +967 (2) 347-056 Email: ytaaden@y.net.ye	Taiz Bureau Chief: Imad Ahmed Abdullah Tel: +967 (4) 252-359 P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye
--	--

To Bangkok 15 days

from departure to return
Flight with Emirates Airlines —
Sana'a Dubai Bangkok & Return
4-star hotel buffet breakfast + buffet dinner
only for the price of \$995 per person in double.
Min group size of 2 persons.

Domestic Tourism special offer
Round trip ticket 02 Nights hotel min 2 person.
Sanaa Seiyun Sanaa \$ 190 Sanaa Riyan Sanaa \$ 190 Sanaa Aden Sanaa \$ 250 price per person share in double room. For more details please contact our office Package for seiyun Transfer and excursions is included.

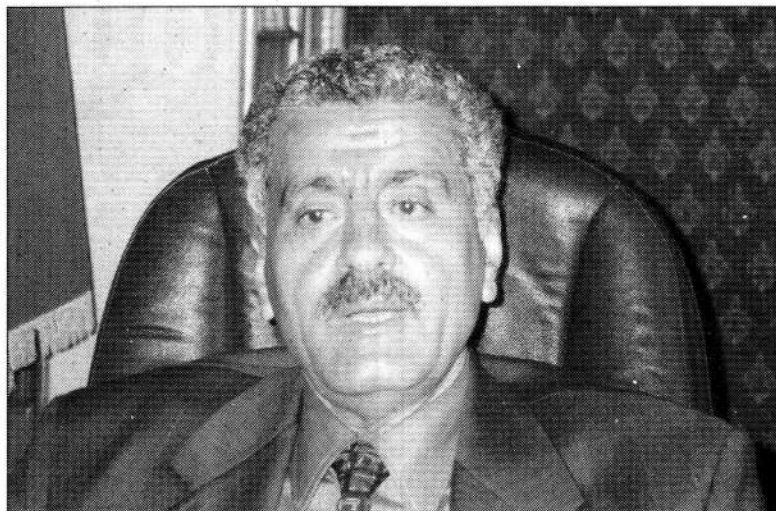
Bazara Travel & Tourism Tel: 279235, 285865 or 286364

General Hussein Arab to YT:

"I do assert that HIV disease is not a crime. The law does not have to arrest those infected and hold them accountable"

General Hussein Arab, Interior Minister, was born in 1947 in Modiah district, Abyan governorate. He is married with six children; five sons and one daughter. He received a doctorate in international relations from Hungary in 1984. He was appointed as the Operation Manager for the Military forces, Commissary Minister in the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador to Hungary and Algeria, Deputy Interior Minister and finally Interior Minister. Mohammed bin Salam from the Yemen Times met with him and discussed many of the issues and concerns in his ministry. During his term in office, the Interior Ministry has made commendable progress. This has revived the spirit in the security apparatuses through many activities including the installation of a new modern systems, specialized security machines and instruments. These new reforms within the security system is an effort to match the times and high technology worldwide.

crimes. I feel sorry for the mis-comprehension many people have regarding the situation. This is ascribed to our sudden encounter to democracy, plurality and free press. I do assert that there is no security lapse in the country. There is no such ideal community where crimes are not committed. In the case of our country, crimes are in a reasonable proportion and are less in kind and number when compared to some neighboring countries. We do not object to the press writing on these issues. However, we do hope that papers will be objective and precise in their reports.



increase to employees affiliated with the Interior Ministry. It was not that big. However, the authorities are considering this and will increase their salaries gradually in accordance with the available economic resources.

females to join the security authority. When the authority announced for 200 female candidates, we had hundreds of applicants. However, out of them only 438 were chosen. I do assure you that there won't be any lapse in the project of female recruitment and that the authorities are paying the attention needed. Time will be the best proof.

Continue in Page 15

Q: The low income and bad living conditions of Yemeni soldiers have notably affected their performance to maintain security and order. Are there any plans to improve their living situation?

A: It has been the dream of the Interior Ministry to solve this problem. However, it is related to the economic situation of the country and I think that the political leadership is paying this the necessary attention. For example, there was a proposal for a 40% salary

Q: The issue of HIV (AIDS) is causing much concern in the Yemeni society. People believe there is a deficiency in the security apparatuses accusing them of not exerting efforts to curb the spread of HIV cases, at least through coordination with the Health Ministry. What are your plans in this regard?

A: HIV is a disease and is not a crime. I am responsible for the crimes. However, I am not in charge of controlling the diseases which may befall any section of the society. This is mainly the responsibility of the Health Ministry. We can make sure that all foreigners who come to the country should obtain an HIV-free certificate. I do assert that HIV disease is not a crime. The law does not have to arrest those infected and hold them accountable.

We hope that the Health Ministry will have a special hospital for HIV infected cases or a house where those infected are kept to help them out.

Q: The hijacking incident of the Yemenia airplane recently was a sure signal of the weak, backward state of inspection in the Yemeni airports. Has the Interior Ministry taken any measures to install state-of-the-art machines and detectors to detect weapons and narcotics as is the case in other countries?

A: We have seriously addressed this and the best sign of that is the special police for the borders' outlets, ports and airports. Concerning new machines and instruments we are cooperating with the Americans to address this issue.

Q: Many investors ascribe their restraint to invest in the country to the state of anarchy and insecurity. Obviously, the Ministry is the source to blame. Have you got any plans to ensure a conducive security atmosphere for investment?

A: I assure all investors that security is ensured in the country and is better than at any time in the past. However, there are some other problems including lands disputes, and the weak application of judiciary system, which may tend to impede the investment process. Some cases are kept hanging in courts for years due to this problem.

Q: What about the female recruitment in the police? Many obstacles on this project are coming through. How would you comment on that?

A: There is an aggressive campaign against female work in general. Female recruitment is a public requirement and is of prime importance. There are many places where the presence of women is a must, including women guards, inspecting women in ports, airports, during investigation, etc.

With regard to the privileges, there won't be any exceptional privileges for female soldiers. They will have the same rights as their male colleagues. They themselves are satisfied with this. They have an extraordinary enthusiasm and there is an unbelievable turnout of

There are some other problems including laws, lands dispute, and the weak application of the judiciary system in courts which tend to impede the investment process

There is an aggressive campaign against female work in general. Female recruitment is a public requisite and is of prime importance.

We, in the Interior Ministry, view the terrorist as the one who perpetrates terrorist crimes and is not the one who grows a beard.

By and large, the number of the Arab afghans and Yemenis who used to be in the country at the time were more than 29 thousand.

Q: During the local elections some tragic events took place which claimed so many lives. What is the true number of victims?

A: The President has already referred to this in a press conference and I have nothing to add. Generally speaking, we anticipated the occurrence of some events as such. Hence, we had already drawn a plan to curb the spread of these events in many areas. Besides, Yemenis are armed and this is a new experience they are passing through. We view what happened as reasonable except for the big events in al-Radhmah and al-Haimah.

Q: A state of insecurity is dominating the country. This is marked by the ever-increasing number of killings, kidnapping incidents, thefts, high rate of crimes, etc. Security lapses agitate the citizens and impede the development process in the country. Has the Ministry taken any measures to curb the spread of these unsettling phenomena within society?

A: First and foremost, your assessment of the security situation is not at all true and is unreasonable. We can say that there is a security lapse if, for instance, crimes are proliferated and were not identified. However, this is not the case in our country. The security apparatuses came to discover almost 95% of

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen
Phone: 370-191, Fax: 370-193
Email: jimgilson@qsi.org

Educating the community's children for 29 years!

A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION IS WAITING FOR YOUR CHILD AT SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Sanaa International School is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA), and the Commission on International and Transregional Accreditation (CTIA).

Main Campus

- Beautiful facilities on a spacious 34 acre site on the edge of town
- Accommodates over 250 students, 5 years of age through secondary school
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities
- Special offerings (AP Course/Exams, PSAT test, music, art, drama & sports)
- Personalized education/small class sizes
- Computer instruction for all ages
- Bus service available

City Campus

- Age level programs for 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Lead by professional, qualified staff assisted by paraprofessionals
- Enrollment limited: Please contact the main campus for information

SIS SUCCESS FOR ALL

DO KNOW BELIEVE

BUTLER Steel Building Juffali

World's No. 1 Pre-engineered Steel Building Systems For High Quality, Low Cost and Speedy Construction

Our steel buildings are ideal for:

- Office
- Factories
- Farm Buildings
- Service Centers
- Car Sheds
- Grain Storage
- Aircraft Hangars
- Power Plants
- Commercial Centers
- Recreation Centers
- Showrooms
- Warehouses

Saudi Building Systems
HQ: Jeddah tel: 6370036, fax: 6352173
www.butlernfg.com
www.saudibuilding.com.sa
Sana'a Office: tel: 275336, fax: 271638
www.yementrading.com
email: sales@yementrading.com

الإستشاريون لطب العيون
The Eye Consultants

The Advanced Ophthalmic Center صحة أعينكم في عيوننا your eyes are our concern

- Advanced Ophthalmic Equipments.
- Ophthalmic Consultants & Specialists with extensive experience.
- Monthly Visiting consultants Programme.
- Operating Theater with recent advanced Equipment.
- Board International Consultants for Complicated Cases.

Zubiery St- Building of Marib Insurance Co.
Tel:401670-fax:401673,P.O.Box:4567.
Sanaa -Republic of Yemen

Perfect Front Band

Arriving shortly at Golden Oasis

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANA'A .YEMEN
Tel: 272372 Extn. 131/132.



Effective 28 March 2001
Direct Flight to Heathrow by Yemenia

By operating direct service to Heathrow, Yemenia provides its customers a very suitable transfer point to North Atlantic and Europe with :

- Suitable prices
- Direct connection
- Special services

All above are provided by **Yemenia** and its partners

Now ...

Get One **Free Ticket** to London by buying two Full Fare tickets for sector Sana'a / London / Sana'a or Aden / London / Aden

For further information, please contact Yemenia Sales Offices or your Travel Agent.

Yemenia  **اليمنية**

New attraction at Nour Al-Negoum

Sumptuous dinner and live entertainment. Amal will carry you to the mystics of the orient with her belly dancing. Put on your dancing shoes and dance the night away to the music of 'The Master Key', from the Philippines. Listen to the beautiful melodies. Roger, the one man show, chants well known arabic songs and hits.



Come to Nour Al Negoum Supper Club for an enjoyable evening with a la carte menu and Theme Nights.



For more information and reservation please contact

F&B Department
 Tel: 237500 ext 8135



Sheraton Sana'a
 HOTEL



دائماً على اتصال
 Always Connected

سبيستل يمن

EASY...

The Prepaid services will be
 Launched on April 8th 2001

 **SPACETEL Yemen**
 The GSM Company

GSM

Customer Service: 01/ 421500 or 111



TO ALL CONSULTING FIRMS, ENGINEERS & CONTRACTING COMPANIES.

NOW AVAILABLE IN YEMEN

A worldwide Leader Company skw. mbt

MBT Middle East

Master Builders Technologies

For construction chemicals and products such as:

- 1- Admixtures for concrete
2- Admixtures for mortar
3- Admixtures for shotcrete
4- Surface improvement
5- Concrete repair
6- Protective coatings
7- Flooring system
8- Water proofing
9- Corrosion protection
10- Grouting
11- Joint sealant/fillers
12- Feb branded products

For more information please visit our showroom at Algeria St. (Sana'a) or contact us by phone: 206898, Fax: 212444

We also supply special paints (epoxy, polyurethane... etc)

Building Tomorrow Together skw.mbt

Tribe and Backwardness

Despite the spread of education and increasing numbers of university graduate, Yemen remains involved in tribal loyalty. The tribe stands still stronger than the State. Tribal norms are the sources of judgement and social differences within its environment apart from rulers and regulations. Long tribal history in Yemen, makes it hard to overcome the problem or even to narrow it. Thus, tribes and Sheiks represent a major barrier towards the modern Yemeni society. Perhaps reasons for the phenomenon are: in the absence of citizens' vigilance and opinions, sheiks are authorized to enforce these and speak on their behalf. Individuals are expected to be obedient and servile, even if the Sheiks are unrighteous! In the tribal society, people are distinguished by their distinctive classes. Some are held in high esteem for their social ranks while others are looked down upon such as artisans and Akhdam (sweepers). Women are considered of a lower status and are denied education. Moreover, she has no right to inherit. Among the Sheiks, there are some who still preserve their own prisons, guards, companions, huge capitals, and light and heavy weapons. Those who oppose the Sheiks are to be imprisoned here, and ordinary individuals are supposed to fear their Sheiks and dare not assert their rights. Revenge and kidnapping take place in connivance with Sheiks, who stand behind these phenomena; though, if there is political will, such incidents can be limited or even ended. However, Sheiks in Yemen, despite their negative role had played important roles for the country's political stability, security systems and social life. But, can Sheiks be allowed to continue in the present era? Are they to have any more roles or importance in the age of globalization, information and internet? Is the tribal society able to adapt Globalization? And, would democracy and multi-party system in Yemen lead to demolition of the role of Sheiks here? Or would Sheik's influence rather increase in a society that considers Sheiks to be stronger than the Party and the government? Are Sheiks the leaders of backward classes? Or, are they leaders of societies and keys factors for stability? To explore this question and to highlight Sheik's role in the political and social life, we interviewed some of them. Excerpt

Sheik Abduwahab Mughles sees that Sheiks are social reformers and have important roles in the social and political life of Yemen. Sheik Mohamed Abdulrahman Mohamed Ali Othman comments: "I would like to make it certain that Sheiks, in terms of their political and social roles are part of the governance and this fact is proven by their legal authority. They are, thus, responsible to citizens and the State for all events in their regions. They are responsible for any carelessness within the general frame of the State politics and ensure a comprehensive national development, security and stability of the country. This is made possible through their direct cooperation with the State and those responsible for local authorities. For instance, Sheiks work to sort out differences between the citizens and decrease burdens of the government. This is done by applying recognized norms on par with law, discipline and general welfare; third: I try to ensure that there is a harmony between the Sheiks' role and the official duties, that there is no contrast or interaction between Sheik's roles and duties and those shared by the State, as some may say." Sheik Othman added: "And if any thing appears to be wrong, this is to be a result of something else and has nothing to do with the tribal norm. In this regard, Yemen differs from other international and Arab countries in that its tribal structure is similar to those of the officials. It starts from the village going up wards to reach the city, the family, and tribe. Sheiks' roles, therefore, is positive in Yemen and advanced. They cooperate with the state in all positive levels. Sheiks have a known role in terms of protection of homeland and its issues and interests. No doubt, there are some lacunae in these roles, but such are to be recorded as anti-progressive to the essence and constants of norms of discipline and law." Concluding his announcement, Sheik said: "We hope that Sheik's roles would develop in harmony with the spread of education, awareness and specialization."

not backed solidly by tribal leaders there. Britain had not brought such divisions from London, Manchester or Ireland; She had found them in the Badwi (tribal) structure in the southern and eastern governorates, a matter which helped the British to transform themselves as authorities and protectors, mark imaginary boarders, and establish illegitimate administrations. Mr. Taher added that, similarly, in the North, the Imams succeeded to stand and continued to resist the unification through tribal support. "We all know the 1948 revolution when most ignorant, poor and uncivilized tribes had attacked it, aiming at conquering Sana'a and destroy all attempts of renewal and modernization. The Nine Year War, following the 26 September Revolution, according to Mr. Taher, is also witness to this phenomenon. This structure was however met with failure to establish the law and order as well as to prevent the domination of the government on all parts of the Yemeni land. "Kidnapping, roads risky events, revenge and assassinations, are, too, have relationship with this structure." Mr. Taher believes. Mr. Taher further said: "Tribal structure in Yemen is an obstacle to civilization and the modern state. The government, though suffering from such a structure, seems callous to make an end to it. Certainly the tribe is a primitive structure that belongs to the pre-national stage. It is a barrier to both nationalism and state. And it is impossible to overcome it, unless there is a real national bond that makes the biggest Sheik, a good citizen subject to the state sovereignty, respect traffic-regulations and obedient to any police-station Head." Mr. Taher believes, too, that this tribal structure is supported and encouraged to reject law and discipline in the center of city. Regarding situation in tribal regions, he believes, a Sheiks is the state, judge, army, and security force; Sheik is also the source of legislation that suppresses all opinions, threatens freedom of expression. Sheiks are responsible for all insecurity events. "For instance" Mr. Taher adds: "In Abyan, the Governor can attack places of writers and intellectuals, but he hesitates to respond to incidents related to terrorism or similar behaviors. The State would clearly support primitiveness and tribalism, but would, on the other hand, beat harshly organizations of civilized society. It would be no exaggeration to say that the State in Yemen remains unable to end loyalties tied to this pre-state age."

The Tribe and the Urban Society However, some consider Sheiks as leaders of backwardness. Mr. Abdulbari Taher, a well known writer and journalist, believes that tribal structure is a fundamental and major factor in all disasters in Yemen during the last century. To Mr. Taher, British colonization in the south, would have been a failure if

The world's lightest mobile phone

Mitsubishi Electric has just launched what is arguably the world's lightest mobile phone. The "Cosmo" as this phone is called, weighs just 69 grams and is the latest in the Trium range launched by the company across Europe and the Middle East. Says Antoine Kaadi, General Manager of Mettel I.L.C., for Middle East and North Africa, "It's amazing, how fast mobile phone technology moves. At 69 grams the Cosmo weighs only as much as a battery in most current-generation phones." It's packed with all the features a mobile phone user could ask for at this point in time. From the news-



The mouse ran up the phone

Hickory dickory dock! The technological clock races ahead of real time and we see amazing little inventions each day. Some of them live and die inside research labs, some see light of day and achieve varying degrees of success, and a rare few go on to become so pervasive that you cannot imagine life without them. The mouse is one such creature. Not the rodent which nibbles its way through cheese, but the one that races through a maze of on-screen menus and performs delightful feats. We are talking about that tiny mouse nestling in the belly-button depression on the front face of the Cosmo. That's right. A mouse on a phone! To trace the evolution of the mouse, the nifty little device which has revolutionized personal computing, we have to travel back in time to 1968,

once, just bookmark it like you do on the Web. You can bookmark up to five sites on the Cosmo. And you're not limited by the sites on your service provider's portal. Just use the "Go To" feature to check any site on the mobile internet. Trium has something for serial text message senders. The Cosmo includes predictive text input or T9 which can be turned on or off. There's also a user-friendly calendar function to help you stay on top of your business and social schedule. Just type in an appointment and set an alarm to remind you when the time draws near. (Choose: 15 minutes before, 30 minutes before, an hour before or on the dot!) For those of us with bad memories the Cosmo includes a scratchpad to jot down stuff on the fly. Names, numbers, stock tips... Another cool feature is the infrared port which allows you to transfer data between the phone and other compatible devices. Whew! So much, packed into a 69g phone. Go check it out. You'll be glad you did.

Cosmo does more

The Cosmo is definitely out of the ordinary. Its unusual design - it looks like a powder compact that has been squeezed out of shape - is a stopper. It is also very slim and light - it tips the scales at a mere 69g - which should meet with the approval of the fashion police. You can look forward to generating your fair share of envy when you take it out to make a call. A silver-flecked front panel (giving it a metallic appearance) and the unique Trium swirl above the display add to the Cosmo's stand-out appeal. The smooth curves make the phone 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 of the screen through a pear-shaped window - which is quite cool. Pick it up and your eye is immediately drawn to the analogue clock - a striking new feature. Using the Cosmo is a breeze - it's so easy you can

throw away the manual and not 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 that simple. Sure, it looks good. But what's under the hood? Stand back and brace yourself for a host of hyper-cool features. Starting with the big daddy of them all. WAP. To step into the world of the mobile internet, simply access the menu and select, surprisingly, 'Internet'. Or program one of the soft keys for quick access to the internet. One of the best things about the Trium Cosmo is the size of its screen. You can view five lines when surfing the mobile internet, which makes the trip more pleasurable. The text is also easy to read, so you don't have to spend your time squinting to make the words clearer. If you find a site that you want to visit more than

WAP's up

First it was the web. Now it's WAP. It's the buzzword of the year. It occupies prime real estate on the business pages, gets prime time wherever people get talking - from college campuses to corporate coffee machines. For those who are wondering what the fuss is all about, here are the top lines. WAP, short for Wireless Application Protocol, is a technology that enables you to connect to the internet from your mobile phone. It has already caught on in Europe, is making its way across the US - with some limitations, though, because that country has several older analog-type mobile networks which cannot ramp up to WAP. Now how does it work for you? Picture this. You pull out your Cosmo, choose your 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 your e-mail and send out messages. The Cosmo's T9 predictive text function will speed things along by helpfully completing words for you. So here's to the mobile internet with Cosmo. It's the next big wave you've been waiting for.



Too light for words

cosmo Trium Mobile phones The pleasure of conversation

Endeavors & Pitfalls The Fall-Out!



Mohammed
N. Al-Hakimi
Taiz

Stuck into the vortex of blunder and poverty, nearly half of the people are still subject to melancholy and penury which have resulted in too much suffering and deprivation. This is why worries and fears are raised whenever you think of the disastrous consequences the destitution may have, let alone the negative religious and moral consequences referred to by Islam. Thus lack of subsistence can lead to disbelief and gnaw into the hearts of the people.

In the last decade, Yemen witnessed a huge increase in the rate of unemployment which didn't only involve the illiterate and those who migrated to seek work outside Yemen, but also a good number of intellectuals who are crowding around the streets and in front of gates of ministries.

Although many are exerting strenuous efforts to get a hold of more than one profession through vocational and training institutes, still, the unemployed conditions are getting worse.

In an official study by the Population National Council, the rate of unemployment was estimated 30% in 1999. The study confirmed that the volume of the workforce will increase to 40% million in the 2001.

The annual report of the Social Development Fund said that the rate of unemployment is increasing. It reported relative numbers according to the statistics of the World Bank which stressed that the rate of the unemployment had increased from 24% to 35% from 1995 to 1999.

According to official statistics, the rate of unemployment may be 50% in 2001, i.e. half of the population.

In fact, illiteracy and lack of good and proper planning by the government and ministries are the key reasons behind the increase in the rate of unemployment.

Previously, migration used to be of great importance to absorb a considerable amount of the labor force, but today the economic conditions have deeply influenced people, who are now seeking employment, although only a few can afford the costs of studying at schools or universities.

Besides, the increase in the unemployment rate was a consequence of the non-existence of industrial opportunities, production establishments and new prospects, in addition to instability of industry and the smuggling of material which negatively affected local industries, leading to unemployment. Investment also seems to be non-existent. Therefore we can't solve this

problem unless we get industrial and agricultural sources, and areas which involve the large number of the unemployed, like the free zone in Aden. We don't have a technical employment system, rather we have an ordinary one.

Adequate training facilities may help reduce this number. These are: Cadre's vocational training Fund, First vocational and training Institute and the International Institute in Taiz, which train cadres to get work and improve their professionalism, as to replace foreign hands working in the country.

It is worth mentioning that the number of foreign employment does not exceed 150 people holding upper bachelor degree in Taiz, for instance. Transformable industry in our country can also be widened for employment, provided that there are effective agricultural areas.

As for the heavy industry, it can do the same too, but this can't be effective unless there is a substantial contribution by the state and good opportunities offered to investors who come into Yemen so that we can have a speck of hope.

Private sectors seek well trained, experienced and qualified people as they want to restrict distributing duties at the center or foundation to qualified individuals.

Irrespective of the fact that only few get accepted to learn and be trained, the recipients can't get to work in private or governmental institutions.

Unless we consider this issue to be one of the critical issues facing Yemen, and enlist it as a priority in creating a better society, we will suffer a great loss at achieving the goal of creating a model generation.

Yemen and The Indian Ocean League

A Serious Orientation to Accelerate Economic, Commercial and Investment Cooperation



Mahyoub
Al-Kamali

Yemen will participate in the ministerial level meeting of the League countries overlooking the Indian Ocean for the regional cooperation, to be held on the 7 April 2001 in Muscat-Oman. The meeting is scheduled to study possible ways to enhance fields of cooperation among these countries in commerce, investment, tourism and customs. Deliberations aiming at development of aviation services, sea-ports, and the transfer of mutual technology, are expected to be included in the agenda. Pakistanis application for membership, as well as the desire of France to be a dialogue partner, are, also to be discussed.

Yemeni economic departments, are thus very concerned about that consequences of the meeting in which high level officials of Yemen, in addition to a working team concerned with trade and investment, business-men and a group of academics from the league's countries, are expected to participate in work for the promotion of economic, commercial and investment cooperation among the 19 member countries of the League.

Strategic Location of Yemen

More important for Yemen, is its strategic, geographical location which

southern sea joins with the Indian ocean and those countries overlooking it. These countries, which facilitate Yemeni opportunities to accelerate exchange of commercial and economic transactions are extremely important. It's worth mentioning that Yemen, along with 14 other countries, declared the birth of the League in 1997 at Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius where the accord of the new economic group was signed. According to the accord, the League's aim is at the achievement of development and to enhance national wealth, through scientific and technical exchange programs, as well as in the human resources and expansion of business cooperation, while focusing on the basic interaction between the member countries and the private sector.

Yemeni businessmen, believe that economies of the League's member states are very challenging in an age of globalization, so they emphasize the possibility of increasing regional cooperation among members of the new group in standing up to the domination of the industrialized countries and in the markets of countries overlooking the Indian ocean.

Through the League, Yemen Business Opportunities may increase

Yemen, as the other countries near the Indian Ocean, find new opportunities in cooperation with the League's member states, and to distance herself from other economic groups around her, such as GCC in the north, the econom-

ic group in South Africa and the ASEAN. Yemen has failed to join the GCC, as India did with regard to the ASEAN or the group of the Pacific Ocean.

Yemeni economic circles think that achievement of the first stage is related to building of the container terminal and the Industrial Area in Aden, which should yield significant results towards activating Yemen's trade and investment relations while boosting its exports to new and promising markets. This is in addition to opening its markets to imports from the markets of the Indian Ocean League Countries.

Worthy Business Opportunities

Geographical, political and military variations existing among the League's countries, through their economic integration and expansion of trade exchange, represent a detrimental factor. Statistics indicate the existence of about 30 states overlooking the Indian Ocean, whose total population is approximately 1.5 billion, and which reserve more than two thirds of international crude -oil.

Moreover, these countries possess approximately 60% of raw uranium, 40% of gold resources. These countries also produce around 98% of world's diamonds. This is in addition to the presence of natural wealth such as coal, brass, lead and phosphorus. Their coastal areas, are also full of marine wealth and summer retreats for tourists. Industrially exchangeable products are also marketable.

Important Economic Block

These figure indicate how the League may become a vital economic bloc standing among other similar entities. Hence, Yemeni businessmen confirm possibility of several future opportunities to sign partnership contracts of investment with their counter-parts in the League countries, especially in relation to Aden Free Zone.

To enhance the official credibility, Yemen has prepared the infrastructure requirements for Socotra island, located at the meeting-point of the Arab sea and the Indian Ocean. This preparation has included an internationally equipped airport, developing a sea-port to receive ships at a cost of YR 1,800,800,000.

Free Markets

While Yemen has declared its intention to establish a commercial free market in Socotra island, other related countries have similar opportunities in accordance with available facilities. For example India requires to import Yemeni gas estimated at 5 million tons annually, and can export sugar and textiles to Yemen markets.. and so forth.

The 19 League countries attending this ministerial meeting to be held in Muscat, are: Yemen, Australia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Singapore, South Africa, Sultanate of Oman, United Arab Emirates, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique, Tanzania, Thailand and Ceylon. In addition to the dialogue partners: Egypt, Japan, United Kingdom and China.

Briefing on the Yemen's Artificial Fish Breeding

The Center for Growing Sea Creatures

In the latest reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it has been indicated that the average production of fisheries from seas, rivers and lakes is gradually declining. The statistics show that the decline in production, starting from the sixties to the nineties, has been quite high, ranging from 7.4% in the sixties to 0.5% in the nineties. The main reason, reports say, behind this is the over-fishing of commercial fish which started intensively in the sixties and continues today. This leads to an imbalance in the natural habitat of creatures living in the sea as it affected the hunted fish directly, as well as the fish that used to feed on the hunted fish indirectly. The environmental imbalance caused by over-fishing has had an adverse effect on the quantity of fish of all kinds all over the world.

This eventually brings into focus the importance of artificial fish breeding to compensate for the commercial types of fish, and increase their production through establishing several fish breeding plantations.

Artificial fish breeding has increased rapidly from 6.9 tons of artificially bred fish in 1984 to 15.8 million tons in 1992, which indicates an annual increase of about 9%.

The artificial fish breeding industry simply means more production of sea creatures by breeding them in artificial environment similar to their natural habitat in order to increase their numbers and continue their life cycles. This results in the increase of the increased artificial production allows them to recover from the over-fishing in their natural habitat.

Artificial Fish Breeding Experience at the CGSC

The Center for Growing Sea Creatures (CGSC) was inaugurated in the

Ghadeer area in Little Aden (in Aden City) in April 1988 as a result of the cooperation between the then South Yemen government and the government of Japan. Japan was represented by the Japan International Cooperation Association. The aim of the center was to continue with research and experiments in the field of artificial breeding of sea creatures, which had already started in 1979 in the form of a small research station at the Ummal island, and then taken to the Al-Farisi region in Little Aden. In order to develop artificial fish breeding, the center has been carrying out different breeding experiments of different sea creatures, and according to the results, it continued to enhance its productivity.

The center focused on commercial fish which are being successfully bred in many countries around the world. These include shrimp and other types of fish which have great demand in the markets. The experiments at the center resulted in reasonably good results,

particularly in the breeding of the coastal shrimp species Penaeus Indicus and Penaeus Smisulcatus as more than 220,000 were produced in 1989 alone. In commercial terms, more than 100,000 fully grown shrimps have been marketed resulting in greater revenue, particularly in 1992 and 1993. There were however some political events resulting in the suspension of the activities of the center, including the 1991 Gulf War and the 1994 civil war. Today however, the center is expanding and progressing in developing its breeding experiments and solving the technical difficulties which had been causing obstacles in the past, especially after the microscopic seaweed and moss became available.

In the field of artificial fish breeding, the center faced a lot of difficulties as it was unable to breed fish except for the species of Sparus Sarba due to the lack of the appropriate food type required (Rotifera). Hence, efforts must focus on finding new ways to produce the food essential for the breeding and growing of commercial fish.

Future Research prospects at the Center

The future prospects of research of the center can be summarized as follows:

1- Carrying out experiments and researches to artificially breed commercially demanded sea creatures such as shrimp (P. Indicus & P. Semisulcatus), lobster, and other types of fish. It is important to make sure the species will grow healthy and reach the stage of marketability with reasonable cost effectiveness. Future efforts should concentrate on breeding P. Manadon & Japonicus) and finding the best of ways to breed them.

2- Carrying out research and experiments on producing fish seed in experimental quantities and then breeding them to reach marketable sizes. This includes Sparus Sarba, Goldined Sea Bream, Lethrinus Nebulosus, Spangeld Emperor, Flathead Mullet, and Mugil Cephalus.

3- Enhancing the types of seaweed, moss, and other food essential to feed the growing numbers of fish and shrimp, the Chlorella, Diatoms, and

Rotifera in different stages of their life cycles.

4- Production of Shrimp feed for the advanced stages in their life cycle. This could be developed using the raw material available in Yemen and carrying out experiments to produce the ideal feed for those species.

Apart from the CGSC in Little Aden, there is also another company called the Al-Mirjan Company in the eastern part of Shahr City in the Hadhrumout Governorate. The company carries out similar experiments in breeding shrimp and types of seaweed used in the development of drugs.

In conclusion, the centers for artificial breeding of sea creatures is moving steadily with the intention of raising the production levels of locally bred sea creatures, especially the marketable species such as shrimp, lobster, and other types of marketable fish. However, the need for more centers to deal with this issue is of major importance, particularly as the demand for seafood is increasing every year. There is still a long way to go, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries should focus more on this field, which carries a potential for growth and prosperity for the fishing sector, one of the most important sectors in the Republic of Yemen.

Locations Vacancy for Constructing Fish Breeding Farms

Location	Area (km ²)
Northern Khor Allihye	21
Southern Khor Allihye	2
Al-Khawba Area	6
Al-Salif Area	30
Khor Dajnor	30
Al-Khawha Area	50
Al-Makha Area	10
Dhabab Area	40
Khor Gharraira	4.5
Hor Wadi Markha	16
Region between Faqm & Amran	5
Al-Majdaha Al-Badha Area	1
Mayfa'a Hajar Area	1.25
Al-Shahr Area	10
Western Aiqa Al-Musainiye	35
Eastern Aiqa Al-Musainiye	1.15
Aiqa Thamnoon	50
Aiqa Qashn	40

Yemen Gulf Bank to Start Operations in Yemen

The Yemen Gulf Bank has been granted permission by the Central Bank of Yemen to start operation in Yemen last week. The bank has fulfilled all obligations and met all conditions, and hence was seen fit to be given full permission to start

its operations in Yemen. The bank's chairman, Mr. Mohamed Hassan Al-Zubairi told Yemen Times that the bank will be exerting efforts to rise to the level of expectations of the public and serve as a model bank by providing the best and highest quality services in Yemen.

"Never Expected to be given so much Power"



The new C-Class

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?

Are you willing to own one? Please contact 330080 ext. 116 / 129 for details.



Mercedes-Benz

United Engineering & Automobile Company Limited

PO. Box : 12657 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. Tel. : (01) 330080 Fax : (01) 320030

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Deadmeat Leadership

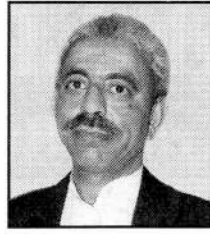
Yes, it is Earth Day in the Holy Land. However, Earth Day is not meant to placate the Greens or the environmentalists of the world, who are struggling against a menacing world of big industry and agribusiness and all those nasty conglomerates that are desecrating all that is left of the natural beauty and the ecological balance, so necessary for the continuation of life. In Palestine, Earth Day is a whole different story. In Palestine Earth Day is a part of a more severe fight for life, not against factories or smoking chimneys of coal burning power stations, but against the barrels of tanks and the rockets of helicopter gunships out to kill little children, who ask for nothing out of life, except for a chance to see the light of the next day. Earth Day is a desperate struggle to hold on to an identity in the little land that is left to a people who have never seen normalcy in life for over fifty years. Earth Day is a symbolic reminder to the world that it is condoning deliberate and systematic murder of the indigenous population of the Holy Land by an arrogant colonialist menace, that knows no bounds to the immorality of its military and security apparatus in the Holy Land. Yes, in the Holy Land there is murder being instigated, licensed by the United States of America and blessed by all the Western Media.

In the Holy Land, words have totally

different meanings. A struggle for the right to live in peace is called terrorism. In the Holy Land, masterminds of massacres become national leaders, because the merits of moral behavior have no place in a Zionist cause that thrives on the indiscriminate killing of helpless children, who are used for target practice by the Israeli Defense and Security forces. In the Holy Land, the helpless victims are told to cease their violence, when the facts show that over 400 people have been killed and over 5000 wounded civilians by the very same forces that are calling for the security of the Israeli citizens. What a farce?

In the Holy Land, there is no such thing as mercy to any one who claims to be a Palestinian, because the Palestinians are the victims of a bloodthirsty enemy in their midst, who has already taken most of their land and left a considerable number of the population, widowed or orphaned and of course homeless, with the blessings of the United States and the turned faces of the rest of the world.

Even their fellow Arabs have forsaken them. Two Arab Summits and again we realize that we are a nation without any feelings of affinity to our blood brothers in Palestine, and no hope in the entire lot of the Arab leadership. What leadership do we have, when they have failed to reflect any of our sentiments to our blood brothers in Palestine? What are they afraid of, if



they shut the oil to those who are giving the killing machine of Zion all its tools and support.

To our brothers in Palestine, please forgive your fellow Arabs and Moslems everywhere, who are sincere in their sympathy for your tragic plight in this menacing world we live in. We had tried in vain to make it clear to our leaders that we really want them to do something for their brothers in Palestine, or else stay home and carry on business as usual against your own people. They met in Cairo and they met in Amman and the result: Sharon releases his helicopter gunships and heavy armor against the unarmed Palestinian children, already suffering from a tightly enforced siege to make it clear that there is no room for Palestinians in the Land of Zion - and no leadership in the Arab World. It is distressing that when a nation has so much leverage and all the elements needed to uphold a legitimate cause, we found our leaders as helpless as lambs waiting to be slaughtered because they have been found with Foot and Mouth Disease. A leadership that does not project any hope, self-respect and even feelings for the sentiments that are shouted loud and clear from Mauritania to the Persian Gulf: "For God's sake, you guys do something, to help relieve the terrible plight of our brothers in Palestine. Forget about America, the United Nations, the European Community and the Russian Federation. They know what is going on Palestine, but they know that our leaders are the last to care, so why should they care? They are right! Why should all those powerful countries or blocs care about the Palestinians, when our leaders have shown that the blood brothers of the Palestinians do not care either. But the Arab people do care, and have express-

ly told their leaders; we will back you no matter how extreme your action may seem. All the Arab people are ready to sacrifice whatever is needed to relieve our Palestinian brothers from the Godless enemy that has raped the Holy Land and stained its gentle hills with the pure blood of its indigenous people, killed in cold blood, because they refuse to give up their last foothold in the land that was to them the whole Earth. The Arabs know that they have the making of a Great Nation, but our leaders insist that we should never aspire for such fantasies. Yet, they insist that only they know what is right for us. What is not right for us, as a Great Nation, or simply God fearing simple people, is to watch our blood brothers in Palestine become slaughtered night and day by Ariel Sharon and his Zionist thugs. We know it is wrong to stand idle and have Summits that fail to even agree on what to discuss, let alone how to deal with the Zionist menace that has now unleashed its ferocity against our helpless brothers in Palestine.

We implored our leaders do anything, give them the funds we have contributed to the cause. But even our own hard-earned money has not reached our poor brothers in Palestine. What is wrong with our conscience? No, my brothers in Palestine, rest assured, our consciences are alive and well. Our leaders may not have consciences, but believe me every Arab in the street is ready to sacrifice anything that will ease your pain and sorrow. Every Palestinian child that falls to the bullets of the Israelis is our child. Every mosque and church that the Israeli bulldozers destroy is our mosque and our church. For fifty years, we have been waiting for America to see the light of their misguided policy in the Holy Land, only to find that Israel is the author of that policy and our oil continues to flow to them. If only our leaders just threaten to use the oil as a weapon - a God given weapon to make up for our weaknesses in just about every other area, including the weakness of leadership without a mission - a cause - deadmeat.

The Right to Respond

UNHCR Representative Replies to Somali Refugee's Article

A. Daneshvar
UNHCR Representative
in Yemen

Recent issues of Yemen Times have carried several articles by Somali refugees concerning their situation in Yemen and their expectations from UNHCR. For the purpose of informing the public and the concerned refugees I should like to provide a number of clarifications on the points raised in these articles.

First, the request by refugees for resettlement to western countries should be seen in relation to their status in Yemen as well as the eligibility criteria established by UNHCR in consultation with recipient countries. The Republic of Yemen is a signatory to the Convention relating to the status of refugees and assumes responsibility for admission of refugees and asylum seekers to its territory and ensures their protection. In this context, resettlement of a refugee from Yemen to a western country takes place in accordance with the criteria: family reunification, intent to deport a refugee by the host government, women at risk involving women without a male support and life-saving medical cases. Just for the record, from January 2000 to end of February 2001 a total of 273 refugees of different nationalities have benefited from this programme.

Second, registration of undocumented Somali refugees in Yemen has been under discussion between UNHCR and the authorities. Yemen continues to maintain a generous and commendable asylum policy vis-à-vis Somali refugees, and in line with its obligations as a signatory to the refugee Convention, and the competent authorities should register and provide identi-

fication papers to them.

Third, relocation of Somali refugees from the present camp in Al Gahin in Abyan to Al Kharaz in Lahj is an issue related to the right of the host government to decide the location of a refugee camp and where refugees should be assisted. Relocation is on a voluntary basis and will affect only those who are genuinely in need of the assistance offered at the new facility. In our assessment, the camp in Al Gahin is not suitable as a human settlement: water has to be trucked in and refugees are living in overcrowded communal shelters or in tents due to scarcity of land. At the new camp - which is adjacent to a village with population of over 300 Yemeni families - individual shelters with plots of land plus health, education and food storage facilities as well as water supply systems have been constructed. There have been a number of claims about inadequacy of food supply and health services for refugees. It is important to mention, that the quantity of food distributed to Somali refugees in the camp not only meets their minimum nutritional intake but also permits exchange of the food commodities with other items not included in the monthly ration. With regard to health, three clinics in the camp, Aden and Sana'a offer basic services including free medicine and referrals to hospitals. In the refugee health clinic in Sana'a alone, 3000 patients are treated monthly.

Finally, in light of the important responsibility of the press in providing objective and accurate information to the public on the situation of refugees in Yemen, I invite reporters from Yemen Times and indeed other newspapers to visit facilities established by UNHCR in Sana'a, Aden and in the camp.



Arab League or Arab Nonsense?

When the Arab League was established 50 years ago it was meant to be a means of strengthening Arab solidarity, politically and economically. It was established to fulfill aspirations of the Arab people dreaming of unity. However, the league, on its last leg now, could never do anything for attaining peoples' aspirations or bring together the fragmentary Arab political regimes. It could never even settle problems of these countries over border disputes and because of this, some of them resorted to the international arbitration to sort out their differences. The league could not even lessen the impact of such disputes. Therefore, Arab people lost hope that it could one day play an instrumental role in their life. More farcical, the Arab leaders, or stuffed effigies, admit that their people have lost hope that the league could never make decisive and satisfying decisions for their people and their interests. So, who is responsible of disappointment and loss of trust in this institution? Isn't it these scare-crow leaders who have always been expanding the differences among their countries and acting like trouble makers to each other? A silly argument they put into discussion!

I believe as many others that the recent Arab summit in Amman was a pantomime play and that Arab people dreaming of fruitful results were waiting like the characters in the play Waiting for Godot. The leaders gave the same speech, repeated the same phrases with the same preludes and conclusions. They were all competing with each other for the phrases of thanks and gratitude to the king of Jordan for his hospitality. These leaders were zealously insisting on the importance of establishing an Arab

Free Market, highlighting its role in Arab solidarity. They have failed to attain this goal several times at a moment when the European countries are having one market and one currency. Time is passing and we are lagging behind.

The Arab leaders have done nothing for the Palestinian people except for condemning the Israeli atrocities in the occupied territories, something which they have been repeating since 1948. They kept on arguing whether the money they pledged to hand over to the Palestinian authority would reach the intifada people or not. It is nonsensical. They themselves do not have trust in the PLO, accusing it implicitly of not being honest to its people. Or it may be because they do not want to chip in in alleviating the plight of Palestinian people, while taking this issue as a pretext.

It is something confusing. But, if any of the arguments are true, it means that the Arab leaders or Palestinian authorities are not honest to the Palestinian issue and the fight against Israel. If so, how irrational is their argument and blame on the USA for being biased to Israel and not being fair about the Palestinian issue. The USA considers Israel its main ally in the Middle East for being democratic and the technology producer while, Arab leaders are despotic, totalitarian, running their countries on the basis of tribal, family, regional and sectarian affiliations. The USA uses its mind to power interests in its dealings with countries, not like Arabs who are guided blindly by their sentiments. In other words, if Arabs themselves are not fair to the Palestinian issue, how can the States be more loyal to this issue than Arab leaders themselves who are not fair to their own people in their own countries? I think this sounds realistic, don't you?

BRITISH YEMENI ARABIC INSTITUTE

THE FIRST CHOICE FOR ARABIC LANGUAGE

Summer Programme

Part time course for busy people

MAY + JUNE JULY + AUGUST

32 hours over 8 weeks
2x2 hour sessions per week

Intensive summer courses

JULY OR AUGUST
40 hours over 4 weeks
20 hours over 2 weeks

Customised courses as requested

P. O. Box 16204, 24 Street, Hadda, Sanaa - Yemen
Tel/Fax: 417527, Mobile: 7901984
E-mail: allardyce@y.net.ye
Web site: www.study-arabic.com



Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am a member of the Somali Benadir Community in New Zealand, our address is PO Box 9186, Wellington, New Zealand. I have links with the other members of the Benadir community around the world.

With reference to your article "Somali Benadir Refugees Complain" dated 11-March 12th through March 18th 2001, Vol XI

I am very interested in contacting Mr Abucar Said Abubaker, the leader of the Benadir Community in Yemen. I would be grateful if you would forward his address or email.

Thank you for the publication and I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Mohamed Abati

Dear Editor,

I read your paper with great interest and I would like to convey my regards to all my Yemeni brothers and sisters. I lived in Jizan in 1995, and was working for the Ministry of Irrigation in the valley of Sabya and Aldamad. I still remember the beauty of Fyfa Mountain, the flower clad Yemeni people and their typical Jambeyas. At the time when I was living in Alaydabi, I used to watch Yemeni Television after work and the reception quality was superb.

Syed Faiz Ahmad
sfahmad@canada.com

Dear Editor,

First of all, I would like to thank the Editor of Yemen Times for the coverage and news items. Second, I am a Somali who reads your esteemed newspaper every week in order to be aware of the problems of many of the Somalis living in Yemen, I would like to add to what is happening to the Somalis living here in Yemen.

With my best wishes,

C/Aani Ahmed Jabane

Dear Aani,

We will be glad to receive any updates or articles from the Somali community in Yemen. Please continue following up the news about Yemen in the Yemen Times.

—Editor

Dear Editor,

This past summer I was in Yemen visiting my family. I have been away from Yemen for ten years. However, it is a matter of great sadness, that while the world is moving forward, Yemen is standing still in time. I lived in 'Bier Obaid' and what I observed broke my heart. The raw sewer, the garbage, the dead animals are beyond one's conception. I just wonder who is responsible for such a mess. Do they get ashamed if visitors come to Yemen and see how Yemenis live? Also do people know that the water they are drinking and the raw sewer are combined?

Mosad Almontaser

Dear Editor,

I discovered your site (www.yemen-times.com) and found it to be very interesting; I hope it is available for a long time to come. It aids me in educating myself about your country and the Arab World in general. I am an American, living in Baton Rouge, La. My father is employed in Saudi Arabia, and lives and works near Jeddah. I found your commentary on the actions of the Taliban militia in Afghanistan to be particularly refreshing. They have inflicted needless suffering on their people, who already have withstood much since 1979. The mistreatment of women and the recent destruction of ancient statues is symbolic of a group of people who desire to inflict Puritanism, as it was called in this country, upon all the people. I have respect for Islam, and would like to study it, but frankly don't know where to begin because there are so many factions and interpreters of Islam. If you would have any opinion on my comments I would welcome them. Thank you for this service and I will be a regular visitor.

Joseph Michael Henry
rocco1965@webtv.net

Welcome Investors

It is well-known all over the world that investment and security are like a glove on a hand; no investment, business, wealth and prosperity can be achieved in any country unless it is well-secured. On 26/3/2001, a Saudi investor and I were having lunch in a restaurant in Gamal Street, Taiz. Having finished our business lunch, the Saudi merchant, his mate and I went to the car without even a thought that our kind thieves had already opened his car and stole a bag containing gold clothes, cards... etc. What is worse is that when we informed the Criminal Investigation Department about the incident, the investor was really astonished by the scene. Just wait, said an officer, as the concerned officer who will investigate into the matter went out to buy qat. To rush the matter, we requested him to take the fingerprints from the car. In response, the Officer directed me to search for the other officer who might be chewing qat in any number of shops beside the Criminal Investigation Department. If a single hope was there, this situation and the bad reaction by the police had made them lose all hopes and patience, and consequently, they requested to leave country. Considering their visit to Yemen and thinking of investment this is a lesson which they will never ever forget. At last came an officer whom I know well. The friendly relation between the Officer and me just rushed the matter towards investigations and action. But, this was too late as the thief, I believed, had already left the town by all that time.

Gameel Qassem Al-Mohay, aTaiz

أجمل التهاني وأعطر التبريكات نهديا

الف مبدون

الأستاذ / محمد أحمد المنصوب

بمناسبة زفاته الميمون

متمنين له حياة زوجية سعيدة وبالرفاه والبنين

المعذون:

شركة تولق المتحدة للمشاريع

Yemen Reports on Human Rights Practices - Part V (Final)

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

Children

While the Government has asserted its commitment to protect children's rights, it lacks the resources necessary to ensure adequate health care, education, and welfare services for children. The UNDP estimates that 30 percent of children are malnourished. The infant mortality rate in 1999 was 75 deaths per 1,000 births, down from 105 per 1,000 in 1998. Male children receive preferential treatment over female children; after the age of 1, male children have a 12 percent greater chance of survival than females, a result of the comparative neglect of female children.

The law provides for universal free education for 9 years, which is compulsory, but this provision is not enforced. Many children, especially girls, do not attend primary school. Education for females is not encouraged in some tribal areas, where girls often are kept home to help their mothers with child care, housework, and farm work. According to UNICEF's "Report on Children and Women in Yemen: 1998," an estimated 45 percent of primary-school-age children (ages 6 to 15) do not attend school. Some rural areas have no schools for their school-age population. In 1998 to encourage girls' attendance at school, the Government passed a law that eliminated school fees and the requirement of uniforms for girls. According to the UNICEF report, enrollment of girls in school increased by 4 percent in 1998. Enrollment of boys declined 10 percent because increasing numbers of older boys from poor families left school in order to work.

In 1999 following an inspection of Sana'a central prison, the Supreme National Committee for Human Rights arranged for minors who previously had been 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 businessmen, to build the country's first youth reformatory, but still is seeking financing to purchase land on which to build the reformatory (see Section 4).

Child marriage is common in rural areas. Although the law requires that a girl be 15 to marry, the law is not enforced, and marriages of girls as young as age 12 occur.

Female genital mutilation (FGM), which is widely condemned by international health experts as damaging to both physical and psychological health, is practiced by some citizens. According to a 1997 demographic survey conducted by the Government, nearly one-fourth (23 percent) of women who have ever been married have been subjected to FGM. However, the prevalence of the practice varies substantially by region. Citizens of African origin or those living in communities with heavy African influence are more likely to practice FGM. For example, according to the survey, approximately 69 percent of women living in coastal areas were subjected to FGM, compared with 15 percent in mountainous regions, and 5 percent in the plateau and desert regions. The procedure is confined mainly to excision, with infibulation being practiced only among East African immigrants and refugees. FGM rarely is reported among Shaf'ai Sunnis, and the Zaydi Shi'a reportedly do not practice it at all. The Government's publication of the data on FGM was an important first step in addressing this problem; however, while some government health workers and officials actively and publicly discouraged the practice, the Government has not proposed legislation to outlaw it nor have local women's groups adopted the problem as a major concern.

In January the Prime Minister established the Higher Council of Motherhood and Childhood (HCMC), a semiautonomous interministerial entity responsible for formulating policy and programs to improve the status of children. The HCMC participates in the World Bank's Child Development Program and the Arab Council for Childhood and Development's program for street children.

People with Disabilities
Persons with mental and physical disabilities face distinct social prejudices, as well as discrimination in education and employment. In 1998 the Government mandated acceptance of disabled students in schools, exempted them from paying tuition, and required that schools

be made more accessible to disabled students; however, it is unclear to what extent these laws have been implemented. There is no national law mandating the accessibility of buildings for the disabled. Some disabled persons are reduced to begging to support themselves. During the year, donors financed the establishment of three new schools for the disabled in Taiz governorate. Mentally ill patients, particularly those who commit crimes, are imprisoned and even shackled when there is no one to care for them. Persons with mental problems sometimes are arrested without charge and placed in prisons alongside criminals (see Section 1.c.). The ICRC, in cooperation with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, built and now staffs separate detention facilities for mentally disabled prisoners. These facilities are located in Sana'a, Ibb, and Taiz, and collectively are able to care for a population of 300 persons.

The Handicapped Society, the country's largest NGO involved in assisting the disabled, was founded in 1988 and has branches in 13 governorates. Funded by international donors (primarily the Swedish organization Radda Barnen) and a modest annual grant from the Government, the Handicapped Society provides rehabilitation assistance and vocational training, and sponsors cultural and sports activities for disabled persons. The Ministry of Education has assigned three teachers to teach students at the disabled-accessible classrooms at the Society's Sana'a branch. Believing that the needs of disabled women were not being addressed adequately by the Handicapped Society, activists in 1998 established with government support the Challenge Society. The Challenge Society provides 85 disabled females between the ages of 6 and 30 with medical care, support services, and vocational training. In March three disabled teenagers toured the country on specially adapted bicycles and, supported by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and private sector contributions, took their bike tour to several Arab countries.

Religious Minorities

Apart from a small but undetermined number of Christians and Hindus of South Asian origin in Aden, Jews are the only indigenous religious minority. Their numbers have diminished significantly—from several tens of thousands to a few hundred—due to voluntary emigration over the past 50 years. Although the law makes no distinction, Jews traditionally are restricted to living in one section of a city or village and often are confined to a limited choice of employment, usually farming or handicrafts. Jews may, and do, own real property. Christian clergy who minister to the foreign community are employed in teaching, social services, and health care. Occasionally the security authorities harass such clergy by censoring their mail, ostensibly to prevent proselytizing (see Section 2.c.).

In July 1998, a gunman killed three nuns belonging to the Sisters of Charity order in Hodeidah. The Government took swift action and immediately arrested the individual. The Government determined that he was deranged and committed him to a psychiatric institution. A hospital in Jibla operated by the Baptist Church has experienced occasional harassment from local Islamic extremists who feared that the hospital might be used to spread Christianity. There have been no reports of threats of violence by extremists in several years.

National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities

Citizens with a noncitizen parent, called "muwalladin," sometimes face discrimination in employment and in other areas. Persons who seek employment at Sana'a University or admission to the military academy by law must demonstrate that they have two Yemeni parents. Nonetheless, many senior government officials, including members of Parliament and ministers, have only one Yemeni parent. In some cases, naturalization of the non-Yemeni parent is sufficient to overcome the "two-Yemeni-parent" requirement.

A small group of persons claiming to be the descendants of ancient Ethiopian occupiers of Yemen who later were enslaved, are considered the lowest social class. Known as the "Akhdam" (servants), they live in squalor and endure persistent social discrimination. Beginning in September 1999, the Government's Social Fund for Development (SFD) initiated a program for "special needs groups," which focused particularly on the Akhdam.

During the year, the SFD conducted an education project for Akhdam children in Hodeidah governorate, provided support to an NGO conducting field research on Akhdam needs in Sana'a governorate, and improved the quality of the water supply and built two classrooms for the Akhdam community in Taiz governorate. There have been reports by human rights groups that some immigrants of African origin have difficulty in securing Interior Ministry permission to marry Yemeni citizens. An Interior Ministry regulation requires that marriages of citizens and foreigners be approved in advance by the Ministry (see also Section 1.f.). Tribal violence continued to be a problem during the year, and the Government's ability to control tribal elements responsible for kidnappings, shootings, and other acts of violence remained limited. In January 22 persons were killed and 35 injured in tribal disputes in Shabwa and Al-Baida governorates. In one incident, 10 persons were killed and 3 injured when a fight at school between 2 children from different tribes escalated into violence. In another incident, a member of the Ba Haider tribe killed a fellow tribesman in retaliation for the killing of his father 20 years ago. The Nehm and Al-Haymah tribes also are involved in an ongoing violent feud in which several persons have been killed. In February tribesmen from the Nehm blocked the Sana'a Highway, opening fire on and killing three of the police officers dispatched to dismantle the roadblock. Up to 16 persons reportedly were killed in the ensuing fighting. The Deputy Governor of Sana'a was shot to death in August in what police believe was a tribally related revenge killing. Tensions, which periodically escalate into violent confrontations, continue between the Government and the Khowlan and other tribes in Marib governorate.

Section 6: Worker Rights

a. The Right of Association

The Constitution provides that citizens have the right to form unions; however, this right is restricted in practice. The Government seeks to place its own personnel in positions of influence inside unions and trade union federations. The 1995 Labor Law (amended in 1997) provides both for the right to form unions and for the right to strike. The Yemeni Confederation of Labor Unions (YCLU) remains the sole national umbrella organization. The YCLU claims 350,000 members in 15 unions and denies any association with the Government, although it works closely with the Government to resolve labor disputes through negotiation. Observers suggest that the Government likely would not tolerate the establishment of an alternative labor federation unless it believed such an establishment to be in its best interest.

By law civil servants and public sector workers, and some categories of farm workers, may not join unions. Only the General Assembly of the YCLU may dissolve unions. The law provides equal labor rights for women, and it confirms the freedom of workers to associate. The Labor Law does not stipulate a minimum membership for unions, nor does it limit them to a specific enterprise or firm. Thus, citizens may associate by profession or trade.

Strikes are not permitted unless a dispute between workers and employers is "final" and "incontestable" (a prior attempt must have been made to settle through negotiation or arbitration). The proposal to strike must be submitted to at least 60 percent of all concerned workers, of whom 25 percent must vote in favor of the proposal. Permission to strike also must be obtained from the YCLU. Strikes for explicit "political purposes" are prohibited. In practice the law tends to discourage strikes.

There were several small strikes during the year. In February a group of school teachers in Taiz governorate struck for a day because they had not received their January salaries. Also in February, Sana'a municipality garbage collectors struck for a day, demanding payment of overdue wages and a salary increase. In June the staff of Sana'a University struck for a week to demand an increase in their salaries and overdue bonus payments. In August the staff of Al-Thawra public hospital in Sana'a struck for 10 days for higher wages. In September workers at the Yemen Hunt Oil Company in Marib governorate struck for a wage increase. There were no reports of violence in connection with these strikes.

The YCLU is affiliated with the Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the formerly Soviet-controlled World

Federation of Trade Unions.

b. The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

The 1995 Labor Law provides workers with the right to organize and bargain collectively. The Government permits these activities; however, it seeks to influence them by placing its own personnel inside groups and organizations. All collective bargaining agreements must be deposited with and reviewed by the Ministry of Labor, a practice criticized by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Agreements may be invalidated if they are "likely to cause a breach of security or to damage the economic interests of the country." Despite these restrictions, several such agreements exist in fact. Unions may negotiate wage settlements for their members and may resort to strikes or other actions to achieve their demands. Public sector employees must take their grievances to court.

The law protects employees from anti-union discrimination. Employers do not have the right to dismiss an employee for union activities. Employees may appeal any disputes, including cases of anti-union discrimination, to the Ministry of Labor. Employees also may take a case to the Labor Arbitration Committee, which is chaired by the Ministry of Labor and also consists of an employer representative and a YCLU representative. Such cases often are disposed favorably toward workers, especially if the employer is a foreign company.

There are no export processing zones in operation; an EPZ is planned for Aden.

c. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labor

The Constitution prohibits forced or compulsory labor, and there were no reports of its practice. The law does not prohibit forced or bonded labor by children specifically, but such practices are not known to occur.

d. Status of Child Labor Practices and Minimum Age for Employment

Child labor is common, especially in rural areas. Many children are required to work in subsistence farming because of the poverty of their families. Even in

urban areas, children work in stores and workshops, sell goods on the streets, and beg. The law does not prohibit forced or bonded labor by children specifically, but such practices are not known to occur (see Section 6.c.).

The established minimum age for employment is 15 in the private sector and 18 in the public sector. By special permit, children between the ages of 12 and 15 may work. The Government rarely enforces these provisions, especially in rural and remote areas. The Government also does not enforce laws requiring 9 years of compulsory education for children, and many school-aged children work instead of attending school, particularly in areas where schools are not easily accessible.

The results of the 1994 national census showed that 231,655 children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, or 6.5 percent of all children in that age group, were working. Experts believe that the number has increased since 1994.

After the Government ratified the ILO's Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in July, the Consultative Council adopted the ILO's Child Labor Strategy to address persistent child labor problems. A special council, under the leadership of the Minister of Labor, uses the strategy as a government-wide guideline for enforcing existing child labor laws and formulating and implementing new laws.

In June the Ministry of Labor signed a \$1.3 million agreement with the ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). Under the program, the Ministry will establish a child labor department, train teachers to make school curricula more relevant to rural children, mobilize media to discuss child labor, establish a microenterprise program to help families establish businesses that will allow their children to stay in school, and seek the support of civil society to remove children from hazardous jobs. In addition the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs has developed a plan to establish six centers for street children over the next 5 years.

The Ministry of Labor occasionally inspects factories in the major population

areas. Ministry officials state that they lack the resources to enforce child labor laws more effectively. However, since a great percentage of the country's under-age work force is in the agricultural sector in remote rural areas, it is difficult for the Government to protect most child workers.

e. Acceptable Conditions of Work

There is no established minimum wage for any type of employment. The Labor Law states that "it shall not be permissible that the minimal level of the wage of a worker should be less than the minimal wages of government civil servants." According to the Ministry of Labor, the average minimum wage of civil servants is approximately \$37 to \$56 (6,000 to 9,000 riyals) per month. Private sector workers, especially skilled technicians, earn a far higher wage. The average wage does not provide a decent standard of living for a worker and family. A combination of inflation and the loss of government-provided subsidies continued to erode wages.

The law specifies a maximum 48-hour workweek with a maximum 8-hour workday, but many workshops and stores operate 10- to 12-hour shifts without penalty. The workweek for government employees is 35 hours: 7 hours per day Saturday through Wednesday.

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for regulating workplace health and safety conditions. The requisite legislation for regulating occupational health is contained in the Labor Law, but enforcement is weak to nonexistent. Many workers regularly are exposed to toxic industrial products and develop respiratory illnesses. Some foreign-owned companies as well as major Yemeni manufacturers implement higher health, safety, and environmental standards than the Government requires. Workers have the right to remove themselves from dangerous work situations and may challenge dismissals in court.

f. Trafficking in Persons

The law prohibits trafficking in persons, and there were no reports that persons were trafficked to, from, within, or through the country.

مسابقة مكرونة المائدة

أطفي ه طبخات

المائدة
مكرونة المائدة غذاء وفائدة

جائزتان قيمة
كلّ منهما ٥٠,٠٠٠ ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلّ منهما ٤٠,٠٠٠ ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلّ منهما ٣٠,٠٠٠ ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلّ منهما ٢٠,٠٠٠ ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلّ منهما ١٠,٠٠٠ ريال

مسابقة أطفي ه طبخات من مكرونة وشعيرية المائدة موضحة بها

عزيزتي ربة البيت،
الكثير من طبخات المكرونة من مكرونة وشعيرية المائدة موضحة بها

- المكسولات
- المقاصدير
- طريقة التحضير
- طريقة التقديم
- صدد الأضطاس

البرعي طبخاتك المكرونة من مكرونة المائدة في ظرف مع الاسم والعصر والعنوان مع ذكر الصحيفة أو المجلة التي وجدت فيها الإعلان إلى العنوان التالي:

شركة الصناعات المتكاملة ومواد التعبئة
إدارة التسويق
تعم - الحويان - ص.ب (١٣٢٨) لاني استفسار تلفون (٢١٨-٢٧٠٨)

تعلم النتائج في الصحف الرسمية في تاريخ ١٥ / ٧ / ٢٠٠١ م

مكرونة المائدة طبيعية ١٠٠٪ من أجود أنواع سميد الصنع القاسي
غنية بالبروتينات والشوحيات والسعرات الحرارية والفيتامينات

مكرونة المائدة لا تقتصر أو تقتصر أثناء الطبخ

مكرونة المائدة متعددة الأشكال لتتناسب جميع الأذواق

مكرونة المائدة تصنع بأحدث الطرق الآلية وتحقق لرقابة جودة في كل مراحل التصنيع (قبل - أثناء - بعد)

مكرونة المائدة الأولى من نوعها والأكثر استهلاكاً وتفضيلاً في اليمن على مدى ١٥ عاماً

المائدة
مكرونة المائدة غذاء وفائدة



On the Occasion of the World's Day to Combat TB

Yemen Succeeds to the Tune of 89% to Combat TB during 2000



Isma'el AIGHABERI
Yemen Times

On the occasion of the World's Day to Combat TB, Dr. Amin Noman Al-Absi, NTP's Director said that the results of the comprehensive national survey carried out by the program in collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to vaccinate children between 6-12 years old showed an incidence of more than 25,000 TB cases in the country in 1999 out of which 5565 were positive. In addition, deaths of TB have been estimated at 2000-2500 cases every year. Tuberculosis is still considered one of the major public health problems in the most developing countries, including our country. Every year many precious lives are lost and many more are suffering on account of this dreadful disease.

Health situation

Health services were very poor and limited in urban areas and nearly absent in rural areas before 1970. After ALMA-ATA conference, Yemen followed the primary health care system and succeeded well in the 1980s, but unfortunately due to several factors, most importantly, due to financial difficulties and lack of the public co-operation, the primary health care services which was the main health services provided to the people, got worse. Therefore, health, social and economic

situation are getting worse have lead to spread of communicable diseases and epidemics, one of the most important being tuberculosis.

The extent of the Tuberculosis Problem in the Republic of Yemen

1) General information

Tuberculosis is still considered as one of the major public health problems in the Republic of Yemen. Almost 85% of tuberculosis cases are in the working age group (15-55). In other words, tuberculosis is not only the health problem but also the socio-economic problem in this country.

The cure rate of the registered new positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases is still under 50%. Epidemiologically, this figure does not improve the effectiveness of the program. In this guidelines, the improvement of this insufficient cure rate is given the first priority by the progressive implementation of new policy of Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course Chemotherapy (DOTS). Other factors which also influenced the cycle of the tuberculosis infection in the community should be given the same priority such as:

- Improving of the general socio-economic conditions and health status of the people;
- Increasing the level of awareness of the people about health and disease.

Almost 30% of the total population are infected. But between 15-64 years of age, primarily among the productive age group, almost half of them are

already infected.

Epidemiology of Tuberculosis and Estimation of Tuberculosis problem in the Republic of Yemen

Using the above mentioned epidemiological indicators in a calculation, the tuberculosis problem can be estimated as follows:

- The total population of country is 15,804,654 (last census in 1994).
- ARI is 0.9%.
- An incidence of 50 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population in a year may be estimated from 1% of ARI.
- So, an incidence of 45 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population in a year may be estimated from 0.9% of ARI in this country.

Based on these estimations in the Republic of Yemen:

- The incidence of new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases is estimated as more than 7,000 in each year.
- The incidence of all types of tuberculosis cases is estimated as more than 15,400.
- The prevalence of all types of tuberculosis cases is estimated at more than 30,000.

It is also expected that the reported tuberculosis death is only a fraction of actual deaths from tuberculosis due to an insufficient death reporting system. Meanwhile, the strategy for tuberculosis control in Yemen is to provide adequate and efficient treatment, i.e., short-course chemotherapy (SCC) to, at least, all smear positive TB cases identified. With the coming years, SCC will be implemented country-wide in a phased manner. Proper cases management conditions, which includes directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) will be maintained. Initially these guidelines for the NPT and DOTS will be introduced as small demonstration projects in sites to be selected in each province of the country. Based on the success of these demonstration sites, judged by sputum-smear conversion and cure rates, the project will be expanded gradually throughout the country.

The first priority of any tuberculosis program is the treatment and cure of tuberculosis patients, especially of patients whose sputum is positive on direct microscopy. Sputum smear-positive patients are the most potent sources of infection and, without chemotherapy, have poor outcomes and as many as two-thirds of them die within 2-3 years. Smear-negative patients must also be given chemotherapy if the presence of active tuberculosis is likely (for instance, patients with extra-pulmonary tuberculosis, and patients whose clinical picture is highly suspicious of tuberculosis and have not responded to two weeks of broad spectrum antibiotics).

In Yemen, case-finding and treatment of tuberculosis will be carried out in the network of general health services by medical officers/paramedical workers, after they are properly trained, motivated and regularly supervised. Cure of infectious cases of tuberculosis is the key to effective control of the disease. Treatment of tuberculosis patients

reduces suffering and, if adequately applied, prevents death from tuberculosis.

BCG vaccination in new-born and early childhood will continue within the Expanded Program on Immunization; however, the preventive effect of BCG vaccination on the infectious types of adult TB, and thus on transmission of TB, is limited. Therefore, cure of infectious cases of TB is the best prevention, as cure of the disease prevents future transmission of TB bacilli. The implementation of this strategy requires full commitment of the Government and health staff at all levels of the system.

In order to implement this strategy effectively and achieve the above objectives, the main activities of the program are the following:

- ensure effective chemotherapy to all patients diagnosed for the recommended duration of 8 months;
- promote early detection of sputum smear-positive pulmonary cases on the basis of sputum smear examination;
- establish a network of laboratories (1 in each district) and a system for ensuring quality of sputum smear microscopy;

ing quality of sputum smear microscopy;

- organize treatment delivery as close to a patient's home as possible and supervision of program activities at various levels of the system;
- introduce a standard system of registration and reporting;
- ensure continuous drug supply by establishing a system for national procurement, storage, delivery and monitoring of anti-tuberculosis drugs at various levels of the system;
- monitor the results of treatment and evaluate progress of the program by means of quarterly cohort analysis;
- provide continuous training for all staff involved in the program at various levels of the system;
- strengthen co-operation between NGOs and bilateral donors involved in the tuberculosis control program;
- co-ordinate tuberculosis control activities with the PHC activities being carried out in the country, especially EPI and other disease control programs.

Note: Some information was taken from 'Manual of the Nation - Tuberculosis'

أعطر التهاني وأزكى التبريكات مكللة بأريج الورد والياسمين نهديتها إلى
عدنان عبد الله الساقف
بمناسبة خطوبته وعقبى للفرحة الكبرى.
المهنتون:
طاقم صحيفة يمن تايمز
وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء

Al-Kheir Super Market **الخير سوبر ماركت**

للله الخير سوبر ماركت
أن يزف أسمى آيات التهاني والتبريكات لقائد اليمن البار فخامة رئيس الجمهورية
الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح
وإلى الشعب اليمني العظيم
بمناسبة العام الهجري الجديد ١٤٢٢ هـ، أعاده الله عليكم وعلى الوطن بالخير واليمن والبركات
عنهم / أحمد محمد بلقيش - رئيس مجلس الإدارة

ADDRESS: KHOUR MAKSAR, ABYAN COAST NEXT TO AL-KHEIR MOSQUE-ADEN.
Tel: (9672) 720436 Mobile: 7928316

Enjoy Watching
Formula One Rally
on a large screen
at Al Mandhar

at every other week
starting 15th. April

all events commences at 15.00 GMT

April 15	San Marino Grand Prix - Imola	July 15	British Grand Prix - Silverstone
April 29	Spanish Grand Prix - Barcelona	July 29	German Grand Prix - Hockenheim
May 13	Austrian Grand Prix - Spielberg	August 19	Hungarian Grand Prix - Budapest
May 27	Monaco Grand Prix - Monaco	September 02	Belgian Grand Prix - Spa
June 10	Canadian Grand Prix - Montreal	September 16	Italian Grand Prix - Monza
June 24	European Grand Prix - Nurbgring	September 30	U.S Grand Prix - Indianapolis
July 01	French Grand Prix - Magny-Cours	October 14	Grand Prix of Japan - Suzuka

For further information please telephone 237500 ext. 8135

Sheraton Sana'a HOTEL

البنت

سمن نباتي عالي الجودة
غني بفيتامين (أ) و(د)

سر الطعام الشهي

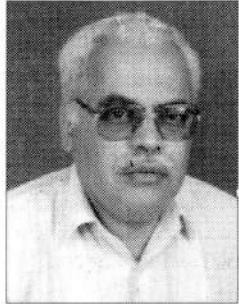
البنت
سمن نباتي عالي الجودة

Giri
High Quality Vegetable Ghee

صافي

Aden College of Education: 31 Years of Enlightenment

Aden College of Education is one of the leading educational institutions in the city. It was established in 1970. Since then, it has been referred to by different names such as High College of Education, College of Science, Arts & Education and presently the Aden College of Education, similar to those in Hadhramaut, Shabwah, etc. Below is a short interview with the Dean of the Aden College of Education Mr. Awadh Hussein Al-Bakry.



Q: Can you give us a brief account of the history of the College?

A: The Aden College of Education was established in 1970. It was then called the High College of Education. When Aden University was established in 1975 the name was changed to the College of Education. For the twentieth anniversary of its establishment the college was given the name of The College of Science, Arts & Education according to the communiqué brought by the College Council to the University, in which it explained the reasons for the new nomenclature. Among the reasons were the launching of a Masters Program in Geography, Philosophy and Psychology in 1991, Education and

English in 1992, Physics in 1993 and Arabic in 1996. The name Aden College of Education was given to distinguish it from those in other cities which all belong to the Aden University.

In 1998, 1999 new departments were opened. These included Islamic Studies, Body Education, and French. This year we are planning to announce Doctorate Programs in Arabic and Masters in Mathematics, Chemistry and Biology.

Q: How many have graduated from this college since its establishment?

A: Since establishment the college has graduated 9092 BA holders. The University has also graduated 785 Diploma holders up to 1990, which was, before the Diploma Program was moved to the other cities. As far as the higher studies are concerned, 91 students have got their masters plus 19 other students have been awarded their PhD (Doctorate).

Q: How do students benefit from the College library? Do the lecture rooms have the same standards as the other in those universities?

A: Students do generally need references in their specialization. The library here provides them with what they may need. Students can read here or even borrow the books. This library is considered the biggest in the University. It consists of two floors; one for science and the other for the humanitarian studies and languages. There are also rooms for computer and photographers. Titles in the library were increased from 43124 in August 2000 to 47331 in 2001.

The lecture rooms are just like those of the other colleges except the large numbers of students in every class and the writings on the walls by some students.

Q: The largest number of students concentrate in the Department of English. What plans do you have to improve this department?

A: The Department of English will be moved to the new academic building as soon as it is finished. The new department will contain a room for the department's chairman, a room for the teaching staff, a library and a room for the audio systems. The next step will be providing three audio-laboratories.

Q: How do you treat the students who cannot pay the fees?

A: Let me first remind you that the fees is only 3500 rials, which is charged only once at the beginning of the academic session. Secondly, the College does not have problems of this kind. However, part of the activity-fees are used to help some students who can not afford studies after they present proof of their inability.

Q: Does the College depend on foreign teaching staff?

A: There are 205 Yemeni associate teaching staff and 10 foreigners for the graduate studies programs. This shows that the College of Education depends heavily on the local cadre who form 95% of the total teaching staff.

Q: What are the problems and difficulties you have encountered?

A: One of the problems is the rehabilitation work which is supposed to have been finished a long time ago. We are about to receive the rest of the building for the college after the rehabilitation work is over, despite the fact that they lack some essential things like central air conditioning system.

Q: Any last word?

A: I urge my colleagues and students to ensure the proper use of the college equipment and try to develop and improve the academic standards.

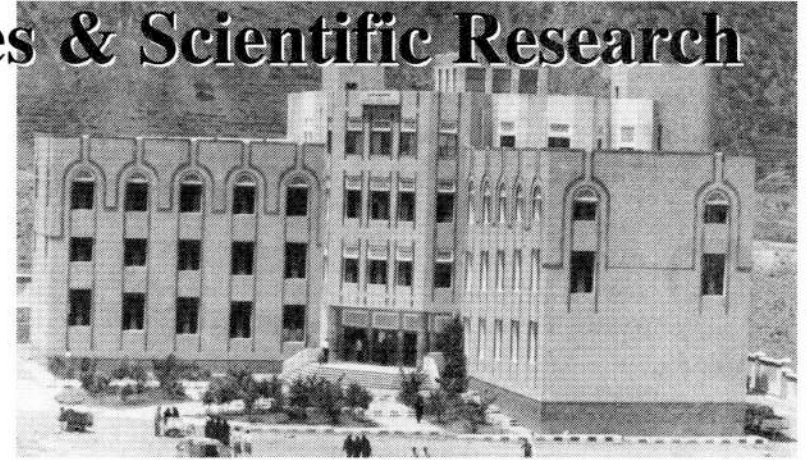


Dr. Fawziah Salem, Head of the Department of English said that the department graduated 219 students in 1995-1996, 342 in 1996-1997, 424 in 1997-1998, 408 in 1998-1999, 405 in 1999-2000 and 334 in 2000-2001. Students study different subjects such as Listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing at the first level in order to improve their language skills, she added.

In response to a question about the deteriorating level of graduates of the Department she attributed the reason to a lack of practice and shyness on the part of the students in regard to committing mistakes, which makes them avoid speaking English.

Universities & Scientific Research

Imad Al-Saqaf
Farouq Al-Kamali
Yemen Times
Taiz



The current time is undoubtedly characterized as a time of knowledge and technology. Scientific research has become a basis for the progress and development of nations.

Universities are generally centers for research and researchers. But this is not the case in our country, where there is a wide gap between universities and the society. The role of universities as centers of scientific research is lacking. So much is being spent on purchasing luxuries and laying foundation stones for projects that never see the light of the day, while there has been no specific budget to support research activities. And there seems to be no interest in it neither on the side of the government nor on the side of the private sector. No researcher training, no modern laboratories, no research centers, no big libraries, and no atmosphere for creativity in universities. To come close to the reality of our universities, we contacted a lot of them to highlight what they offer in this vital field.

"Universities are available as research centers," said Dr. Saleh Ali Basorrah, Rector of Aden University. He said that a lot of research in connection with society is done at the university. "There are 23 programs for higher studies and each student must do a research. The university includes five specialized research centers: Research and Yemeni Studies Center, Women Research and Studies Center, Environmental Studies Center, Science and Technology Center and English Studies and Translation Center, all of which focus on research activities and training courses. During the past five years, the University organized more than 50 science seminars one of which was the International Seminar on Socotra. In addition, the university publishes three science magazines and more than 40 books every year," added Basorrah.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Mujahed Rector of Dhamar University said that Dhamar is one of 7 government universities that has, since organized 6 conferences on an Arab level. Among the topics dis-

cussed were water shortage, the role of dams in the development, and the problem of kidnapping."

About the reasons for the absence of universities as centers for scientific research, Dr. Basorrah said that the relation between scientific research and development is weak and that the role of the universities is limited due to lack of resources. Dr. Al-Mujahed Rector of Dhamar University believes that the reason is not the weak role of universities but rather ignoring the recommendations and results of research and seminars.

Vice Rector of Hadhramaut University Dr. Salem Awadh Ramodhah spoke highly about the constitution for encouraging research and urging the government to provide all the means to carry it out.

"Unfortunately even the main universities do not play the proper role in guiding research," he said. He added that the results have never been trusted and dependable enough to make a change because they lack organized group participation. In addition, research has not been guided to the priorities of social problems and at the end it lacks the financial resources.

Professor Abdussalam Al-Jawfi, Vice Rector of Ibb University listed a number of missing facts when talking about the scientific research. These are:

- 1- Human resources at universities
- 2- The level of libraries and the services they offer
- 3- Laboratories
- 4- The inexperience of the Yemeni cadre

Without the first three factors one cannot talk about scientific research. The teaching staff do not have time to develop or improve the scientific research because they are busy either in teaching or in administration.

About the future of the scientific research, Dr. Basorrah believes that improving the scientific research requires the following:

- 1- Allocating a specific amount of the budget to support scientific research.
- 2- Outlining a national strategy for the needed research activities.
- 3- Improving research centers through a planned study.
- 4- Treating universities as authorities of scientific consultations.
- 5- Promoting teachers who are active in the field of research and improving their living standards.
- 6- Improving the National Information Center and connecting it with universities.
- 7- Financing the important research which will address the social problems.
- 8- Paying more attention to the intelligent and talented students
- 9- Facilitating and improving publication system.
- 10- Providing more chances for participation in regional and international scientific conferences, etc.

Dr. Salem Ramodhah said that improving the level of scientific research requires improving the situation of researchers. "Research must be given its full time like in all universities in the advanced countries. In our country it takes very little of the teacher's time. The financial resources for research must be also backed up," he added.

During the inauguration of the Science Conference 2000, Dr. Al-Iryani, Prime Minister highlighted the impatience of scientific research in the development of nations. Thus, a central research center is a must to outline strategies for research to be done by universities and other research organizations. There should be also a general reform movement to the education system including developing the curricula.

Aden Cement Enterprises Ltd.



The Company invites applicants fulfilling the following requirements to apply for the position of "Senior Accountant":

1. University Degree in Accountancy.
2. Have minimum experience of 5 years in commercial and/or industrial companies.
3. Be versed in Microsoft packages such as Excel and Word.
4. Fluency in written and spoken English and Arabic essential.
5. Yemeni Nationality less than 40 years of age.

If you have the above requirements, please forward your application including a curriculum vitae in English with related references, copy of ID Card plus a recent photo within 15 days of this advertisement to :

**The Personnel Officer,
Aden Cement Enterprises Ltd.
Al-Roshidi Building,
Maalla Main Road, Aden.
P.O.Box 5081, Maalla, Aden.
Fax" 02-246198**

Only qualified candidates will be contacted for interviews.

CANADIAN
nexen

Vacancy

Accounts Payable Analyst positions

Yemen Nationals

Accounts Payable Analysts are required at our main office in Sana'a, and in our Masila Block Operation Hadramout Governorate - Yemen. These jobs will be based on regular schedule in Sana'a & rotational schedule in Masila (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- a. Verifies and processes invoices includes receiving invoice, verifying it according to the commitment document e.g. purchase order, contract etc., verifying from receiving report that items have been received, sending invoice to the concerned manager and entering data into the accounting system.
- b. Liaises with vendors to resolve queries. Includes contacting local or overseas vendors to obtain clarification to further information e.g. information in incorrect format, missing information, etc..
- c. Carries out other similar or related duties such as filing, labeling assigning batch numbers to original invoices and archiving them.

Minimum Requirements:

- a. Completion of Secondary (Commercial) education (12 years) followed by 2 years full time training in accounting or business administration, University degree is a credit.
- b. Work experience preferred but not required.
- c. Computer skills including Word and Excel.
- d. Good knowledge of English and Arabic (written & spoken).

If you have the above requirements, please send your CV to the following address not later than **April 20, 2001**.

**Canadian Nexen petroleum Yemen
Human Resources
P. O. Box 15137
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Fax No. 01-269899**

Attention: Senior Supervisor, Human Resources

- Please provide a direct contact No. Where you can be reached
- We will contact you if you are chosen for the test and interview

(International Tender Announcement)

Sana'a University announces an International Tender regarding supervising the Grand Hall Project, and invites the interested owners of consultative companies wishing to participate in this tender to present their bids sealed by 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).

The specification can be obtained upon submitting a written request to the University's General Secretary, (General Administration for Financial Affairs), Tel: 250537, Fax: 250537 against the amount of US\$ 1000 UN Return.

The bids should be submitted in envelopes sealed by red wax and every envelop should contain the bid (in duplicate, Arabic & English) with two offers (Financial & Technical). A primary Security, (bid bond) at 2.5% of the total bid value, by a payable cheque from a bank recognized in the Republic of Yemen, or a bank guarantee valid for 120 days from the envelop opening date, to be attached to the bid.

The date of opening bid envelopes shall be at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 16/4/2001 in the presence of the bidders or any party representing them.

إعلان مناقصة دولية

تعلم جامعة صنعاء عن طرح المناقصة الدولية والخاصة بالإشراف على مشروع القاعة الكبرى، وتدعو الأخوة أصحاب الشركات الإستشارية الراغبين بالدخول في هذه المناقصة، تقديم عطاءاتهم مختومة بالشمع الأحمر على العنوان التالي:

الجمهورية اليمنية

جامعة صنعاء (ص-ب-1247).

صنعاء - الإدارة العامة للشؤون المالية (طريق الوادي).

يمكن الحصول على المواصفات بتقديم طلب مكتوب إلى الأمانة العامة للجامعة (الإدارة العامة للشؤون المالية) تليفون (250537)، فاكس (250537) مقابل مبلغ وقدره (1000) الف دولار أمريكي لا ترد.

يجب أن تسلّم العطاءات في ظروف مختومة بالشمع الأحمر، يحتوي كل طرف على العطاء باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية ويحتوي العطاء على عرضين (عرض مالي - وعرض فني).

يرفق بالعطاء تأمين إبدائي بواقع 2.5% من إجمالي قيمة العطاء بشيك مقبول الدفع من أحد البنوك المعتمدة في الجمهورية اليمنية أو ضمانات بنكية صالحة لمدة مائة وعشرين يوماً من تاريخ فتح المظاريف.

ستفتح المظاريف في تمام الساعة العاشرة من صباح يوم الإثنين الموافق 16/4/2001م. وبحضور المتنافسين أو من يمثلهم.



Yemen Computer CO. LTD. Branch Inaugurated in Aden

Mr. Taha Ahmad Ghanem, Aden Governor, inaugurated last Tuesday morning 27.3.2001 the establishment of the new branch of the Yemen Computer Company Limited in Aden. Other dignitaries present for the occasion included Waheed Ali Rashid, Deputy Governor, Brigadier General Mohammed Saleh Tarik, Security Director of Aden, Mr. Abdul Karim Shaef, Assistant Deputy Governor, some GMS, social dignitaries and businessmen. Mr. Abdulmalik Ali Zabarah, Administration Board chairman, presented a warm note of welcome to the guests.

After the inauguration the governor was taken round and informed of the duties of each department. He expressed his admiration for the activities carried out by the company, especially of the company's decision to open a branch in Aden. He hailed this as a promising step which will benefit the citizens and students in Aden and will greatly serve science

and education. In a statement to the YT, Mr. Abdulmalik Zabarah, Administration Board chairman, said "Since its establishment, 23 years ago, the company has trained more than 20 thousand people in using computers. The company has excellent facilities, resources and long experience that can be depended upon in training, maintenance and programming." He added that the company had branches in Sana'a, Taiz, Hodeidah, Mukalla, and now in Aden. These branches provide their services in all fields pertaining to computers. He added that training would be conducted in Sana'a and Aden. He offered his thanks to the Aden officials for all the facilities provided to open the branch in Aden, through which the company will be able to provide its services and be in direct contact with students in Aden, while teaching and training them.



	Computer
	Networking
	Printers
	UPS & AC
	Arabic Software
	Data safes
	Treasury safes
	Computers & Scanners
	UPS
	Shredders
	Test equipment
	Cable
	Furniture
	Time Recorders

Yemen Computer CO. LTD was the first ever company that introduced information technology to Yemen. It was established in September 1977 as a computer hardware and software distributor and as a vendor. It also diversified its activities through banking systems, establishments and home appliances mainly in Arabic. The company consists of the following departments which offer their services to the public.

Sales department:
The company has more than 15 authorizations for international computer manufacturing companies including IBM, SUN and companies manufacturing machines and instruments directly related to the computer field as well as information technology.

Programming: (machines + programs = a perfect information system)
As the company is highly aware of this equation, it has sought since the time of its inception to establish a programming department which is entitled to prepare, design, and operate all the programs of importance to ministries, public institutions and private companies. These programs are designed according to the latest technology of ORACLE.

Maintenance:
Work in information technology is the most demanding in the post sales period. Due to the company's long experience in this field, it has a professional team of about 20 engineers and technicians, all Yemeni nationals, some with more than 30 years of experience in similar concerns abroad. The company maintenance services cover eight governorates in the Republic.

Training:
Since its establishment the company has emphasized the enhancement of its work through training. It established a fully equipped institute where a highly qualified cadre of professionals teach trainees and prepare qualified people needed by the market.

Many courses are taught at this institute starting from the operational courses for beginners and including a intermediate level diploma. Finally, they offer a two year diploma for post secondary school graduates making them well versed in all the programming languages and applied programs.



After Sana'a, Aden and Taiz

NOW IN IBB

NOW IT'S CLEAR

سابافون GSM SABAFON

Customer Care Number
71-111-211
رقم خدمة العملاء

The First Yemeni GSM Operator

SabaFon appointed dealers: Al-Hadah Trading Tel: 01/502015 - 71199000 Al-Kullia St., COMPAQ Building - Sana'a; Al-Mutarreb Enterprise Tel: 01/500878 - 01/269303 - 71101428 - 71196000 - Haddah St. in front of BMW Motors Co. - Sana'a; Ghamdan General Trading & Import (GGTI) Tel: 01/500700 - 01/269361 - 71194444 - Zubairy-Alqaser St. in front Tele Yemen Sana'a; Griffin Marketing Services Tel: 01/263522 - 01/267676 - 71195555 - 71101081 - Haddah St. next to Fedex - Sana'a; Bin - Saif Tel: 01/280280 - 01/200996 - 71101177 - 71196666 Magadisha St. in front Al-Basha Computer - Sana'a; Procter & Gamble Tel: 01/413136/7/8 In front of Total Yemen - Haddah - Sana'a; Yemen Payphone Co. (Alo) Tel: 01/418 290 - 71197777 - Haddah next to Shamer Super Market Haddah - Sana'a.

HERTZ MIDDLE EAST EXPANSION BRINGS NEW BRANCH, BIGGER FLEET IN YEMEN



The expansion of Hertz car rental services across the Middle East is continuing with a major fleet upgrade and expansion in Yemen, and the opening of a new branch in the city of Mukalla.

The new branch, the fourth to be operated by Universal Rent a Car, the Hertz international franchise in Yemen, will begin operating from the middle of May.

Meanwhile, in a move to establish one of the most modern car rental fleets in the region, Hertz Yemen is replacing its 1999 Hyundai cars with 2001 models, and adding the new Skoda Octavia 2001 and Camry 2000.

"Many more brand new vehicles will be added to the fleet soon," said Saleem Sheikh, General Manager of Hertz Yemen. "The expansion and modernization of the fleet, and the opening of our new branch in Mukalla, are part of a broad plan to reinforce the market-leading position of Hertz in Yemen, and ensure we continue to provide the best car rental services available to local car



Vice chairman Mr. Omar Mohammad Omar appreciating Mr. Saleem Sheikh, Hertz Yemen General Manager for his good work

rental users, and to visiting business and leisure travellers."

He added: "In the very near future, we're planning to introduce a new customer loyalty program which will allow our customers to enjoy a range of benefits when they make Hertz car rental bookings both in Yemen, and when travelling abroad."



Hertz Customer Services Representative Professionally handing the customers

Hertz Yemen is planning to further develop the leasing side of its business, targeting multinational companies and also will offer GSM telephones for rental.

With a head office in Sana'a, the company also operates Hertz branches at Sana'a International Airport, and in the port city of Aden. Delivery and pick up inside the Aden city limits are offered as complimentary during working hours, and also during off-duty hours upon request, while a Rent it Here, Leave it There service between the cities of Sana'a and Aden is also complimentary for rentals exceeding one week.

Together we'll harvest the fruits of over 70 years.

Since it was founded in 1930, Arab Bank's aim has been to establish a mutually lasting and trustworthy relationship with its customers. This trust has been rewarded by expanded services and locations, so the Arab Bank has a network stretching around the globe.

Call Arab Bank today and learn how you too may benefit from being part of the largest Arab banking network in the world.



ARAB BANK

The largest Arab banking network

We share your vision.



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Yemeni local press this week focused its main news on the Al-Aqsa week festival, the Arab Summit and the imminently expected cabinet reshuffle, besides a variety of news on local, Arab and world events. These have been front page of the newspapers this week.

Review of the main headlines on front pages of this week's newspapers.

- Abdulqader Ba Jammal, Yemen's Prime Minister Designate,
- A Presidential Decree Issued Saturday Named Mr Ba Jammal the New Premier of Yemen, Entrusted With Forming A New Government
- Yemeni Investigators Head for Tanzania & Kenya on "Cole"
- Slowdown in Saudi-Yemeni Border Demarcation
- 10 Killed, 20 Wounded in Tribal Fighting in Amran
- Three Killed, 2 Wounded in Atma
- Big Question Marks on Demining National Committee
- Political Analysts: Arab Summit Results, Disappointment for Arab Masses Aspirations
- Eritrea Accepts Building Israeli Submarine Base on the Red Sea
- Saudi Arabia Establishes a US\$ 200 million Al-Quds Intifada Fund

Here are excerpts from articles and commentaries published in some newspapers of this week, dealing with various domestic and Arab themes.

Al-Wahda weekly 28 March, 2001.
Jamal Abdulrahman Al-Hadhrami wrote an article expressing support for local councils and rejection to political violence. He said that our country had on February 20 witnessed the largest electoral process where thousands

of citizens had taken part. The country had, at that time, seen many large-scale elections campaigns conducted by political parties and individuals. The major roles here are depicted by the extent of the soundness of the electoral practice, accuracy of the measures and credibility of those supervising the balloting system and those overseeing the whole operation. The acts of killing and bloodshed in the name of democracy that followed the first days of balloting would only make it necessary, that we should stop at this limit of political action, lest it should change into political revenge that would not contribute to political stability.

The writer continues, there is no meaning to the election laws when in practice the application and measures are not strictly applied to all of the electors. It has led to the domination by certain individuals or parties in the name of democracy at the expense of the values of justice and equality.

The Local Council Election experiment, despite the technical and organizational mistakes that accompanied it, would remain a demand of the masses where the best are chosen in service of the homeland and the citizen. It should be maintained in continuation of the democratic pursuit meant for the coming generations with the target of reaching the full meaning of equality in rights and duties.

Al-Isboua weekly, March 29, 2000.

Under the title "Summit of Arab Humiliation" the weekly's political editor says only hours after the closing session of the Arab summit the Israeli prime minister Ariel Sharon gave his orders for implementing new military strikes on the Palestinian residential quarters and cities. He has thus expressed his making light of the exhausted decisions renewed by the Arab leaders; repetition of the same phrases of worthless denunciations and condemna-

tions. Sharon only understands the language of force and he did not care for the "peaceful" attack launched against him by the Arab summit. The established fact is that, whether after the summit or before it, there is no bottom for the Arab humiliation versus Israel and the United States of America, and therefore the two countries did not care about the summit and continued. The first maintained its all-out aggression on the Palestinian people and the other continued in its hostile approach towards the aspirations of the Arabs.

It is to be concluded that in the coming stage Israel would intensify its war effort inside Palestine as it has realized that on the outside front there are rulers preoccupied only in saving the peace process that has been taken into the intensive care room, years ago.

RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League Party, 27 March 2001.

RAY editorial is devoted to the activities of Yemen's policy of rapprochement it has recently been pursuing towards the Gulf region countries. The last month activities in this direction indicate that the Yemeni authority has conducted a sincere study, and that there is a strong desire for exerting all efforts in favor of the homeland's higher interest.

The most convenient circumstances in this regard is that the brethren in the Gulf States are now fully prepared to turn over the past chapters and start towards future horizons with mechanisms for realizing the interests of the entire region.

On the other hand, there are some elements and parties trying to corrupt this Yemeni-Gulf rapprochement approach through media statements devoid of any sense of responsibility. These sides have now to understand that swimming against the current arouses ridicule and discloses their responsibility for the past guilt's in this respect.

VACANCIES

• Project Implementation Units Managers

The Project Management Unit of the World Bank-funded Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project is in the process of establishing governorate-level Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in the governorates of Hajja, Ibb and Abyan, thus opening up the following employment opportunities:

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Manager in each of the three Governorates

Duties of the PIU manager would include:

- Manage the PIU and coordinate the various project activities
- Participate in the recruitment of the PIU team.
- Participate in the establishment and selection of the Social Mobilization Teams (SMTs).
- Supervise the fieldwork of the SMTs.
- Prepare together with PIU team the bidding documents of projects.
- Prepare periodic reports summarizing the status of implementation of the projects within the governorate.

The applicants should have the following qualifications:

- Possession of full rights of Yemeni citizenship.
- Must have a first university degree in the Engineering or Social Science.
- Should possess at least five years of experience in rural water supply, preferably with donor-funded projects.
- Should be computer literate.
- Good working knowledge of the English language.
- Age between 20-40 years.
- Must accept full-time employment on a contract basis and in case the applicant is a government employee he/she should take leave of absence during the period of the contract.
- General interpersonal skills and the ability to work within a team.

The selected candidates will receive a good salary from the proceeds of the credit for the project commensurate to the private sector.

Interested candidates are required to apply to the attention of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project Manager, Ministry of Local Administration, P. O. Box 2198 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen with resumes and copies of supporting documents no later than 10 days from the date of the first publication of this announcement either in Al-Thora newspaper or in Yemen Times. Applications can also be handed personally to the Secretary of the fourth Secondary Program for the Support of Local Administration within the premises of the Ministry of Local Administration.

Envelopes should be marked "Rural water and Sanitation Project". Applicants should specify the governorate and include their telephone numbers in their applications to facilitate necessary contacts.

Within the framework of the World Bank-funded Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project to be implemented through the Ministry of Local Administration, the following two employment opportunities are available:

- A financial and administrative officer
- A social Scientist

The selected applicants will work as part of the project management team located in Sana'a. The applicants should have the following qualifications:

- Possession of full rights of Yemeni citizenship.
- Must have a first university degree in the relevant fields.
- Should possess at least five years of experience in the required fields, preferably with World Bank funded projects.
- Should be computer literate.
- Good working knowledge of the English language.
- Age between 20-50 years.
- Must accept full-time employment on a contract basis and in case the applicant is a government employee he/she should take leave of absence during the period of the contract.
- General interpersonal skills and the ability to work within the management team.

The selected candidates will receive a good salary from the proceeds of the credit for the project commensurate to the private sector.

Interested candidates are required to apply to the attention of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project manager, Ministry of Local Administration P. O. Box 2198 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen with resumes and copies of supporting documents no later than 10 days from the date of first publication of this announcement either in Al-Thora newspaper or in Yemen Times. Applications can also be handed personally to the Secretary of the Fourth Secondary Program for the Support of Local Administration within the premises of the Ministry of Local Administration. Envelopes should be marked "Rural water and Sanitation Project" and the position applied for (Financial and administrative officer or a sociologist). Applicants should include their telephone number in their applications to facilitate necessary contact.

THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COUNCIL PROTECTED AREAS & COASTAL ZONES MANAGEMENT PROJECT PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT (PAM) (Grant Nos. TF023491)

AND
COASTAL ZONES MANAGEMENT (CZM)
(Grant Nos. TF023492)
IN YEMEN

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY/WORLD BANK

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

The Republic of Yemen Environment Protection Council, Protected Areas & Coastal Zones Management Project has received two MSP grants in the total amount of US\$1.465 millions from the Global Environmental Facility/ The World Bank (Implementing Agency), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of these grants to payments under the contracts for:

1. Protected Area Management (PAM1) in Jebel Bura'a, Al-Hodaidah Governorate;
2. Protected Area Management (PAM2) in Hawf Area, Al-Maharah governorate;
3. Coastal Zones Management (CZM) along the Gulf of Aden (Balhaf-Barum and Sharma-Jethmun).

On the light and with the assistance and guidance of the previous ecological assessments studies for both areas, the requested services (which should be implemented within a period time not exceed 30 months) include:

For Contracts 1, and 2 (PAMs) the requested services include;

- a) Development of community based Protected Areas Management Plan;
- b) Mapping targeted studies and setting up long-term environmental monitoring system including baseline survey and well defined indicators;
- c) Producing two detailed management plans including an eco-tourism strategy and action plans;
- d) Implementation of priority actions in each PAM area by supporting the local consultation process, financing priority investments in the core and buffer zone, financing and priority livelihoods in the peripheral zone;
- e) Promoting public awareness campaigns;
- f) Enhancement of the institutional, legal and framework for Protected Areas management in both areas.

For Contract 3 (CZM) the requested services include:

- a) Development of community based Coastal Zones Management Plans-including an eco-tourism strategy and action plans - and conducting biodiversity surveys in the two mentioned pilot sections of coastal zones of the gulf of Aden;
- b) Implementing priority measures to enhance and promote biodiversity conservation within specific marine and coastal reserves;
- c) Developing awareness, capacity and institutional support to promote sustainable CZM plans to monitor and enforce rules regulations.

The World Bank/Environment Protection Council/PAM & CZM Project now invites eligible consultant institutions and NGO's operating in the sector to submit proposals to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.).

Preference will be given to the proposal submitted by associations of international and national institutions and NGO's, whereby the international partner has proven experience in the preservation of forest habitats and/or coastal zones and the national partner has strong links which local communities, in addition of being qualified in the field of environmental protection. Applicants will be free to submit proposals for one or more programs combined.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, January 1997 (revised September 1997). Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below from 08:00 a.m. - 02:00 p.m. Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below by May 6, 2001, at 11:00 a.m.

Environment Protection Council, PAM & CZM Project
Attn. Mr. Ali A. Al-Fadeel, Project Director
Bir Al-Shaief Zone. P. O. Box/ 4227, Sana'a, The Republic of Yemen
Tel: 967 1 262350, 967 1 257572, 967 1 257573
Fax: 967 1 262351, 967 1 257549
E-mail: pamczmyem@y.net.ye

مسابقة يمن تايمز الأسبوعية

18,000 ريال
للجائزة
2,000 ريال
للمكتبة الفائزة

جائزة
المسابقة

20,000

ملاحظات:

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

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد قبل الماضي (١٢)

١- محافظة الحديدة. ٢- ساعة «بح بن».

بعد فرز الكوبونات الصحيحة للمشاركة بمسابقة العدد (١٢) تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الأخ:

محمود علي محمد الدهبلي

المكتبة الفائزة: مكتبة العلفي - باب البلقة - صنعاء

قاله مبروك للأخ محمود وحظاً أوفر لقبية المتسابقين..

الفائز في العدد (١٢) يستلم جائزته

المسابقة رقم (٨) - العدد (١٤) ٢ أبريل ٢٠٠١ م

سؤال ١: ما اسم وزير الإعلام السعودي الذي سيزور اليمن في الأسبوع القادم؟
الإجابة:

سؤال ٢: في أي إعلان وردت مسابقة أحلى خمس طبخات؟
الإجابة:

الاسم: () التليفون: () رقم البطاقة: ()

المدينة/العزلة/المحافظة: هل أنت مشترك بالصحيفة: ()

وإذا كان الاشتراك لمؤسسة أو وزارة يرجى كتابة إسمها:

بيانات إضافية وضرورية لغير المشتركين في الصحيفة

اسم المكتبة أو الجهة التي اشتريت منها النسخة:

اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة:

المدينة/العزلة/المحافظة:



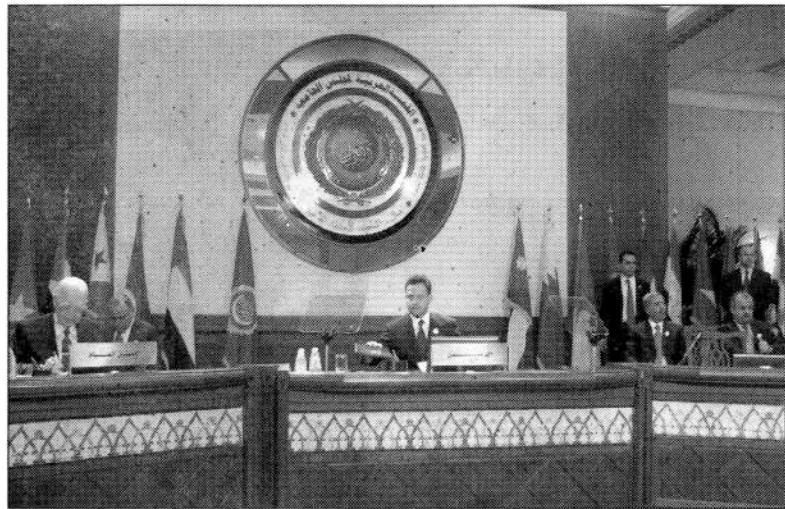
Arab Summit Ends with Support to Palestinians, Division on Iraq

AMMAN—The 13th Arab summit (the first to be annual) concluded in the Jordanian capital, Amman Wednesday with the leaders pledging support for Palestinians but divided on lifting U.N. sanctions on Iraq.

Jordanian King Abdullah Bin Hussein chaired the closing session, which adopted the final statement and Amman declaration. He said the summit will be a "new beginning and a fundamental, positive change in joint Arab action."

At the closing session, outgoing Secretary General of the 22-member Arab League Esmat Abdel-Meguid announced that Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa has been confirmed as the new chief of the League. Arab leaders at the two-day summit discussed a wide range of issues, including the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the Arab policy towards Israel, the U.N. sanctions against Iraq and Iraq-Kuwait relations.

The declaration of 17 resolutions calls for protecting Arab national security on the basis of respecting each state's sovereignty, seeking Arab reconciliation and holding an Arab summit periodically and on schedule. It also calls for enhancing Arab soli-



Jordan King Abdullah(center) presides over the opening session of the Arab Summit in Amman Tuesday, March 27, 2001. The Summit will focus on Middle East peace process, the lifting of international sanctions against Iraq and inter-Arab economic integration. The two-day summit is the first ordinary one since Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. (Xinhua Photo by Wang Jianhua) (dj)

darity and economic integration, safeguarding legitimate Arab rights, tolerance and co-existence on the basis of mutual respect.

The declaration promises to provide full support for the Palestinians, Syrian and Lebanese people in their struggle to regain their legitimate rights, calls for an end to U.N. sanctions imposed

against Iraq since 1990 and for dealing with the Iraq issue on a humanitarian basis.

On the thorny Iraq-Kuwait subject, the resolution did not mention a specific chapter, saying only that the Jordanian king will lead the efforts to continue talks with Iraqi and Kuwait for a solution to the issue.

The next regular Arab summit will be held in the Lebanese capital Beirut.

—Xinhua

Plane Carrying 22 People Crashes in U.S.

WASHINGTON—An airplane carrying 22 people crashed in a field east of Decatur, Texas, Saturday, media reports said. The reports quoted spokeswoman for the Texas Department of Public Safety Tela Mange as saying that there was no immediate information on whether anyone was killed. Six people were taken by medical helicopter to area hospitals while others were treated at the scene, Mange said.

—Xinhua



Arab leaders attend the closing of the 13th two-day Arab Summit in Amman, capital of Jordan March 28, 2001. The summit passed the Amman Declaration that calls for restoring Arab unity, seeking Arab reconciliation and speeding up its economic integration. The declaration also promises to provide full support for the Palestinians, Syrian and Lebanese people in their struggle to regain their legitimate rights and calls for an end to U.N. sanctions imposed against Iraq. Xinhua photo by Wang Jianhua (lhn)

Milosevic Arrested, say Yugoslav Authorities

BELGRADE—Former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic has been arrested, an official statement from the Serbian government confirmed on Sunday. Earlier Sunday, Yugoslav Politika Radio reported that Milosevic rejected a personal appeal from President Vojislav Kostunica and declined to give himself up to the authorities. Saturday afternoon, hundreds of Milosevic's supporters and

special police forces gathered around Milosevic's house. The tension grew as gunshots were heard near Milosevic's house.

Serbian Interior Minister Dusan Mihajlovic said the arrest was not intended to hand Milosevic over to the U.N. tribunal, "but to hand him over to an investigative judge under domestic laws."

—Xinhua

Qatar Prime Minister To Visit China

BEIJING—Prime Minister Abdullah Bin Khalifa Al-Thani from the State of Qatar will pay an official visit to China from April 1 to 4, at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Zhu Rongji. Foreign Ministry spokesman Sun Yuxi announced the visit at a regular press conference here Tuesday afternoon.

—Xinhua

Continued from page 3

Yemen Times Interviews General Hussein Arab, Minister of Interior

Q: There has been so many labels associated with the Islamic groups including terrorism, fanaticism, etc. Are there Islamic groups in Yemen? What are the parties backing them up?

A: These terms have been exhaustively used by many without any specification or recognition. Whoever has a long beard is looked at as a terrorist which is absolutely wrong. We, in the Interior Ministry, view the terrorist as the one who perpetrates terrorist crimes and is not the one who grows a beard.

The security apparatuses can not charge anyone with terrorism unless he is caught red-handed or there is some evidences to bear out his plotting to commit acts of sabotage.

Moreover, news that all these groups exist in Yemen is not true, particularly the extremist ones. Some of these groups may exist in Yemen. However, they are pursuing their activities within the framework of the law.

Q: There are some Islamic Institutes and universities officially working in Yemen. Some are thought to be related to some outside agencies abroad. How do you deal with these? How do you conduct your work?

A: With regard to official camps, universities and institutes, they are teaching some religious courses. These courses are within the framework of the Islam. It is not true that these are contradictory to Islam or to the five Islamic doctrines. The point is that

activities of these institutes and universities must not be against the interest of the country or affect the stability or security of the state. In my point of view this issue has been blown out of proportion.

Q: It is believed that 20 thousand Arab Afghans and Yemenis came to Yemen from Afghanistan in 1993 supported by a neighboring country. How many of them are still here? Where are they now? How do you deal with them?

A: We do not have any recent, correct statistics of their number. Groups who used to be in Yemen at the time have already left the country after the war of 1994. By and large, the number of the Arab Afghans and Yemenis who used to be in the country at the time were more than 29 thousand.

The point is that whoever stays in Yemen should have an official visa and should have registered with the police office. He should never carry out actions that effect the security and stability in Yemen. Moreover, he should not be a previously convicted criminal.

Q: Tens of non-Yemeni teachers are still teaching in scientific institutes, universities and mosques as orators. Some are looked at as fanatics. How do you deal with them? How do they get into the country?

A: Any person, whether an Arab or a foreigner, who has an official permit from any ministry and has a visa to work into the country has the right to stay and work. For example, in al-

Eyman University, recently we put conditions on foreigners who are working or studying there. They have to get an official permit from their embassies in Yemen, or their governments, in case they do not have embassies in Yemen. Anyone who does not meet the conditions is deported at once.

Q: Does the five million award the US announced for whoever reports any information on the attack on the US Destroyer Cole affect the Yemeni sovereignty?

A: No, it does not. Before this ad was published in newspapers, Americans discussed this with us. We made no objection to it, as long as it was of some use and would help in the investigation process.

Q: What have the border committees achieved so far? What about the news that the Saudi forces have advanced 24km from the South East and South West of Tha'ar mountain into the Yemeni lands?

A: Borders dispute with Saudi Arabia have been settled completely. Coordinates are now in the UN and Arab League. I would like to assert that our brothers in Saudi Arabia have started implementing the conditions agreed upon in the Jeddah Treaty. They have already withdrawn from areas before the agreed upon time. We have agreed on a two year time framework to finish every thing. We are also going to hold a meeting soon to finish all the procedures.

Warmest Congratulations Mathhaj

Al-Ahmar Group for Trading, Industry, and General Agencies extends its warmest congratulations to

Mathhaj Abdullah Al-Ahmar

on The occasion of his success and graduation from

Zayed II Military College, U.A.E.

He got the first with excellent grade. Our congratulations and best wisher for a bright future and successes.

yours ever,

Al-Ahmar Group for Trading, Industry, and General Agencies



مبروك التوفيق

Yemenia
Yemen Airways

اليمنية
خطوط اليمن

Y Flight Schedule to destinations within Europe

Happy to Serve You!

DAY	FLIGHT No.	DESTINATION	DEPT.	ARRV
Saturday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Sunday	IY 742	Sanaa/London	1230	1930
Monday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725
Tuesday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Wednesday	IY 742	Sanaa/London	1230	1930
Thursday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Friday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725

Sales: 345850 - 204550
Reservations: 20800
Suggestion:
Fax: 25501

GALILEO

YCB
The Bank You Can Trust

البنك التجاري اليمني
YEMEN COMMERCIAL BANK

The Bank Offer's
HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
in Yemeni Riyal or US Dollar

البنك الذي يمنح
أعلى سعر فائدة على الودائع لأجل
بالريال اليمني والعملة الأجنبية

Head Office: Al-Rovashan Building, Al-Zubairi St. P.O.Box:19845 or 160 Sana'a
E-Mail address: ycbho@y.net.ye, Web Site: www.ycbank.com,
Fax: (967-1) 284656, Secretary Telfax: (967-1) 275092
Exchange: (967-1) 284272/6, Telex: 3373/4 YECOMBK YE.

Stallion Security & Safety Services Ltd.

The only security company in the Yemen Republic which specializes in all aspects of Security and Safety!

- Manned Security / Fire F. Systems.
- Security & Safety Systems.
- Alarm Systems / Cameras.
- Site Security / Airport Eq.
- Security Consult. + Aut. Gates.
- All Safety Gears.

Tel: (967-1) 26983/243399, Fax: (967-1) 269635
P.O. Box: 16916 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

مكتباتي
MAKTABATI

Stationery Office Equipment Engineering

قرطاسية شاملة - أدوات هندسية - أدوات مدرسية - هدايا - لوازم الكمبيوتر - بطاقات معادية - كروت زفاف - كروت فترات

ج. ي. صنعاء - شارع حدة - تلفاكس: ٢٤٠٤١٩ ص. ب: ١٩١١٣
R. of Y. - Sana'a, Hadda St. Tel/Fax: 240419 P.O.Box: 19613



Crystals

by Mohamed Kadri

The Process of Change in Yemen

The Yemeni street is alive about the impending Cabinet reshuffle and the revamp of official authorities in production locations and other departments.

This 'talk-of-town' is based on President Ali Abdullah Saleh's statement while speaking to the Egyptian media recently. Frankly speaking, I have felt a sense of optimism among the citizens. In my opinion there is a chance for the leadership to regain the nation's confidence. I sincerely wish that the leadership would fully utilize this opportunity to repair what time has shattered! People seem to be prepared to turn over a new leaf!!

However, as a commoner, I fail to predict the extent of the change. By bringing new blood into the administration, are we expected to think that the fresh entrants occupying "High Chairs" have now become grand-fathers, since their names are frequently announced for the key-appointments? Are these personalities to be replaced by the relatives of the same, limited and influential families to lead society?

Will this change spoken about, include 'forgotten' technocrats left at their homes? Is it a process to remove persons and officials who always say "consider it done" to those who are promised appointments, while they have been waiting in vain for long years?

The street is really prepared this time. But those thrown in these streets need to survive, need to support their families left behind them, need to restore their rights and dignity. These people require something called a sense of "belonging" to Yemen!

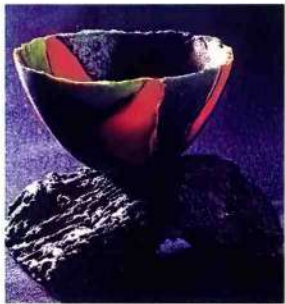
"THE MAGIC OF GLASS": TWO FRENCH SCULPTORS TO HOLD EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH CULTURAL CENTER

The two French sculptors Frederique FANDRE et Yvon CHIAMPO will be holding an exhibition entitled "The Magic of Glass" at the French Cultural Center (CCF) from the 7th to the 23rd of April 2001. This exhibition of glass-work will be open to the public five days a week from 9 a.m to 1 p.m and from 4 p.m to 8 p.m, on the 2nd Floor of the CCF.

The opening ceremony will take place His Excellency Dr. Abdulmalik Mansour, Minister for Culture and Tourism as the chief guest at 7 p.m in the Arthur Rimbaud Hall. During the opening ceremony, the artists will present a slide show through which they will comment on their glass sculpting techniques.

The exhibition "The Magic of Glass" was inspired by the artists' experiences in Yemen, and has been specifically designed for a public presentation in Yemen. This is also the first time the works will be exhibited.

After several visits to Yemen, they



were struck by the intense, and sometimes supernatural, light of the Yemeni sky. In "The Magic of Glass", the artists tried to capture the luminosity that they have found in Yemen. This unique exhibition explores light and color spectrums and how it reflects on glass. Yvon CHIAMPO's glass sculptures are a kaleidoscope of forms playing unpredictably with light. Frederique FANDRE's work includes experimentation with glass-melting, encrusting leaves, and creating a dynamic, artistic form of fossilization.

Glass as a material made by humans



has a history of 5000 years, and is always being reinvented and changed. Even though there have been many generations of experience associated with it, it is still a difficult material to create art from. These difficulties should be appreciated when considering glass art.

After presenting an exhibition featuring sculptures and paintings last month, the FCC is now lending its support to this totally different form of artwork. "The Magic of Glass" exhibition is the first of its kind in Yemen.

Exquisite Musical Concert in the British Council



A benefit concert was organized last Wednesday 28 March, 2001 in the headquarters of the British Council. Lisa Meyer-Housselle and Torsten, violinists, played Mozart, Bach, Le Clair and others. A good number of people attended the concert and were highly impressed by their exquisite performance. The two violins' harmonious blend, sent the audience into thrills and joy.

36th Commemoration of al-Zubairi



The 36th commemoration of the patriot Mohammed Mahmoud al-Zubairi falls in the first week of April. He was one of the greatest national revolutionaries who struggled through his life against the tyrant Imam. He, along with other patriots, had an unswerving determination and never gave up exerting efforts, despite all the hardships they passed through. They were the ones who sowed the seeds of the revolution. Al-Zubairi contributed a lot to the promotion of Yemenis' awareness against the tyrant rule of the despotic Imam. Achieving the desired success in the revolution, he never stopped to struggle, following the same path they had already drawn. There were actually lots of challenges created by the revolution. The enemies of a fair and just rule were many, from inside as well as outside the country.

It was through his strict adherence to the supreme ideals and values of justice and social equality that he could leave his indelible marks in the hearts of people. It was through shunning life's joys, his modesty, wisdom, clear thought, he could leave a great impact on the people. Although these people died long ago, they are still remembered. Even after they have been gone for ever, their memories will live on. The people will never forget all their struggle and sacrifice. He, along with others, were the candles in the darkest decade Yemen has passed through. In a nutshell, al-Zubairi felt that the poetry he composed was stronger than tank shells and bombs. It could stir up the people and shake the tyranny and oppression of the Imam.

Ismail al-Ghabri
Yemen Times

MAM Saif Ben Thee Yazen Str. Tel: 275145
MAJESTY Sanaa Trade Center. Tel: 212875

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Air purification for industry.
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa
Tel: (967-1) 247852
Fax: (967-1) 263043
E-Mail: cccyemen@y.net.ye

Aden
Tel: (967-2) 377328
Fax: (967-2) 377716
E-Mail: cccadenl@y.net.ye

معرض أرض حمير للتجارة
بيع الأثاث المكتبية والمنزلية

Ardh Himiar Trading Exhibition
For Office & Houses Furniture Sale

الإدارة العامة: شارع الزبيري - ب. ٢٠١١٦ صنعاء - تلفاكس: ٢٧٠٣٥٣
فرع الزبيري: تلفون ٢٧٥٢٥٨، فرع القيادة: تلفون ٢٢٢٥٢٨ عدن - فرع كويت: تلفون ٢٥٥٨٥٨٨، فرع الشيخ عثمان: تلفون ٣٨٢١١٨
دمي: تلفون المعرض: ٢٢٤٨٨٣٩ ت. سيار: ٤٥٦١٨١٢، فاكس: ٢٢٤٨٧٣٠، فرع المكلا: تلفون: ٣٠٧٣٠٥

Head Office: Zubeiry St. - P.O.Box: 20116 Sana'a - Tel/Fax: 270353, Zubeiry Branch-Tel: 275258 -
Al-keayada Branch-Tel: 222528, Dubai-Showroom Tel: 2248836, Mobile: 4561862, Fax: 2248730,
Aden: Crater Branch-Tel: 255858, Al-Shaikh Othman Branch-Tel: 288218, Al-Mukalla Branch-Tel: 307305

NOKIA 8850

روعة التصميم
واستثنائي بأدق تفاصيله

NOKIA
CONNECTING PEOPLE

الوكيل في اليمن
MAXIMUM TELECOM
ماتكسكوم تيليكوم
عضو مجموعة قطران للتجارة العامة والإستيراد
Tel: (01) 275 106 / (02) 257 173

ONE YEAR
NOKIA
WARRANTY

شركة زين للتجارة والصناعة
ZUBAYEN TRADING & INDUSTRY COMPANY
Pioneers in Hotels and Hospitals Equipment

Head Office: Sana'a - Algeria st.P. O. Box 2718, Sana'a, Yemen.
Tel: 508618/508617, Fax: 247822, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye,
Branch: Aden - P. O. Box 1142, Tel: 205060/1/2, Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

SAMMIC AGE Pastry & Roasting

NEW

GITEX MAC & PC SERVICES Salles - Maintenance- Training

مرض البيت الحديث مجموعة سالم محمد شامخ وشركاه

Shawqi Trading Est. مؤسسة شوقي التجارية

سافيلو سنتر للنظارات Safilo Center Optics

مركز الفيصل للديكور والمفروشات Al-Faisal Decoration & Furniture

تأميننا آل الكول أجهزته الكهربائية والتبريد والتكييف

مطلوب مهندسين كمبيوتر مهندسين دعم في وشركات على ان

كمبيوتر يمن لبيع كمبيوترات بانتيوم ب 220

اعلانات تعزز مطلوب سيارة حبة وبيع نظيفة بسعر

شراء عقارات منزل من دورين مسلح منطقة القاسية

وظائف شاخرة مطلوب: كوافيرات لمحل الكوافير في

اعلانات تجارية جهاز طبي coloscop مع ملحقاته

بيع سيارات سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٤ و٨٥

باحثون عن وظيفة عارف: بكالوريوس إدارة أعمال

اعلانات تجارية بيع كمبيوترات بانتيوم ب 220

شراء سيارات سيارة (شاص) موديل ٨٠

تأجير عقارات شقة في خير مكرس (عدن) الدور الثالث

اعلانات تجارية لأحلى الذكريات Sweetest Remembrances

شراء/بيع أثاث منزلي وتجهيزات مكتبية

مطلوب: كوافيرات لمحل الكوافير في فندق ابراج سبا

Al-Barakah General Trading Experts in Safety equipment

DAR ASSALAM CLINIC المركز الطبي التخصصي

دار السلام المركز الطبي التخصصي جراحة تجميل

Soon Big Sale Sani for Electronics And Engineering Services

ترقبوا التخفيضات الكبرى يسر سامح للأجهزة الكهربائية

To Bangkok 15 days from departure to return Flight with Emirates Airlines