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يمن تايمز تهنئ القيادة السياسية والشعب اليمني بعيد الأعياد ، عيد الوحدة المجيدة 22 مايو **16 KILLED IN MASSIVE EXPLOSION IN AL-BAIDHA**

others injured -many seriously- when sives to use them for making roads in were located. Even though there are rescue attempts were still under way an explosion took place in dynamite hilly regions and drilling water no residential complexes in the area, by the time of going to the press. depot belonging to Omar Salim Al-Sabri, and a nearby lorry in Al-Baidhah City 270 kms southeast of Sanaa around 2:30 pm on Saturday. that the explosion occurred in a sacks when the explosion took place. department store that belonged to Al- Later on it was concluded that there Sabri, whom the report accused of







wells.

Even though the official report did not mention the lorry that was near by, residents in the area stated that the were dynamite sacks beneath the flour sacks, reflecting a possible intention to smuggle dynamites into the city in this manner.

The incident, which occurred in Al-A'qil market on Al-Mustashfa Al-Qadim street, rocked the whole city

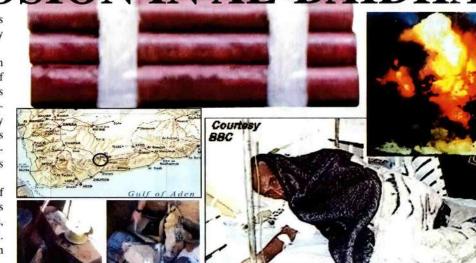
At least 16 people were killed and 19 "trading with illegal dynamite explo- single-floor building where the stores of injured and killed may increase as the explosion's timing caused severe It is expected that this explosion damage to lives and property.

"We heard the explosion at around 2:30 pm and rushed to the area where and weapons in different gover-An official press release indicated lorry was actually carrying flour it occurred immediately. What we norates in the republic, especially found was tragic. Several dead bodies after the government declared its were pulled from beneath the rubble intention to disarm illegally weaponand residents of the area helped rescue the injured by taking them to the Al-Thawra and Al-Hayat hospitals in the city," one resident said.

Security forces, officials, and media of weapons, including bombs, tanks, people rushed to the city upon the hearing of the news of the explosion. Such weapons can easily be bought in and caused total destruction of the Official sources said that the number many markets in the country.

would once again point to the issue of the illegal trade of illegal explosives carrying citizens in major cities recently.

Statistics say that the Republic of Yemen has around 60 million pieces and different explosive material.



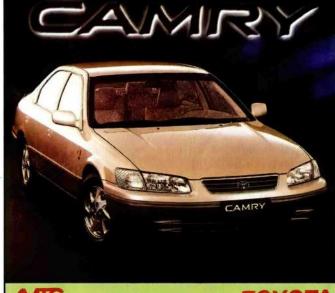
Saudi Crown Prince Expected in Sana'a Today

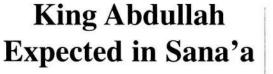
Abdulaziz is expected to arrive in Sana'a today to participate in the celebration of the 11th anniversary of Yemeni re-unification at the invitation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The participation of the crown prince expresses the keenness of the two political leaderships to exchange visits, enhance cooperation and expand prospects of achieving further joint interests.

The Saudi Crown Prince, Emir Abdullah b. same event and promised to repeat his visit and has fulfilled his commitment, expressing a strong vindication to uphold Yemen's unity and giving a clear-cut message to the Yemeni people about his support for them. Moreover, a chance has come to make a new starting point in the history of bilateral relations which has witnessed a 60-year dispute. So by this visit the Saudi dignitary will stress the determination of his country to Last year Prince Abdullah took part in the pursue this historic accord with Yemen

which the Yemeni leadership spares no effort in consolidating, especially in the context of the border demarcation. Hence, continuous and sincere joint efforts by the two sides have expanded the bases

for homogenous partnership in political relations which would augment implementation of economic and cultural integration. The Saudi crown prince's visit will last for several days in which he will also visit Hadhramaut and, possibly Taiz.





The Jordanian monarch King Abdullah II is Yemen's unification.

3-day visit to Yemen. King Abdullah II is also scheduled to visit some Yemeni historical sites.

Islah Pleads to President to **Maintain Religious Institutes**

Yemeni Politicians Deny UAE's **Intention for Their Repatriation**

A number of Yemeni politicians living in states (numbering between 500-600) the United Arab Emirates since the War of 1994 have denied news carried by some newspapers regarding UAE's intention for their repatriation to Yemen. Some official newspapers have mentioned that the repatriation request came in the wake of the President's general amnesty decision. It excludes the list of 16 who had been sentenced to death. News mentioned that Haytham Qasem sentences against them and issue a gen-Taher, one of the 16 sentenced to death, and the one who supervises the expatriate Yemeni families in the Emirates

> have been a good example that with all other political parties. combined the past and present Interestingly, Al-Sahwa also away from politics or fanati- called upon Islah members not to cism," it added.

was promised by the Emirates State that they would use their influence to pardon him in case of his return.

Mr. Taher is among a number of former senior politicians from the Yemeni Socialist Party and officials who fled Yemen in the wake of the Civil War. These personalities have expressed hope that President Saleh would withdraw the eral amnesty. But, as for those who were not sentenced, they will decide to return whenever they find it suitable.

give the institutions more than Through the statement, Islah what they deserve, possibly sig-





expected to visit Yemen to attend the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of An official source said the Jordanian monarch would arrive in Sana'a on the 26th of this month leading a high level Jordanian delegation on a





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the press last week. The Central Committee of the

Yemeni Congregation for Harshly criticizing the govern-Reform Party (Islah) condemned ment and the ruling party, the the government's decision to statement openly stated that eduintegrate the religious institutes cation should not be involved in with the government schools in battles between political parties. an official statement released to Describing the Education Law as unconstitutional, the Islah party

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appealed through the statement to President Ali Abdullah Saleh to use his constitutional privi-Digital Color leges to stop implementation of B-W Copiers the decision. The press release stressed that religious institutes, in fact, help

bridge all differences. "They

stood by these institutes as naling the end of the dispute for "They are an important achievegood.

ment following the revolution." Mr. Abdulwahhab Al-Anisi, Al-Sahwa Weekly of Islah Islah's Secretary General said at launched a scathing attack an earlier time that the GPC used against former PM Dr. education as a tool and pretext to Abdulkareem Al-Iryani in attack Islamic movements in response to his article published Yemen.

in the Mithaq, in which he However, political observers attacked the religious institutes think that the Islah tends to calm ruthlessly. The newspaper down the problem with the GPC accused Dr. Iryani of increasing over religious institutes. This enemies of the regime and means that Islah has given up infighting in the government, attempts to stop the implementawhich put the GPC on bad terms tion of the decision.



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Compulsory Military Service Scrapped

In a meeting presided by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the National Defense Council last Wednesday announced the abolition of the Compulsory Military Service as well as exemption fees. They would depend on volunteers to fill military and security forces according to needs and qualifications of applicants. The Council also decided to decrease the number of bodyguards

accompanying officials, politicians and prominent social figures. Moreover, the council agreed to support security authorities, provide all possible means to make the security strategy a success and develop mechanism of the Ministry of Interior in harmony with the Local Authority Law.

Continued on P2

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Home 2

Words of Wisdom



TISNS

A third Misguided concept of the job of embassies is that they are at the service of senior government officials, especially the foreign minister. This is a typical Arab attitude which leads to voluntary self-enslavement for those in power. Thus our embassies, do not care about Yemeni

students in the countries of their posting. They do not care about businessmen who have work in those countries. They do not care about academic visitors who have research in those countries.

But as soon as some senior official comes to town, even on a private visit, they attend to the smallest needs he, his wife and children may have. It is disgusting!

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

Our Opinion

was unfurled high in the sky, the nation is feeling

the sincere intention of H.E. President Ali

Abdullah Saleh to bring about massive and dras-

tic changes. He seems determined for Yemen to

Change is Near leven years after the Republic of Yemen's flag

catch up with the rest of the world, and that the Yemen of today

should not stay as it was 10 years ago. Many things have

The world has come to a stage where information technology,

education, human resources, economic efficiency, and many

I can personally feel that the president is keenly noticing how the

world is changing around him yet how Yemen is still in the same

place. He probably feels that it is about time Yemen moved on

No doubt, Yemen's significant strides in the democratic rights

and press freedom have given it a sparkling image. Yet, there is

Yemen suffers from severe problems in all aspects. These prob-

lems may be challenging and tough to resolve, but never impossible to solve given the political will. We still have the time to do

our utmost in this regard and tackle the problems one at a time.

The president's realization that there is no arms race in the region

made him halt the implementation of the compulsory military

service. This wise decision has been received with admiration

Indeed, this is no longer the era in which the number of soldiers

is important. It is the era when the machinery, technology, and

skills are of more importance. It is quality not quantity that

counts these days, not only in the military, but in each and every

Change is coming, one can sense it. The president needs to con-

sult with people who are out of the country to get a clear image of Yemen's rank worldwide. Being bogged down by the counsel

of the old syndicate, who have outdated minds and thoughts, will

The cordial relations forged with our brotherly neighbor coun-

tries are yet another boost for our development process. Just as

Yemen cannot be ignored by its neighbors, we cannot ignore the

fact that those neighbors have developed and improved rapidly.

Why not learn from them and share with them their ideas and

Just as a Saudi diplomat friend said once, "It is in our favor as

Saudis that Yemen improves its standard of living, security

measures, and social life. It serves best for both of us to live

result in misery and suffering for this nation.

other issues should be given much importance in Yemen.

changed, and there is little time to waste.

with the rest of the world

a lot left to be achieved.

and optimism.

sector in the world.

experiences.

17 Journalists Back Home

Informed sources disclosed that preparations for the return of 17 journalists who escaped Yemen after the Civil War of 1994 have been completed. These journalists left the country along with some politicians and military personnel after the defeat of the YSP. The journalists thought they would be held accountable for leading the media barrage of the YSP against the GPC during the political crisis and war, though no sentences were passed against them.

The sources added that Mr. Mahboob Ali, president of Yemeni Journalists Syndicate will fly to Cairo during the coming few days to finalize the arrangements of their return

home. They are expected to go back to their work, receive their salaries during this period and get housing guarantees. Some of these journalists worked with" Al-

Wathiqa" newspaper that was published in Cyprus as the mouthpiece of the Yemeni Front Opposition(MOWJ). But after signing the border agreement between Yemen and Saudi Arabia last June, the leader of MOWJ, Abdulrahman al-Jefri halted the activities of MOWJ and closed down the newspaper. Political observers believe the return of these

journalists aims at weakening the opposition outside.

Award Ceremony in al-Afif Cultural Foundation

A ceremony was organized in al-Afif Cultural Foundation last Tuesday 15 May to recognize Mr. Abdullah Fadel Far'e and Mrs. Attekah al-Shami for their valuable contributions in the service of the country. In the ceremony Dr. Mujeed Ghanem, Dr. Azizah Mohammed Abduh Ghanem, Mrs. Fawziah Noaman, and Dr. Abdullah al-Khamisi highlighted the tion's efforts.

exemplary deeds of the two honored persons. Mr. Ahmad Jaber Afif, Chairman of al-Afif Cultural Foundation, presented al-Afif cultural Medal, certificate of merit and some publications of the foundation to the two. In their reply to the reception of the two honored persons highly appreciated the founda-

Three Soldiers Break into al-Wahdawi Newspaper

Three soldiers wearing ordinary clothes are reported to have barged into the Al-Wahdawi newspaper's premises Wednesday 16 May. They threatened three of the editorial staff at gunpoints. They asked them about the identity of the person who wrote a piece of news pertaining to the attacks on Serwah published in issue 467. They did not allow the staff to

move or answer phone calls. The soldiers were riding a car bearing mili-

tary No 4/ 10477. The newspaper called upon human rights, freedoms organizations, civil society organizations and the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate to pull together and stand by them to face the threats to the newspaper.

Denouncing Sheikh b. Shajee, Waela tribe supports Yemeni-Saudi border treaty

Sheikhs of Waela tribe announced in a recent release that their tribe has nothing to do with Shiekh Mohammed b. Shajee who has been speaking on behalf of the tribe, and threatening demarcation companies against approaching the area.

Usbo Weekly added that sheikhs of the tribe held a meeting in which they appointed Sheikh Abdullah Al-Awjari spokesman of has been reported about him by his tribe.

Describing statements by b. Shajee as irre-

Al-Awjari comes from Sadah and does not belong to the tribe of Waela, refuting what

25 Mech. Brigade Commander's Nephew Kidnapped Mediations to release the kidnapped Sanhani teenagers failed

Mediation attempts to release the five Sanhani teenagers, kidnapped ten days ago by a group from Aal Al-Zaidi tribe were unsuccessful. Military attacks at the kidnappers' village reportedly carried out by the 25th Mechanized Brigade, stopped last Monday after another group of Al-Zaidi kidnapped the nephew of Brigadier Nahshal, commander of the brigade, raising the number of kidnapped teenagers to

While inhabitants of the Serwah area are still appealing for quick interference to save their lives, the kidnappers re-stressed their stance not to release any of the kidnapped unless they are compensated for the damage to their property during similar military attacks in June 2000.

Nasr Appointed as Editor-in-Chief of SABA

European Film Festival in the Yemeni Cultural Center

The fifth European festival will be held in Sana'a during 10-19 June 2001. Films from eight European countries will be screened on this occasion. The Czech Republic, Poland, France, Turkey, Italy, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany are participating in this festival organized under the auspices of cultural Minister in col-

laboration with the center. The decision for a yearly European film festival was taken in 1997 by a group of European embassies in Sana'a. European films are mostly unknown to the audience in Yemen as they are rarely shown on TV. Films are to be shown from 7 p.m. Entrance is free for everybody.

Incline of Al-Saeed Hotel In Taiz

The Al-Saeed Hotel located in a small mountain in Al-Hawban area has sloped down. The foreign company executing the project said that reasons were not yet known.



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the tribe.

The release which was published by Al-

sponsible, sheikhs announced their full and unconditional support to the Jeddah Treaty signed between Yemen and Saudi Arabia on June 22, 2001. On the other hand, Sheikh Shajee said that

peacefully and have Yemen integrate itself after years of isola tion.'

Indeed, it is in the interest of all countries in the region to have the standard of living of each as close to the other as possible. This will result in less smuggling, more cooperation, and better trust

It is not too late. It can never be so. All that is needed is commitment and dedication. Hard work must follow from now on to limit all the negative phenomena in this country and have it develop in all sectors.

With the latest measures adopted by the leadership I feel optimistic that things will change for the better and I hope you have the same feeling too.



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:

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Taiz Bureau Chief: Imad Ahmed Abdullah Telefax: +967 (4) 252-359, 252-616 P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz Email: vttaiz@y.net.ye

News Agency

President Ali Abdullah Saleh passed a republican decree last Wednesday appointing Mr. Nasr Taha Mustapha the Editor-in-Chief and Board Chairman of the official SABA News Agency. Mr. Nasr is the only Islah member to take a high position in such a vital governmental media organ. Mr. Nasr is the Head of the Political Circle of Islah. He is also the

Editor-in-Chief of Nawafith Magazine and the Head of the Yemeni Center for Strategic Studies. He has been working in journalism as a well-known political analyst and writer for several years. He was the General Manager at the official Thawrah Daily newspaper and was also the Editor-in-Chief of the Al-Wahda weekly.

AGFUND Invites nominations for its International Prize

The Arab Gulf Program for United Nations K.S.A., e-mail prmedia@agfund.org or to fill Development Organizations (AGFUND) has invited nominations for the International Prize for Pioneering Development Project. The nominations need to be made in three categories.

Eligible UN, international and regional organizations, NGOs, universities and research centers may send their nominations to AGFUND at the following address, not later than June 30 2001: P.O. Box 18371, Riyadh 11415,

<u>continued from page 1</u> Compulsory Military Service Scraped The last few months were remarkable for deterioration in surveillance leading to increase in tribal violence.

During the meeting, emphasis was put on the role of security forces to maintain stability, order and fight crimes. It also stressed fighting corruption and speedy implementation of the Financial and Administrative program. Preparation for Yemen's participation in the United Nations peace keepers was also discussed.

The decision of abolishing the CMS came after Yemen settled all border conflicts with Saudi Arabia, Oman and Eritrea.

out the electronic form on www.agfund.org The areas in which nominations will be accepted for the year 2001 are as follows: First Category (Application of information technology in the fields of education and health), allocated for projects implemented by UN, International and regional organizations. Second, (Provision of micro-credits through non-governmental organizations), allocated for projects implemented by non-governmental organizations.

Third category: (Reinforcement of Voluntary work in the community), allocated for projects implemented by individuals.



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Winners in the Grand Lucky Draw on May 7 2001

Winner	Prize
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T. Jagadsh Mkpl	Voucher
Karama Al-Ata'a	Voucher
Shadea Araf	Voucher

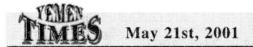
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Mr. Al-Ghaith to YT: "The religious institutes embody a noble effort to bring about quality education to all Yemenis"

ing of the religious institutes' curriculum with the governmental public schools' curriculum has intensified recently and topped the agenda of the local press. The clear opposition of both Islah's and the institutions' management to this move has become evident on many occasions.

To shed more light on the institute management's opinion, Mohamed bin Sallam of the Yemen Times met with Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Abu Al-Ghaith, 50, the General Manager of the Technical Affairs Department of the institutes. Mr. Al-Ghaith is a graduate of the Islamic Studies Department of Sana'a University and has been part of the management of the institutes since 1978. His tasks involve managing the academic curricula in different subjects plus printing of books and distributing them to different institutes in the governorates of the republic.

Excerpts from the interview:

Q: Could you give us an introduction on the curricula of the religious institutes and how they are chosen?

A: As you may know, the religious institutes' curricula in the Republic of Yemen are all common in most of the different academic stages of public education under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. However, the religious institutes are distinguished for having more focus on Islamic and Arabic language subjects, while giving the other different sciences the same level of attention. The curricula of the institutes were designed specialists in 1978 in the former Arab Republic of Yemen, and were updated in a conference in 1982 in Sana'a University. The curricula then were formally approved by the government. All the books taught in the institutes are printed at the printing house of the Ministry of Education.

Q: What is your opinion about the latest decision of the government to integrate the curricula of the religious institutes with the curricula of public schools?

A: I believe that the latest decisions of the government in this regard are no more than political decisions not related to the educational aspect of it. I do however hope that the president would personally interfere to protect the religious institutes from those decisions as

he debate over the merg- I believe that those institutes are among the most successful educational institutes in the republic, especially at a time when the educational system is suffering from total collapse. Instead of deciding to integrate the curricula, the government should have

focused more on reviving the weak educational system in public schools. We consider the main factor behind our success to be the attention we give to the successful management of classroom by the teacher, along with the curriculum which strengthens the student's national identity and expands his knowledge in his religion and language.

Q: How true are the views that you depend heavily on the Wahhabi Islamic movement in your educational curriculum?

A: This is totally wrong! Our books and subjects are based on the Holy Ouran and the Sunnet of our Prophet Mohamed. The scholars who devised the subjects and curricula were among the most prominent Sunnet scholars in the country. They have not included any bit of information that is biased to any religious group or sect.

Q: How do you explain Islah's concern and attention in particular to the religious institutes?

A: I don't believe that Islah is the only party or group that supports our institutes. The religious institutes receive the support of all the authorities concerned plus all those who have students studying in those institutes. The religious institutes embody a noble effort to bring about high quality education to all Yemenis regardless of their political or social backgrounds.

O: Why is the GPC waging war against your institutes? Is the GPC serious in taking over the institutes through the Ministry of Education? A: Our brothers in the GPC misunderstand the objective and duty of the religious institutes. There also is a clear contradiction between the actions of GPC members and the fact that they continue to send their daughters and sons to those institutes

The religious institutes are already being supervised by the Minster of Education and most of the material taught in the institutes match what is taught in public schools all over the country. In fact, we teach the same subjects that are taught in other schools, except for the two courses of Islamic Education and Arabic language. Hence



take over the institutes by the Ministry. On the other hand, the Minister of Finance also monitors the financial aspects of the institutes. There is nothing to hide, and it is the people's right to have a choice where to send their children to study.

If the GPC believes that the religious that all the public schools and institutes

the religious institutes and the Iman University or any other university? A: We only coordinate with the Ministry of Education, which is also the institution that takes care of printing the assigned books for our institutes.

financial or moral support from any side?

A: We don't receive any financial aid ernment.

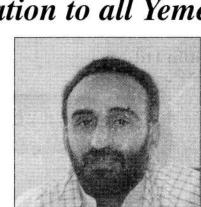
Q: It is said that the religious institutes have their own summer camps where they are brainwashed with Islah's ideas and principles. How true is this claim?

A: This is nonsense! In fact, the budget of the institutes is too small to have any such activities. Whoever believes that he has strong evidence that this is the case is welcome to prove it.

Q: How are Arab teachers delegated

Abdullah Mahdi, Chairman of the Independent Parliamentarian Bloc to YT:

"Institutes must be



there can be no intention whatsoever to

institutes are a strategic property or element of Islah, then one could easily say all over the country are a strategic property or element of the GPC. In other words, this could mean that the GPC controls all those millions of students studying in government-controlled public schools. This is nonsense!

Q: Is there any coordination between

Q: Do the institutes receive any

from any organization, group or individual. We only receive funds from the Ministry of Finance and from the gov-

to teach at the religious institutes? A: Firstly, the number of Arab teachers has dropped dramatically during the last few years in public schools and religious institutes alike. We used to have around 60,000 teacher in the past and now we only have 7,000, of whom 2,000 teach in religious institutes. Those teachers are contracted on the basis criteria set by the Ministry of Education and the authorities concerned. We don't have any teachers in our institutes, who are affiliated to any political party.

Q: Do you provide scholarships to vour students?

A: We currently provide no scholarships whatsoever. However, we do have tens of students enrolled because their fathers teach at the institutes.

Q: How many students graduate every year?

A: I believe around 1,000 students enrolled in 2000. Hence, the number of graduates could not exceed 1,000.

Q: Why are you neglecting the teachings of the Zaidi religious sect in your curriculum?

A: We have not neglected any certain religious movement's teachings at all. We basically teach according to the Holy Quran and the Sunnet of Prophet Mohamed. In fact, we do not want to drag Yemen to a state of division and hatred. We focus on what is common for all Muslims in Yemen and in the world. There is one common curriculum that all Yemenis and Muslims believe in, and that is based on the Holy Quran and the Sunnet of Prophet Mohamed. We do not want to involve our students in the different ideologies and teachings of the hundreds of different sects. We simply don't want the next generation to suffer from an ideology crisis.





Q: Any last word?

A: There is an important issue that I want to address to all the official establishments and to all the national groups in this country regarding the importance of healing the educational system in this country. The educational system in Yemen is deteriorating every day. The level of education has reached unprecedented low levels.

I hope that we could all work on finding a solution that would revive the educational standards and bring about educational reforms instead of focusing on cheap politics.

I would like to remind those who continue to fight the religious institutes that those institutes are an extension of those formed at the time of Prophet Mohamed and are not something new. The experience of the religious institutes is not something unique to Yemen alone. It is also available for kids from their early childhood at Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo, Egypt.

I do fail to understand why the religious institutes are being targeted at this particular time, preventing our sons from learning their religion and language in a more efficient manner.



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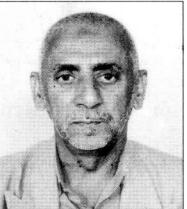
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converted into schools"

ntegrating the educational system was proposed two years after unification. It was the parliament at the time which came out with this decision which was neither passed nor rejected by the president because it politically motivated. was Constitutionally, if there is no direct rejection from the president, the decision becomes valid after 30 days from date of issuance. The different governments that were formed since then overlooked implementation of this decision.

These institutes were established during the regime of President Al-Hamdi, whose purpose was to create a certain kind of social, ideological or political balance in the country. The huge number of these institute graduates was believed to suppress extremism whether in the north or the south of Yemen. It was also aiming at establishing a strong educated army encountering the Marxist winds blowing from the south. Since their establishment in 1975-1976 they have prospered in many fields including the military. They have also purchased weapons. We are not then surprised at the fact that these institutes are political, military and ideological institutions. These institutes are also known for their affiliation with a political party. Although this party represents extremism, extreme right center, it is still officially supported. Following presentation of the agenda of the new government I said that we would support the government's effort to unify the educational systems if its really serious in this. But if the whole matter is just a political conspiracy we will not agree. Even if the two administrations are united, the graduates of these institutes have been educated on



a specific political and ideological policy that ensures their affiliation to the Islah party. So, if the government is serious in this issue it must convert such institutes into schools. Maintenance of these institutes means that there is a political agreement between President Saleh and Sheikh Al-Ahmar. If not, how one can explain the appointment of a representative of these institutes in the Ministry of Education. In my opinion, the whole story is a result of an agreement between the President and Sheikh Al-Ahmar who are the main controllers of the country. To conclude, the agreement between the President and Sheikh Al-Ahmar is a new turning point in the field of cooperation. As for the media campaigns, they are no more than ingenious means to force each side to abide by the demands of the other. Specialized institutes are everywhere in the world. And religious subjects were taught in mosques and then in other institutions just to be a ground for political activities such as the case of Al-Iman University.

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Will the GPC New Government **Address Kinds of Corruption?!**

Hassan al-Zaidi **Yemen Times**

conomic crisis would increase as long as corruption is not curbed and controlled in any stated community. Backwardness and corruption are two faces of the same coin. They are the outcomes of the lack of observation. accountability and fragile public awareness.

Is the GPC aware that it will face mammoth challenges in the coming elections? Is it also aware that it is responsible for all public concerns and worries?

Whatever excuses the GPC may claim it will have very little effect on the people, especially as the opposition may exploit these issues to mobilize public support. For example, the YCRP Islah focused on the rampant disease of corruption in the latest elections. The party made it the most critical issue. On the day preceding the day of elections the lead piece of news in Sahwah, mouthpiece of the Islah party, carried the following title "Tomorrow the People Vote against Corruption." Furthermore, the lobby of corruption within the ruling party, according to Islah, was held responsible for all the misdeeds that happened during the election process, the news indicated.

What President Abdulrahman Waheed faces recently in Indonesia is a telling example of what Yemen seems to have instance, especially as the Mohammadiah movement is one of the most effective parties in raising voice against corruption issues spread in the government.

I wonder what the GPC government has in mind.

responsibility for rooting out corruption after the failure of the financial and administrative reform program mounted by the previous government. Therefore, the new government has to curb this disease. It has to dismiss those corrupt officials and hold them accountable wherever and whoever they are.

The new government has admitted the spread of this disease. It has allocated one paragraph in its program "To root out corruption". It confirmed that corruption is a result of deficiency in the mechanism of the authority and accentuated by dishonest and double dealing persons. These persons have grown opportunists with proclivities to earn money and get power through illegal means and at the expense of law and order. The new government has counted a lot on the local councils for rooting out corruption. However, so far local councils have not been operational. Besides they can do nothing within all these complications and deep-rooted corruption.

We can categorize corruption in the country to be of two kinds:

a) Corruption due to wants:

It is corruption due to the everincreasing poverty. This makes those working in public or private establishments with low salaries accept bribery.

b) Corruption due to being over rich: It is the corruption of the well-to-do and officials who are already rich. These peoples' craving for power and money knows no limits. The non-existence of a strict law of transparency and accountability are the main motives for accepting bribery and imposing illegal fines. This section of people can not give up this habit. It has become an incurable disease. So as to face this kind of corruption, the government pins hopes on the

freedom of expression in its program.

The new government has taken the It confirmed that within democracy and freedom of expression cultural and social institutions can be established. These in turn will help a lot in fighting corruption.

> As a matter of fact, if freedom of expression is given the chance to play its role properly it can help a lot in exposing corruption and uncovering corrupt officials. Through freedom of expression we can fight lots of the maladies including nepotism, unemployment, poverty, weak judiciary system, etc.

Freedom of expression also means abiding by the principle of equal opportunities for all and fair distribution of national wealth. However, we should stress the fact that freedom of expression alone is not enough to do all these tasks, especially as corrupt officials are holding high positions in the authority.

If the government is sincere in its commitment to fight and root out corruption why does it not endorse the principle of assessment of assets which every official has to declare before taking up any high position. He has to do the same upon leaving his position. If this is applied strictly we can know whether he abused his position or not. A son of one of the former ministers invested about \$ 10 million recently in a project.

If the principle "Where did you get this from? is rigorously applied, there can be some change for the better.

We have a developing democracy. We have also some freedom of expression although it is restricted by law. You write what you want and we do what we want, but do not go beyond the national framework. We may pull hands against corruption. However, corrupt persons have become stronger as we are in a country where corrupt persons have been catapulted to become Ministers, Ambassadors or members of Shoura council.

Report on Freedom of Press Violations in Yemen during 2000

PART 1 IN A SERIES

Mohamed Sadig Al-Udaini Head of Administrative Affairs. Yemen Journalist Syndicate

he issue of human rights violations, including the oppression of the press, has become one of the major issues debated worldwide. The reason why this issue has topped the agendas of many nations is the increasing number of sources that reveal incredible human rights violations all over the world, which resulted in anger, despair, and sorrow of the world community. Despite the fact that many countries have rushed into signing tens of agreements and documents promoting human rights issues and cooperating to limit human rights violations, yet we are still suffering from too many incidents of human rights violations, few of which are reported by independent NGOs.

The issuance of political statements regarding the importance of the protection of human rights on worthy occasions has become the routine of many political leaderships worldwide.

We are quite surprised to see advanced and developed countries use the issue of human rights as a propaganda to glorify their image while at the same time they continue to commit outrageous human rights violations in many different ways, particularly against neighboring nations under the excuse of the balance of power and the new world order. Freedom of press remains one of the most important human rights issues as the freedom of expression and the freedom to know are the most valuable rights of all. The most important factor behind any peace move between leaders and their people, which is also called for by international organizations, is the importance of protection of the freedom of press and of journalists against any harm caused to them based

on their writings. It is obvious that whenever any journalist is assassinated or injured intentionally, it is the international community that loses one of the voices of delivering the truth to nations. Whenever a journalist is tortured, oppressed, or killed, then the whole community suffers instantly as it will lose one of its fundamental rights: to the right to know.

Freedom of Press in Yemen Trapped between Duty and Warnings

Yemen is ranked top among the countries where the freedom of press in particular and human rights in general, are violated intensely. Reports of international organizations rarely ignore allocating a significant chunk to the issue of human rights violations including assassinations, arrests, intimidation, blackmail, threats, torture, etc.

The reports on human rights in Yemen have been regularly mentioning about the worsening conditions of human rights, particularly in the field of the freedom of press and journalism in the year 2000. One of the international organizations dealing with human rights in Yemen had mentioned that the government committees to watch over human rights violations had failed incredibly in accomplishing their duties.

The Yemeni regime announced in the wake of the unification of the two Yemens in 1990 abolition of totalitarianism and promotion of democracy, allowing the freedom of press to flourish. It also made clear its intention to facilitate the formation of different parties and press establishments thereby heralding freedom of the press to report and granted the people the right to know. There is a law that regulates the freedom of press and journalism in general. It is the press and publication law no. (25/1990). Despite the fact that this law came out at a time of political balance that enforced the democratic process, yet after the balance has demolished, there was some fear of not implementing the law, which is among the best laws in the region. Fear of altering the law had increased of late as the Ministry of Information, which is in itself a direct violation of the basic freedoms of press, constituted a "financial board", which came up with several complex regulations. The ministry had also let go its administration of press and publication and intensified the role of the press and publication attorney, resulting in the suspension and closure of several independent and opposition parties newspapers and filing lawsuits against many journalists who were dragged to courts where they were prosecuted as criminals.

The Yemeni regime is still renewing its commitment towards more democratic values and freedom of expression and press.

It is undeniable that the country has undergone several experiences of being between ebb and tide as the given margin of freedom had suffered in the past shrinking as well as widening. The main reason for that is probably the weakness of the judicial system in the country and its frequent biased stand. Through this series, I provide to the readers the most complete and detailed report on the suppression of the freedom of press, which is the most important human right.

I believe that I have not been mistaken in writing a long introduction to this issue, because of the importance of this vital issue in our daily lives.

Being the official spokes an of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YSJ), which is the organization that works on defending journalists and reporting freedom of press violations, I am hopeful in presenting a clear and decisive report that would reflect the true misery of journalists in Yemen.

Part II next week.





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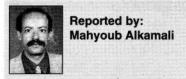
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6 BUSINESS / ECONOMY

Yemen Oil production: The available facilities and future horizons



he Japanese oil association has prepared a study on the available oil facilities to increase investment in the this field in Yemen. The study which cost US\$ 2 million aims at knowing the volume of raw oil reserved and stored, and investment opportunities; following information that shows deterioration of production quantities in Mareb basin and warns of exhaustion in the area wells' reserve within a period not exceeding 2005.

New Oil Surveys.

The Japanese study has covered six regions: Aden Gulf Basin, Bilgaf of Mukalla, the Marine part, Seyoun Almasila Basin, The Empty Quarter Basin Mareb Branched Basin, Jiza'e Basin. The study also deals with data analysis on exportation wells and the precipitating basins.

New Maps and fields.

Basins' evaluations, have been completed by the Japanese. Maps and samples concluded would assist oil investment companies, in case investment is decided. A western geo-physical America co. has implanted the first stage of marine survey convening 3,000 km. This comes as a part of the area that extends around 80,000 kms along the coasts of Hadramout, Mahara up to Socotra.

According to sources at the oil Exploration Authority, the oil department is intending to divide the coastal area to various oil sectors and propose them to those oil companies desiring to explore oil in Yemen.

Its worth mentioning that there are

Year

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

new oil sectors, introduced for market competition in investment.. These sectors are: 6,7,8 in Shabwa governorate; and 38 in Socotra island in addition to two sectors in Hodeidah, namely sectors: 25 and 26.

Recent Explorations

The oil exploration authority at the Ministry of oil informed Yemen Times of oil explorations conducted during the year 2000 in two regions. The first was in Hadramout sector 53 where first exploration well had reached production of 5000 barrels per day; and the second was in sector c1 in Shabwa where dense gas with oil had been found. Four exploration wells also, had been dug, the first produces 14 00 barrels of oil per day in addition to 70 millions cubic feet of gas. Another well produces 1000 barrels of oil per day.

Current year 2001 plans to achieve not less than 100 wells in the productive sector, and 20 wells in the exploration sectors.

Yemen restores 4 exploration sectors The Yemeni-Saudi Borders accord,

signed in June 2000, has offered Yemen four exploration land sectors. With this the total exploration sectors become 60. Production power of oil fields in Mareb, Shabwa and Hadramout have exceeded 460 000 barrels per day.

Moreover, the number of American, Canadian French and Arab companies working in the productive sectors has increased. Similarly, the number of exploration companies has become more than 15, working in around 24 excellent-sectors. Hunt Co. represents one of the main companies. It works in sector 18, in Mareb and Al-Jouf. Canadian-nexen, another main company, is working in sector 14 at Almasila in Hadramout Total, French, is working in sector 10 east of Shabwa governorate

Table below indicates accelerated raw-oil exported during 1990-99

Exports in barrels

24,230,668

23,307,378

11.744,063

15,898,163

51,818,342

45,430,117

46,064,882

53,000,000

41,550,846

51,986,673

D at 0 depends mainly on this source, a mat-

Revenues in US\$

530,456,000

462,621,000

226,661,361

277,250,029

762,833,251

769,304,517

912,242,690

1,200,000,000

490,299,983

966,949,514

cal exports. ing oil refining, an execution of oment projects has been foln refineries of Aden and Mareb. serves for raw oil have been re-Aden refinery with a capacity 00 tons and cost of US\$ 7,5 mil-

Future Horizons

In the absence accurate studies of raw oil reserves quantities figures, studies show decrease, especially in Mareb Basin, in contrast to reserved gas which is estimated at 14 trillion cubic feet.

Thus, extension of explorations in new regions would compensate such a decrease in some wells and raise production capacity for Yemen and provide opportunity for more exports.

However, to promote financial revenues, it's rather preferable to develop none-oil exports; for such products can, to some extent, make up regressions especially in those areas related to agriculture industry and extraction

Hodeidah Chamber of Commerce Analyzes the Sales Tax Law Draft

May 21st, 2001

Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Abubaker Shamakh, criticized the sales taxation law draft and described it as imbalanced, demanding the government postpone issuing it. He clarified how the project would result in doubling prices if the proposed taxes of 25%, are implemented in the case of cars, and 45% if the proposed taxes are 10%.

In its analysis of the law draft, the Hodeidah Chamber of Commerce and Industry clarified the potential anomalies that would lead to price acceleration. The proposed sales taxation project hasn't been issued yet. To highlight its items, Yemen Times is publishing the summary of the analysis below:

The project analysis

The implementation of the project, at one stage would have a heavy impact on customers.

hairman of Hodeidah HCC included in its report an example of cars selling prices. A car that costs C.I.F YR 2 000 000 would have to be sold to customers at YR 4 431 281. This is after adding consumption tax (25%) + profits and other profits (3%) + trade profits (10%) + sales profits (25%). The total exceeds 100%!

> The report also criticized how the sale taxation stated as 25%, actually becomes 45% and thus, negatively affects customers and decreases the state revenues of taxation and customers as a complete cycle. Legal defects, as HCC's report, stated, appear here and there presenting a lot of confusions.

The sales taxes project, according to HCC's analysis, obliges the importer to pay the proposed taxes in advance. The report demanded that the government reconsider the proposed project, consider people's consumption as well as freeing of the draft from contradictions and legal defects.

ECONOMY BRIEFS

KSA Welcomes Yemeni Businessmen Delegation

Emir Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, Prime Minister's second vice, welcomed in Jeddah Yemeni Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman, Mr. Abdullah bin Ali al-Sunaidar and his accompanying businessmen delegation. They held talks of mutual interest to the two brotherly countries, especially as the Yemeni and Saudi businessmen intend to establish investment partnership.

Jordan & Yemen **Hold Joint Supreme Committee Meeting**

The Yemeni-Jordanian Joint Supreme Committee will hold its eighth round meetings next July, in Aman, headed by the two Municipality Ministers of the two countries. The meetings aim to enhance agreements and joint cooperation program in various fields. On the top of the agenda Jordanian trade exchange field project of free trade between the two countries and opening the Yemeni market to the Jordanian fertilizers will be discussed. The meeting is also to call upon the investment establishments to enhance the establishment of joint investment projects. Trade exchange between the two countries have reached about 13 million Diner including 2,11 million Diner as exports from Jordan. Jordan's exports can enjoy good marketing in the Yemeni markets including medicine and food stuffs. However, these projects face competition as they have no customs privileges.

close the liquidating account. On the deadline the account is to be added to the government's account. The Central Bank governor was authorized to take necessary measures to that effect.

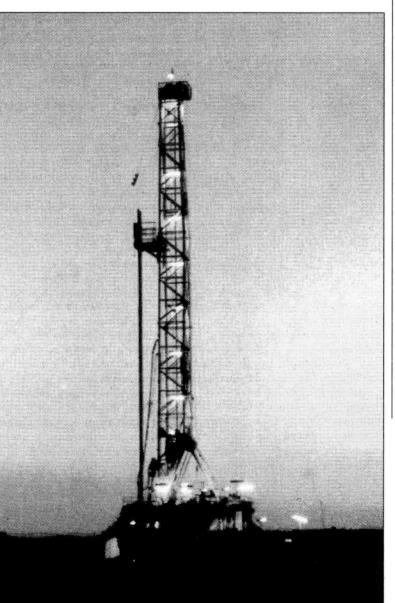
ALSIU Chairman Reviews Yemeni Laborers' Conditions

Arab Laborers Syndicate International Union chairman Mr. Hassan Jamam met with a number of officials in the Syndicates General Union in Yemen. In the meeting, he reviewed activities of the branch and the responsibilities it takes to serve the syndicate union. He expressed willingness to fully cooperate with the Yemeni Laborers Union in various fields so as to enhance the role of the Yemeni syndicate movement.

Moreover, a seminar on "To Enhance Syndicates Roles to Defend Rights and Freedoms", was held in the Yemeni Laborers Syndicates Union coinciding with to the World Labor Day. A number of papers were presented relating to privatization as part of the economic reforms policies and how laborers' can make use of them to improve their conditions. Yemeni laborers Yemeni laws are also discussed. International and Arab labor agreements were also reviewed.

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Exportation and revenues increased	mote loc Regardir
During the current year Yemen is xpected to export 59 975 000 barrels	developr lowed in
t a rate of US\$ 2. Revenues here are stimated at 1 319 450 billion.	Two reserved built in A
Dil sales form 95% of the total valued Vemeni exports. The balance-sheet	of 50 000 lion and

5 others at Aden refinery. ter which constitutes weakness to pro-



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GDP Goes UP

A report issued by the Central Bank of Yemen indicated that the total gross domestic product (GDP) has witnessed a remarkable growth in 2000 reaching 6,5% in comparison to 3,8% in 1999. Balance of payment made \$ 1241 million surplus in 2000, while the trade balance made \$ 1263,5 million in the same year, the report indicated. The Central Bank reserves and gross income of the hard currency have reached to \$ 2822 million by the end of 2000 in comparison to \$ 1352 million in 1999. The report also highlighted the monetary development, banking and credit developments and the financial activities of the Yemeni Central bank. It also contained the local public debt which decreased from YR 265 billion in 1999 to YR 168,6 billion by the end of 2000. Foreign debt had also decreased by 1% in 2000 in comparison to 4,8% in 1999. On the other hand, Yemeni cabinet decided to extend the period for liquidating committee of the industrial Bank to 31/12/2001 which is the deadline to

Projects to be Inaugurated in IBB

The number of developing and public projects to be inaugurated in Ibb on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of unity on May 22 reached 54 at an estimated cost of YR 2.069.826.486 and \$ 56 thousand respectively.

The projects which would be commissioned are 46 while foundation stones will be laid for 8 projects.

Marine Discussion Meeting Winds up

A meeting on how"To Activate, Develop and Protect the Marine Wealth and Enhance Its Role in Food Security", a Marine discussion meeting was organized by the Ministry of Fish Wealth. In the meeting the Fish Institute and Sea Science Research Center presented the fourth report to promote pisciculture. Ministry branches' reports were also reviewed and discussed.

The meeting came out with some recommendations reviewing the ministry bylaws mixing of authorities of debts units; adding the amendments necessary to modernize tools and completing the establishment of the administrative divisions towards the classification of units cadre.

IME May 21st, 2001

**The articles on this page do not necessarily reflect the view point of Yemen Times, hence it is not to be held responsible for their content. Nevertheless, Yemen Times will be happy to publish any 'reasonable' comments or 'rightful' responses to any of the published articles.

Opinion

COMMON SENSE By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Why Iran?

his observer was quite surprised by the article that appeared proximate to this column last week, in which the author tried to play guessing games with the readers, whether because he was afraid to come out and say who he was talking about, or because he wanted to keep the reader glued to his article, because he might have felt that no one would probably finish reading it. In any case, whatever the reasons, this observer feels that our dear friend was really misinformed or misguided when lashing out against one of the few countries in the region that seemed to show any real qualitative cultural leap that is bound to show that the sponsors of the Iranian Revolution had greater horizons in mind than just to gain power for power's sake, as is the case of most of the revolutionary regimes of the region. On the other hand, one wonders at the poor timing our friend chose to lash out at one of the most responsible regional powers, which has shown more declared and open support of the causes that really matter to most Moslems, if not most Arabs, and surely this support has been far more effective in frightening the enemies of this nation, than all the so so nationalist propaganda that most state media in the region comes out with.

Nevertheless, as if our friend could really not find any real fundamental reason for his diatribe against the Iranians, with objective insight, he went back to that old menace in Islamic relations, the sectoral inclinations that the Moslem World has been suckered into squabbling about for centuries - the cause d'être of their demise in the end. Why? Who cares if the Iranians were Shiites or Sunnis or Ismaelis or whatever sect Moslems have erroneously taken to prevail over the fundamental basic fact that all of us are first and foremost Moslem? The fundamental question that should predominate in our minds is, is what the Iranians doing right, and is it in active support of the causes that we truly should tire ourselves working so hard to uphold?

The truth of the matter is that Iran, for the first time in the history of the Moslem World has adopted a regime that first of all relies on a sound legislative and institutional framework that does away with the personality of the cult, which has placed most of the Moslem World under die-hard autocratic regimes, that busy themselves with glorifying the leaders of these regimes, even to the point of forgetting the fundamental democratic principles, which Islam initially came to instill in the minds and hearts of the faithful, even more so than the ceremonial or surface worship rites, which many of the so called fundamentalists of our era, seem to busy themselves with, forgetting that oppression and tyranny are as anathema to Islam as idol worship - if not even more so. On the other hand, it seems our friend finds Iran's support of Hizbullah as criminal, while it is clear that most of the billion or so Moslems of the world have applauded the victories of Hizbullah as a victory for all Moslems

- Sunnis, Shiites, etc. and have looked to Hizbullah as a shining example of true resistance against the true enemies of Islam - the Zionists of the like of Ariel Sharon and Rabbi Ovadio Yosef and against those that have been mislead into believing that the Zionist cause is part and parcel of the New World Order, including those Arab leaders that find it significant to recognize the criminal regime that has been implanted at the heart of the Moslem nation to destroy whatever dignity that is left after all the maladies and transgressions, which the West continuously harbors against the Moslem nation, either directly or through its support of the tyrannical regimes that prevail over most of the Moslem countries.

Moreover, should we not look towards the transparency and accountability by which the Iranian regime seems to be applying rather successfully, as a shining example of true Islamic thinking and not Shiite thinking alone - that we can perhaps find some comfort in, because we have seen so many Moslem regimes, progressive and traditional, which have neglected this important aspect of fundamental Islamic Government.

I dare say that our friend Sharif Akram must open his eyes much wider and expand the horizons of his mind, if he is truly hopeful of serving our true fundamental perceptions of the world and our own state of being. The kind of opinions we find in Akram Sharif's article lends credence to the notion that the motives behind the article are more diabolical than honest intentions of furthering the causes of Islamic unity and advocating for the rights and interests of the Arab and Moslem nation. One should not fail to mention that the term "Devil's Advocate" fits very well into the implications behind Mr. Sharif's misguided commentary. Surely those Arab parliamentarians and leaders of even some of the fundamentalist Islamic groups that came to Teheran last month could not be accused of succumbing to serving the interests of Iran, for they were there

with the interests of the entire Moslem nation in mind, which Iran, as a true Moslem State is bound to uphold as one of the reasons for its cause d'être. I dare say that for many Moslems, it is clear that the hostility and animosity which the Zionist propaganda machine is propagating in the West and which Mr. Sharif seems keen on advocating here, against the progressive Moslem regime in Iran, is sufficient cause for the Moslems to give their full support and backing to the causes that Iran is sponsoring and acting well within the bounds of national responsibility and Islamic jurisprudence, which even the West cannot fail to acknowledge as well.

It is really disheartening to find that with all the problems and divisions that the Moslem world is confronting now, and with the weakness of most Moslem countries in defending their rights and their interests, that some of our followers in the faith will insist on needlessly advocating for the continuation of the rifts that have kept this nation in deep slumber and powerless to uphold their rights and even their lives, either because they are mislead into thinking that they will find their paths to personal ambitions accordingly, or because they really have felt that this is the kind of stuff that they hope will get readers to look at their writing, because they really have nothing of substance to tell anyone anyway.

About Yemen's Unity

Jalal Al-Shara'abi Yemen Times

> ay 22, 1990, marked a turning-point in Yemen's modern history and a dividing line between two eras. On that date the country bade farewell to the age of division and started a new age of political life, democracy and ruling system.

Yemen's re-unification terminated fierce confrontations that strained the relation between the north and south of Yemen where there were two different political systems. The southern part was ruled by the socialist system whereas in the north there was the mixed liberal regime.

Many of the obstacles impeding realization of the re-unification of Yemen had been basically related to foreign interference in the affairs of the two parts that were coming under external pressures opposed to establishing the Yemeni unity because it was deemed as a danger posing a threat to those forces' interests in the whole region.

Although the unity was accomplished in May 1990 and the new government had been formed on basis of political sharing between the General People's Congress party and the Yemeni Socialist Party, many vital and important institutions such as the army, information and education remained divided the matter that resulted in the outbreak of the catastrophic war of 1994 which brought calamities to great many of the people who had fallen victims of it. Moreover the war had created a social and economic rift, rendering the process of healing it a very difficult task even after the lapse of seven years following its eruption. Unity as a great historic event represents the most important step in Yemen's march throughout all ages. But the road of this great achievement was not strewn with flowers. In fact, a constellation of martyrs and freemen had fallen on its altar over the seventies and eighties of the last century.

National reconciliation among the Yemeni political forces is still the urgent demand for the meaningful realization of the unity that embodies the revolutionary and heroic characteristic of all sons of the homeland without any exception. The return to homeland of the 17-member journalists who fled the country in the wake of 1994 war on the very occasion of the anniversary of the unity represents a marvelous event and highly appreciable gift offered by the unity and a serious move of reconciliation and application of the principle of general pardon.

On the Unity Day of this year Aden would become so proud for the presence of Arab heads of state and governments sharing with the Yemenis their festivities. On our part we wish that this happiness and joy would remove all painful impact of the war and memories of the past that overburdened the people and the country. Would the Yemenis maintain their pride and ecstasy and ensure the return of more cadres that had migrated and could now contribute to building a new Yemen? It is not something impossible for the unity. A significant event deserves to be followed with serious decisions and steps covering various areas.

We are in need of freedom of press as stipulated in the unity agreement, peaceful political pluralism and the call for adopting the language of dialogue instead of praising history and the past at the expense of future.

Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor.

I wrote a well-thought out congratulatory letter to Yemen Times about two weeks ago. I noticed that the letter was not published. Is this due to the fact that the letter stated the possibility of the neighbor countries' desire to sabotage Yemen's efforts to strengthen its democratization process? If this is the case, then the damage is already done. What are the taboos that the writer should be aware of? Please advise.

> Dr. Ali H. Alyami Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Alyami,

I am sorry for not publishing your arti-

debted to you sir.

Yours sincerely, Mubarak Badr PO Box 739, Thi-Qar, Iraq.

Don't Blame Them!

I am writing this article while watching the first minutes of the match between Yemen and Indian teams. And I want to draw the reader's attention to some points:

1) I admired a lot the financial support offered by different companies and personalities specially from the sports minister whose words to the cle so far. It is not due to the phrase you players before the match were full of

straightforward. It reflects what happens around us. It does not favor any dogma.

The national news coverage is unprejudiced and discreet. Education, Science & Technology, Art & Culture and Islamic theology all are constructive stuffs, harbinger of a radical change in Yemen.

Success is an odyssey. Let rivals be envious. Briefly, YT is an institution with a mission and it is pledged to produce total awareness and to eradicate hackneved conservative forces. It's a beacon for those who are still groping because of their ignorance. I felicitate towards an unimpeachable democracy. - Many people need to call and let their families hear them.

- It is good for the people in Yemen to watch it.

- It will be an excellent program. - People will like it and stay to watch it

hoping to hear one of their family members. We have computers, so we can also send emails in Arabic or English.

Ali Ahmed Detroit City - Michigan, U.S.A ali_a32@hotmail.com

Dear Editor.

I received issues of your newspapers. the YT team for their daring efforts That's why I thank you and express my love for Yemen Times. I am proud to show people here in the Netherlands how civilized we are because they unfortunately think that Yemen is a Hitchcock house. I wish I could get it every week to show my colleagues and comrades what Yemen is all about. Once more all my love and compliments to all Yemen Times staff members and God bless you.

Why was Ustadh Mahmoud **Mohammed Taha** Assassinated?

Zein El Abdein Khalid Yousif Saba University – Faculty of Arts and Education P. O. Box 13331 Sana'a

Introduction:

The world has recently celebrated on in the 18th of January 2001 'The Arabic Human right Day'. The Yemeni Government is strongly committed to achieve those rights. The government also works to reinforce the democratic rule in this country. The Arabic Human Rights Day was declared on the 18th of May 1985. Ironically, on the same day,

ment inside and outside Sudan. His execution took place in public on the 18th of January 1985 at the age of 76 because of his opposition to the socalled September's law 83 in Sudan. In December 1984 Mr. Taha wrote and distributed a pamphlet called "Either this or the Flood". In that pamphlet he criticized the government for the so-called September's laws 83 which was unsuitable for sudan, a country of diverse ethnic origins, cultures and religions.





mentioned that caused the delay in publishing it. Please remember that we are totally independent and have no biases. I do hope your article will be published either in this issue or the -Editor next.

Dear Editor,

First of all, I want to thank you for publishing my poem and changing some of the words with no changes to the meaning. That made me feel thankful for your care.

Here I have one request, which is about the person who made the very good changes. Is it possible to make an appointment for me to thank him personally and to have a live chat on writing poems or at least to learn some useful information from him?

Zeyad Taqi Addin zeyad_taqi@yahoo.com

Dear Zeyad,

You are welcome to call and make an appointment (Tel: (1) 268661). Dr. Sahu, the presenter of Education page will be more than happy to meet you. -Editor

Dear Editor,

Thank you very much indeed for the copy of "Yemen Times" which you have sent to me. I am unable to describe my happiness to receive your letter because it is my pleasure to hear from you.

That copy would be useful to me as an undergraduate student in Baghdad University, College of Languages, English Department. I am really in

wisdom.

2) Mr. Al-Asri and Mr. Al-Khameesi both commentators lost themselves between the footballer's legs and forgot that there were some Indians living in Yemen who were present in the stadium supporting their team. This was unethical from the point of view of sportsmanship or guest's right. 3) Our team has done its best and offered a strong match in spite of the lost chances here and there. We all felt that our team members were faithful and sincere to their supporters and to their country as well.

Anbdul Rahman Yahya Al-Moallimi PO Box 92

Hats off YT

Honestly, the newspaper that has appealed to me is Yemen Times. I read it in detail. It's not without reason. It's got the features to become a substantial force.

It will pave the way for total transparency between the body politic and mass. It will nourish and nurture democracy and promote its objectives among Arab nations. YT encourages women also. And it's the dire need of the hour to support them, and to demolish the leviathan conservatism for the total uplift of nation. I feel happy to express that YT has been doing well to highlight the progressive women consistently.

The coverage is commendable and reliable. The precision of editorial column is quite striking.

The comments are pithy, terse and unequivocal. The editorial is just and

Tarique Omum (Indian) **English Teacher** Al-Amal National School Hodeidah, Yemen

Dear Editor.

It is an error in translation to call the religious schools or seminaries as scientific institutes. Since Science is not taught there.

To my understanding the world science has nothing to do with the sacred world. Science deals with facts and theories. I hope that was a translation error.

In Arabic the word A'alim means both religious scholar and scientist. Scholars are not scientists in the modern sense.

I never consider a religious cleric a scientist. May be in the medieval times the scholars were both religious and scientist. May be the Arab mind still living in the middle ages

> Hussain Ali Saleh zera2_yacob@hotmail.com

A Request to National TV

I'm proud to hear good things about our country, the Republic of Yemen. Thee are many Yemenis in the state of Michigan in USA. We represent a good community in the United States. We need our nation in Yemen to start doing new progressive things. We need a weekly program on Sana'a TV. This program should be for us for the people who are out of Yemen. We will always send emails to our families in Yemen. We need to communicate through TV.

Jamal Mohamed E-mail: jamalovers@yahoo.com

Dear Editor,

I am a scientist in the UK working at the John Innes Centre. This research Centre studies plants and microbes. I visit Yemen at least once a year to see my family. I got so very disappointed seeing young (very young) women eating qat that I try to avoid going out, not to see people showing qat.

Any way I am very much against qat and I believe all our problems is caused by qat. Therefore, I think the local press should do more and encourage and sponsor students to do studies on the effect of qat in our society. I think by this the students themselves will realize the danger of chewing qat on health and on society as a whole. I did like the article published by Ali Kaheli and the activity of AFIF's.

> Nadia Al-Kaff John Innes Centre, UK alkaff@bbsrc.ac.uk

Dear Editor,

With due respect to the comments made by Mr. Yahya Abdullah Saleh with regard to restrictions of tourists movement in Yemen, I find in his view Mahmoud Mohammed Taha of Sudan was assassinated.

Mr. Taha was born in Sudan in 1909. He studied at Ghordon Memorial College. He graduated as an engineer and worked in this field for many years. He bravely fought the British Colonization occupying Sudan then and he was jailed for many times for his stance. He was known among the Sudanese national patriots as the first political prisoner.

He was the founder and leader of the Republican Party. He was a remarkable and a well-known Muslim Scholar. He used to call for implementation of Islamic principles to achieve democracy, equality and justice.

Why was he executed? Or actually assassinated?

He was executed because of his religious and political beliefs. His execution was carried out by the former Dictator of Sudan, President Numeiri, and the Muslim fundamentalist move-

some kind of implicit insult to the tourist. I personally think tourists need neither security nor watching their movement as it may cause inconvenience. One point that I want to make clear; is education. Kidnapping could happen at any time, it is unpredictable. What have we done to educate people locally or even internationally? Absolutely nothing. Lets use and utilize our full capacity such as TV, printing media and the like to educate people about tourism and terrorism and the

Criticizing Islamic the

Fundamentalist government for implementation of such laws was considered as a heretic and who ever voiced it, was considered an apostate. His execution received a wide coverage from the world media, in addition to a strong condemnation from all over the free world at the government of Sudan.

We are eagerly looking forward to more justice, peace and love to prevail in the whole world. This won't be done unless we open the whole media for free thinking and free discussion.

outcomes of both. As Mr. Yahya mentioned, Yemen has a huge potential for tourism, and at least that's the only thing we could offer to the world. So lets utilize that wisely and let tourists leave with good impression and not handcuffed to the moment they leave the airport.

I thank you for touching on this subject as it is one important issue that relates to all of us.

> Abdulrahman M. A exworld2000@netscape.net

May 21st, 2001

A Risk Ridden Life

Yasser M. Ahmad **Yemen Times**

rom time immemorial the sea has been a source of living for many people. It has been a source of inspiration too, for poets and literary men. When it bestows favors, it gives with no limitations. However, when it becomes furious, it shows no mercy or leniency.

Reports

Sea life is not easy. Rather it is a hard and hazardous field. It needs strong, diligent, shrewd and skilled people. In Hodeidah, fishermen spend best part of their lives in the sea. It is everything for them. It is their source of living, their companion and at times their enemy as well. Some of these fishermen have spent more than 40 years in the sea. These people have faced and learned a lot from the sea. They have become a wealthy source of information and prudence.

Yemen is distinguished by its long coastline. The number of fishermen is also very big. However, they suffer from hard living conditions. Their limited and weak resources make things worse and complicated. Sometimes voyages become very hazardous and risky. However, they can do nothing but accept the challenge. Because there is no lovelier venture than the life of the sea

Fishermen in Hodeidah are the focus of this report. Fishermen are leading a life of misfortune mainly because of the hard economic conditions. They face many ordeals including the fierceness of the sea and their limited resources. When asked about the sea life, some said "Sea life is difficult, but the living conditions are more difficult." Others commented by saying "Sea life is difficult, but interesting and beautiful. We forget its' troubles the time we reach the coast." Others say "You have to be very careful when dealing with the sea. It is cunning."

However, all of them expressed their fears due to some notorious elements



that abuse the sea wealth. They emphasized that the sea is the only resource of their living and if it is abused they could hardly earn a living for them and their families.



Sami Zuhair Mohammed Abdullah. Khakha. Hodeidah, student in the Educational College Chemistry

Department, is

also working as a fisherman to earn a living. He has a boat that costs YR350,000. However, it has broken down and he could not fix it due to his limited resources. He said "This boat used to be the source of living of my family and other families as well. However, now it has become too difficult for me to obtain a living." Another fisherman describing the hazard of the sea said "He who sets out in the sea is lost, and he who comes out of it is alive." He revealed that there are some fishermen, whose boats are primitively equipped, face lots of difficulties and troubles. They may spend two

to three weeks on fishing mainly scant supply." depending upon the facilities available; food and fuel for the boat.

> Ali Abdullah Ismail, fisherman said "He who sets out in the sea does not fear drowning." He said "We realize the dangers the sea. of However, we are

forced to do so by the challenges of life

How lucky you are in your fishing depends mainly on the weather, fishermen, and the kind of equipment you have. If there are no winds and there are skilled fishermen with you, you will be able to get generous fish catch. However, strong winds and naive fishermen may result in a tragic end in the sea. Fishermen have special techniques to know where fish concentrate. Fishermen also have special ways to know good fishing places. About the problems they face, sometimes boats may get into the coasts of some other countries. They also face problems of



fisherman, emphasized that fishing life must be well managed. "This will ensure good marketing and consequently yield good income for fishermen. Fishermen

Abdulkarim

AbdulKader,

are doing their best to fish. However, if the administration is bad, all the efforts of fishermen will go with the wind. Marketing in our country is practiced through outdated and primitive techniques. There are some brokers who are controlling fish markets at the coasts. These people buy fish from fishermen for nominal and cheap prices. They take advantage of these poor fishermen. This is not fair. Marketing fish should be based on a scientific practice. It is a wealth that should not be wasted."

He also asserted the necessity of setting up medical units for sailors who suffer from many diseases. He mentioned a proverb which says "Fruits of

you turn out blind." meaning there are no benefits from the sea and finally you come to suffer from blindness due to salty sea water. Besides, fishermen are exposed to ultraviolet rays of the sun which are reflected from the surface of the water. These rays affect some of the fishermen's eves, he added. Thus, it is of prime importance to give sailors proper health care, he concluded.

Ahmad Ali al-Rukabi, fisherman, described fishermen's relation to the sea as the ebb and tide. He explained that fishing haul varies in accordance with the species of fish. He said "Most fishermen focus on fishing some specific kinds of fish as they fetch good money. They also focus on whales which are used to make surgical sutures. There are different kinds of nets for various kinds of fish. However, there are some atrocious means to fish such as using explosives in the coral reefs which kill fish. Fishermen who use this tech-

and throw the rejected stuff in the water. This has a very destructive effect to the marine environment. Besides many fish leave these places as they are no longer safe.

Others go in for decoration fish. However, the authorities concerned have put an end to this malpractice."





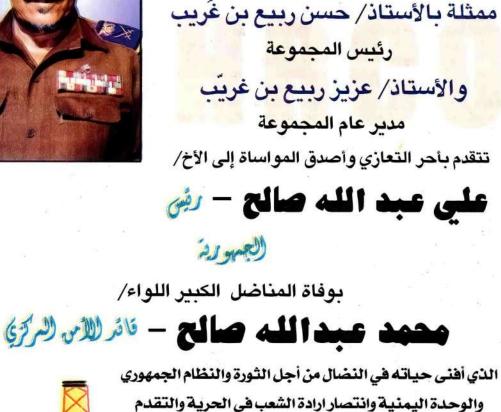






nique take what they want





والوحدة اليمنية وانتصار ارادة الشعب في الحرية والتقدم والإستقرار .. وبهذا المصاب الجلل لايسعنا إلا أن نتقدم بالتعازي إلى أبناء الفقيد واخوانه وكافة أبناء شعبنا، مبتهلين إلى المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وغفرانه وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويعصم قلوب الجميع بالصبر والسلوان. «إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعوه»

Yemen Celebrates the **International Health Day**

May 21st, 2001

TEMEN



n cooperation with the World Health Organization, the Public Ministry of Health celebrated on Sunday 6 May 2001 the Mental Health Day at the Yemeni Cultural Center in Sana'a. Dr. Abdulnasser Al-Munibari, Minister of Health said that the WHO's choice of the issue of mental health this year was a recognition of one of the most prominent problems in the world. Representative of the WHO in Yemen highlighted the WHO's decision to concentrate on the mental health owing to the increase in the number of mentally sick people in the world. He indicated that women constituted a major chunk of mental patients. He added that more than 400 million people suffer from mental problems in the world. Dr. Ahmad Mohammed Makki, Member of the Al-Shoura Council for the Mental Diseases Affairs said that 10-40% of adults suffer from mental disorders and that more than 340 million people in the world suffer from depression.

On this occasion, Secretary General of the United Nations in his speech said: "Today some 400 million people suffer from mental and brain disorders, schizophrenia, alcohol addiction, bipolar and obsessive compulsive disorders which are among the diseases respon-

sible for the highest disability ratings in the world. Moreover, these numbers are expected to rise sharply over the next four decades, particularly among people in the developing world.

Yet, despite the enormous social and economic burdens posed by metal health problems, more than 40 per cent of the world's countries have no articulated mental health policy, and over 30 per cent have no mental health programs.

A global strategy to address the mental health crisis is needed, one which will incorporate both prevention and care. This issue will be taken up by the WHO's 191 member states at the annual gathering of the world health Assembly in May, and assessed in the World Health report to be released in October. But there is still more that can be done.

The World Health Organization has dedicated this year's world health day to addressing the medical research, care policies, and ethical issues related to mental health. The day's slogan, "Stop exclusion, Dare to care," captures the need for the world community to address mental health concerns openly and honestly."

> Yasser M. Ahmad Yemen Times

HIGHER INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCE: A Step Towards More Improved Health Care

ealth qualification and training play a substantial role in health domain. It has been considered a foundation stone, particularly in our country which suffers from severe shortage of qualified medical staff.

Ismael Al-Ghabri of the Yemen Times interviewed Dean of the Higher Institute of Health Science in Sana'a Dr. Abdul Wahab Al-Kahlani and about the institute and its role in health care.

Q: Will you please introduce yourself?

A: Well, I am a Yemeni citizen. I have studied in and graduated from Cairo University. Then I got the Master's degree in public health. Now I occupy the post of Dean in the Higher Institute of Health Science.

At the beginning I should say thank you for such a fruitful initiative of visiting the institute and highlighting some important facts about it.

O: When was the institute established?.

A: The institute started working in 1971 under the name "Health Institute". The applicants were those who graduated from preparatory schools. But in 1989 the criteria of eli-

Table indicating the department and enrolled students in the institute

THE DEPARTMENT	TOTAL NUMBER
Public Health Mediastinus Pharmaceutics Laboratories X ray High Nursing Midwives Qualifying a nurse to be a midwife Medical Statistics Medical Apparatuses Maintenance Anesthetists Nursing Administration B.laboratories Society Health Qualifying trainees Qualifying nurses after primary schools Society Midwives Qualifying technicians after secondary schools	72 boys 132 girls and boys 55 girls and boys 32 girls and boys 40 girls and boys 32 girls 20 girls 53 boys and girls 24 boys and girls 25 boys and girls 43 boys and girls 43 boys and girls 19 girls 13 girls and boys 19 girls 28 boys
Total	691



gibility was widened to admit candidates with a secondary school certificate. Later on the name of the institute was changed into Higher Institute of Health Science.

Q: What are the objectives of the institute?

A: First, to provide institutions with the medical staff. Second, to develop knowledge and skill about health services.

O: What is the number of students in the institute?

A: The table gives the numbers of students enrolled in the Institute's departments.

O: How many branches does the

institute have? A: It has 8 branches in Taiz, Ibb, Hodeidah, Hajja, Dhamar, Amran, Al-Mahweet and Al-beidha'.

Q: What about the budget of the institute?

A: The institute is supported by the budget of the Ministry of Health and Population.

Q: What are privileges given by the institute to students?

A: Board and Lodge to the students arriving from the countryside and transport facilities.

Q: What are the medical and general curricula of the Institute?

A: The curriculum includes, Medical Heminthes, Clinical Chemistry, English, Quality Control, N.A Technology, Hematology, Medical-Mycology, Pathology, M.Entomology, M.Bacteriology, Body Fluid, Blood Bank, M. Virology, Computer Science, etc ...

Q: What kind of hardships does the Institute face?

A: Our Institute suffers from a number of difficulties including inadequate budget, shortage in training means and prerequisites, lack of references, the delay in rearranging measures of the institutes, throng of students in training locations, delay in disbursal of teachers bonuses.







تماشياً مع سمات هذا العصر في سرعة تلفق المعلومات نقدم لكم خدمة البنك الناطق والتي تمكنكم من الحصول على البيانات المصرفية آلياً وباللفتين العربية والإنجليزية والردعلى استفساراتكم من أي مكان وهي أي وقت وذلك عبر الهاتف رقم (٥٠٩٨٠٢) للإستقسار عن الخدمات التالية:

> أسطار العطائت الأجتمئة الرئنسية مقابل اللووالار اللامرينكي أواللوطال المتعني السطار تفواللداللودالتع ببالمطلات الأجذبية المخدمات التي يوفر ها البناد والجديد منها. ارتقام عوالف وعقلوين فروع بذك اليمن والخليج.

> > الذاكنية أحد عبالاتتنا يقدم الك البنتك الناطق الخدمات التالية.

الاستفسار عن أرصدة حساباتك وانخر عطلياتك المصرفية حتى لحظة الاتصال. النج تعتنف حساب أو دافتر شيكات. ، تتغدير راقطك السري.

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10 CURANNE

NGO

"Women's NGO Marketing Centre Opens its Doors"

Stephen Brichieri-Colombi NGO Marketing Centre*

Marketing Centre on Haret Talha organized on April 12th a fashion show by young girls displaying traditional dresses, silver and accouterments from all over Yemen. The show was the principal attraction along with travs of traditional Sana'ni breads, raisins and sweets offered to the honored guests. A festive crowd including the newly appointed Minister of Social Affairs, Mr. Abdelkarim al-Arhabi, and other notable guests including the new Governor of Sana'a, Mr. Abdelwahid al-Bukheiti attended this festival.

omen's

The NGO Marketing Centre is a charitable enterprise created by nine women's NGO's. Proceeds from sales go 50% to the women producers and 50% to the NGO's for purchase of raw materials, salaries of trainers and their operational costs. The members of the NGO's are a diverse group from urban and rural communities but they have one aim: to improve the educational level and standard of living of their women members and offer them a chance to engage in productive employment.

The Centre sells a variety of ceremonial and traditional artifacts as well such as the magmuq worn by women in Old Sana'a, with its intricate silver studded headpad and distinctive red and black tie-dye veil. These veils are traditionally worn on the first day of a wedding by the bride and then again for a whole month by a woman after delivering a baby. The women also sell a red and black striped weave from Wadi Dahr and the maswan, a dazzling red, gold and black handwoven cloth worn traditionally as an overcloak by women, and products made from it, mainly large lined satchels plus 'carry alls' made from the traditional white, red and yellow handwoven fabrics of Beit al-Fagih known as futah or lahhaf.

This is the first private marketing venture to be sponsored by women NGO's as a group in Yemen. They have all contributed to the rent and so far have taken full responsibility for operations. Having secured this opportunity, the women NGO partners are looking forward to developing their centre as a place where high quality Yemeni handicrafts can be sold and new ideas on products and designs can be hatched and exchanged. One of the NGO's, Al-Safa' expresses its aims through its motto: "Life is a struggle and therefore, only through productive work will human beings achieve their objectives.'

Of all the NGO's, Al-Safa is the most established. It has been working since

health education, knitting, and in home economics. The NGO has about 250 paid-up members, many of whom are widows, divorcees and girls wishing to learn a profitable trade. Currently 50 women and girls are engaged in active production.

There are an additional eight NGO's involved in the project. Al-Bushra was created in 1998. It works with lowincome families in the old city of Sana'a. Its stated aim is to work in "training and capacity building of women so that they can earn a living and find ways to cope better with the society they are living in."

Al-Shahid Al-Zubeiry, also in Old Sana'a, was formed in 1992. Before defining its activities, the NGO undertook a Needs Assessment of families living in the lanes around to identify 500 low-income families in need of help with income generation, access to food and health services. Al-Zubeiry started by undertaking welfare activities, providing food and cash to needy families and training in sewing, but now is striving to train members in production of items for sale to the foreign as well as the local market.

Al-Malik which became registered in January 2000, works in the Madbah area of Haret Malik and surrounding neighborhoods. This is one of the poorest areas in urban Sana'a, deprived of many basic services and infrastructure and far from the city amenities. It is an area for in-migrants from all governorates of Yemen and transport for trainers from the city is very costly. The NGO currently has 208 members and rents a four-room building. Like Al-Zubeiry, before setting out their program of work, Malik carried out a Needs Assessment survey in the area to determine the needs of families in greatest distress, and those of the handicapped. They have now recognized the need to secure income generating activities for their members through innovative product development and so help alleviate poverty.

One of the rural NGO partners is Al-Ulfa with 250 members, based in Oarivvit Al-Oabil village in Wadi Dahr. The NGO works in more than 35 different neighborhoods (hara) and most members are women from single parent households or girls who have completed their elementary school training but have had no possibility of access to secondary school since there is no facility nearby. These women, who want to lead a productive life, wish to be trained in skills which yield income. Like most of the partner NGOs, Al-Ulfa rent a building for their training activities paid for through subscriptions and nominal training course fees. To date, Al-Ulfa has been engaged mainly in teaching literacy, sewing, weaving, embroidery, and handicraft production. It is now re-orienting its product design towards the tourist and foreign market accessible through the NGO Marketing Centre. Al-Yusr, which was established in 1997 and is also located in Old Sana'a, works with people from 12 harat or

lanes. The objectives of the NGO are to es. Now, the NGO's look forward to support local initiatives in voluntary service, help needy families, extend assistance to those who need it and offer low-income families a chance to market and sell their handiwork and produce.

The experienced trainers from this NGO in the old city are now concentrating on revamping their products, training their producers to experiment with traditional stitches and transform their embroidery into silver and gold swatches suitable for framing, extravagant cushion covers, wall hangings and petite make-up bags and purses.

Two NGOs draw their members from the fringes of Sana'a. Al-Riyyan is situated in Beit Baus on the outskirts of Sana'a comprising al-Asbahi and neighboring areas. Like other periurban settlements, this area is densely populated. Up to now, Al-Riyyan has conducted literacy classes and skills training in sewing, embroidery, handcraft production, typing and home economics for its members. As a result of ioining the Centre, it is embarking on production of artifacts and traditional Yemeni dresses for sale to the public Al-Risha, on the other hand, is located at the opposite end of Sana'a on Ta'iz Street, in a rented basement. Once part of the NGO Mithaq, the women have since formed their own NGO. Its president is a strong advocate of women's education and skills development. "Many women in Yemen are deprived of so many basic opportunities" she argues "both to be educated and to have access to income. They actually need everything. We strive to offer them a chance to some skills and improve the income base of the fami-Iv

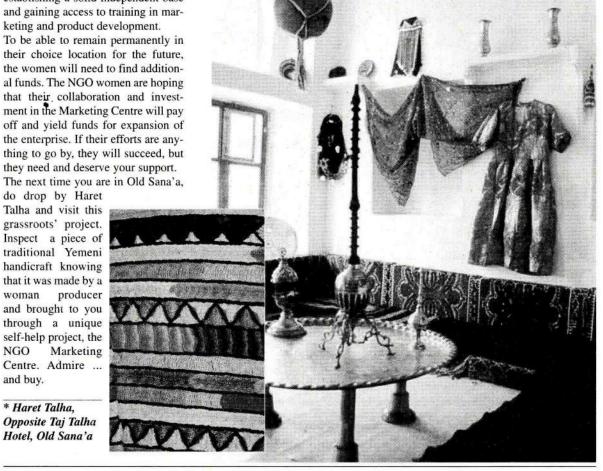
Al-Khansa' is the most rural of the nine NGO's, based in the grape-growing region of Bani Husheish, one and a half hours from Sana'a. Al-Khansa works with 260 women agriculturalists from the surrounding area who have never before done embroidery but are now seeking skills and education to enable them to earn a cash income.

What the NGO's have realized since the Centre opened is that women's traditional talents in embroidery can be adapted and developed, to make products designed explicitly for both interior decor and as fashion accessories. Whereas Turkish trousers or sarawil have been traditionally produced for the Yemeni market, now the same stitches are being transferred onto make-up bags, hangings and large cushions of different sizes and shapes. Products range from dolls to jewellery boxes bound with ribbons, delicate evening bags trimmed with silver and gold disc embroidery, hand-woven wool landscapes and traditional dresses from different remote areas of the establishing a solid independent base and gaining access to training in mar-

To be able to remain permanently in their choice location for the future, the women will need to find additional funds. The NGO women are hoping that their collaboration and investment in the Marketing Centre will pay off and yield funds for expansion of the enterprise. If their efforts are anything to go by, they will succeed, but they need and deserve your support. The next time you are in Old Sana'a, do drop by Haret

Talha and visit this grassroots' project. Inspect a piece of traditional Yemeni handicraft knowing that it was made by a woman producer and brought to you through a unique self-help project, the Marketing NGO Centre. Admire .. and buy.

* Haret Talha, **Opposite** Taj Talha Hotel, Old Sana'a



May 21st, 2001

Aden: Past & Present



ith its rich history, the city of Aden has been one of the important national centers

for development at all levels. Despite the many wars and conflicts that have left their mark on the city, it is today prepared to welcome the 11th anniver-

sary of unification day on May 22. Its significant geographical location and seaport connecting it with Europe, Asia, Africa, etc. has made it a favorite target for foreign colonizers. This has enabled it to combine multi-faceted cultures that is clearly seen in the high degree of cultural awareness of its people. Adani people are, no doubt, among the kindest and most generous people in Yemen. The city has also been famous as a

trade center. Souq Attaam, Souq Al-Buhrah, Souq Al-Baz, Souq Al-Zaafaran, are the most well-known markets that have attracted many traders, especially from the neighboring countries. Caravans from the north and east used to come to Al-Sheikh Othman loaded with different kinds of goods which went to Crater and other trade centers. Being one of the most important approaches to Aden, the city of Sheikh Othman become a center for many traders. Al-Tawahi was also another important trade center. Its strategic location overlooking the seaport added more beauty to it. Many tourists used to come to this place to purchase gems, souvenirs, etc. and enjoy the beautiful scene of the seaport. Zone of the city were named after the communities concentrated in them. For example, there used to be the Indian, Jewish. zones and so on. These communities left the city following its independ-



In 1952 a Radio station was established in Al-Tawahi and in 1964 the first TV station in the Peninsula was also established here. The cultural activities prospered when the Ministry of Culture established the National Theater in the area. Many political, cultural and social activities were organized attracting may Arab and foreign intellectuals and artists.

In 1912 Aden city witnessed an educational revolution when Sheikh Mohammed Omar Bazaraah established the first school which was known as Bazaraah Charitable School. Later on, many national schools were built to contribute to the

Aidarous mosque, the house of Rimbaud, etc. Its coast includes a good number of fine bays and beaches surrounded by magnificent volcanic rocks which add more beauty to the landscape. It is painful to see such nice places receiving less attention. However, they are still crowded with people who come to enjoy their free times away from the noise of the city. I feel sad when I visit any Arab country and see how nice and organized their beaches are compared to the Aden beach. But still I hope to see Aden more beautiful.

Despite the great development Aden has achieved during the last decade, it

1996 as a voluntary association in a low-income district of Sana'a near the Sheraton Hotel. Al-Safa' aims to help needy families by training them in productive, income generating activities. It sponsors literacy, weaving, embroidery and handiwork classes, training in

Sana'a basin, each with its own dis tinctive shapes, patterns and embroidery stitches.

The women NGO partners are very excited about the potential of the centre for capacity building of their own local talent, for income generation and for creative marketing schemes. They are not merely business women but look forward to taking advantage of the opportunities for training and eventual marketing of their members' products in Yemen and abroad. The next step is to form a marketing body that will function as an independent and viable entity, while retaining NGO's charitable status.

To ensure transparency, the NGO's have created three committees to oversee the management of operations, one for marketing, a second for quality control and a third for pricing and auditing of accounts. At the end of the month, each NGO is required to pro-

ence.

duce an account of sales of its products together with the name of the local producer to ensure that sales from products are equitably distributed. The 2,000 to 2,500 members of the nine NGO's, plus their dependent families, are the beneficiaries of the marketing project, both in terms of capacity building and social capital but also asset creation.

The Social Fund for Development has supported each of these NGO's in training trainers for sewing, handicraft and literacy classdevelopment of the city.

There are many nice and attractive places in Aden such as the historic tanks, the palace of the Sultan, Al-

still deserves more attention. So do its citizens. Aden today is representing the whole of Yemen and all Yemeni people.

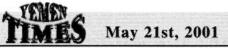






11 Education Presented by Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

Literary History:



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Driving Safe

Hey, Mujaheed, please heed me. Don't drive Ibrahim: so recklessly. Mujaheed: Don't you worry. I love speed. Hate to drive at snail-slow pace. Ibrahim: See, that's a machine. Keep it under control 5. The gold is a precious metal.

Never let it control you. That may be your undoing.

Mujaheed: You, silly chap. Always thinking negatively. How many times have I told you that I am progressive minded. Speed is the sign of progress.

Ibrahim: advancement of learning, of science and technology and not rash driving. Haven't you heard the advice 'We like you, not your speed'.

- Mujaheed: I scorn sluggish, lousy driving. Time is important, you see.
- Very true. Time is valuable. But do you 2. The officials as a body or group. Ibrahim: know, 'the minute you save by careless driving may be your last'. Control your speed. Will you?
- Mujaheed: Don't you really enjoy gliding elegantly on the smooth, asphalted high way?
- **Ibrahim:** I prefer to drive slow and arrive safe. Besides, have some care for others. I mean, other vehicles and, especially, pedestrians. How many precious lives are not lost every day due to someone's carelessness and inattention! You know, accidents may occur due to the third party's negligence as well.

Mujaheed: It's their responsibility, isn't it? Why shouldn't they be more careful?

See, let's be practical. There is a difference **Ibrahim:** between what should be and what is. Come to terms with the realities. Don't argue for the sake of argument. Obey the traffic rules. Your life is as dear to you as others to them. Life is short. Don't make it shorter still by rash driving.

Mujaheed: Are you serious? I was really joking with you. I entirely agree with you about observing safety measures while driving. Besides what you said, there may be a mechanical snag like brake failure. We have to take every reasonable precaution to ensure our as well as others' safety. There can be no second opinion about it.

> Indeed, one moment's folly may end in a catastrophe. I swear, I'll not drive fast, not even for teasing you. That's like a good boy!

II. How to say it correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences. 1. If you do not change your habits, you will be dismissed from services.
- Our teacher shall be on leave tomorrow.
- 3. My elder brother is a M. A, whereas I am only a B. A.
- 4. Mahweet is a Simla of Yemen.

Answers to last week's questions

- 1. With the help of a dictionary you can learn new words easily.
- 2. I was afraid that if I asked him again he might refuse
- Not speedy driving of a car. Progress means 3. He was working hard, so that he might get good marks.
 - 4. He used to play with me when he was a boy.
 - 5. If you do not work hard, you shall fail.

III. How to express it in one word.

- 1. Person who uses his strength or power to frighten or hurt others.
- 3. Person who breaks into a house to steal.
- 4. Imitation of something for making fun of it. 5. Person who kills, cuts up, and sells animals for food.
- Answers to last week's questions 1. Hard but easily broken: brittle
- 2.
- Descriptive, printed article in a paper cover: brochure Read parts of a book not in detail: browse 3.
- Estimate of probable future income and expenditure:
- budget 5. Official statement of news: bulletin

IV. Find groups of three in the following words. Say how they are similar

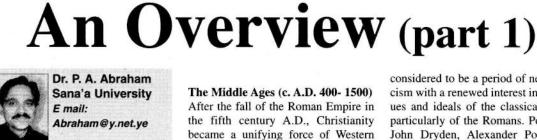
lion	England	tig	
maize	hotel	milk	
screwdriver	lemonade	cinema	
India	wheat	snake	
tortoise	hammer	tea	
giraffe	Oman	hospital	
rice	lizard	saw	

Answers to last week's questions

Your friend has fallen over and cut his/her knee. This is what you should do:

First, wash your hands with soap and water. Then look at the cut and remove any dirt that you can see there. Then clean the cut with a little water - but be careful, because it might hurt! After that take a clean cloth and dry the cut carefully. Finally tie a bandage over the cut, to stop it getting dirty again.

V. Words of Wisdom "A stitch in time saves nine"



t is important for students of literature to have a background of literary history in order to comprehend the works of literature that they read and study. The standard literary canon (the works of literature commonly read and studied) has been, until very recently mainly a white, upper class and European phenomena - with some American influence. Often, readers have a preconceived notion about the quality and understanding of good literature. Most readers are not aware the literature now known as "classics" (Mark Twain defined a 'classic' as a book which people praise and never read!) represent a series of choices about literary worth made over a long period of time. During the past few years, many challenges to the traditional canon have been made. In order to understand the development of the traditional canon and the challenges to that canon, it is important to understand the history of Western literary criticism.

Beginnings: The Greeks and Romans (c. 450 B.C-A.D. 400)

The Western literary tradition begins with the Greeks. In the Republic Plato (427 - 347 B.C.) describes the ideal state and the role of the poets and philosophers. His pupil, Aristotle (384 -322 B.C.) is by far the most important classical influence during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Even today students of drama give a lot of importance to the theories presented in Aristotle's Poetics about how literature imitates life, how an audience responds with pity and fear to a tragedy, and how a play is constructed.

On the contrary, the Romans contributed works on what would now be calle 1 "loftiness of style" (On the sublime, Longinus, 65-8 B.C). and a treatise on the art of poetry (Ars Poetica, Horace, 65-8 B.C.). These writers were more interested in the craft of poetry in how one might construct a poem that would have a pleasing effect on the reader - than in the power of the poet. In contrast to the Greek philosophical approach. Roman literary criticism was more like a practical guide.

The Middle Ages (c. A.D. 400- 1500) After the fall of the Roman Empire in the fifth century A.D., Christianity became a unifying force of Western culture. The literature of the Middle Ages was for the most part didactic, which means the purpose was for teaching the readers certain moral lessons. Literature of this period took the form of morality and mystery plays, both of which had religious themes. Of course, there is an important departure from moralistic literature appeared in the French romances, which had shown adventures in love, and in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, which drew on English, French, and Italian sources. However, literary criticism was not a priority of the intellectual life of the period.

The Renaissance (c. 1500 - 1660)

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Europe emerged from the clutches of church - centered Middle ages with a rebirth (renaissance is a French word for "rebirth") of new learning. The Renaissance humanists, with their reading of Greek and Roman writers, developed a broad interest in intellectual activities. Sir Philip Sidney's (1554 - 1586) The Defense of Poesy is considered to be the most important work of literary criticism of that period. Here, Sidney argues that poetry must serve not simply to give pleasure, but also should make a positive contribution to the society. In spite of Sidney's important contributions, Aristotle still remained the literary dictator of the age, though his role was complicated by the emergence of William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616) as a world renowned playwright, who often disregarded Aristotle's principles regarding the construction of a good play.

The Enlightenment (1660 - 1798)

In England the term, 'Enlightenment' is sometimes referred to as 'the Age of Reason'. The period was marked by a profound faith in the powers of human reason and a devotion to clarity of thought, to harmony, proportion and balance. Samuel Johnson (1709 -1784), who wrote in the preface of his edition of Shakespeare's plays about the playwright's departure from Aristotle's dictums, was a major literary figure of the Enlightenment. It was

considered to be a period of neoclassicism with a renewed interest in the values and ideals of the classical world, particularly of the Romans. Poets like John Dryden, Alexander Pope, and philosophers like Edmund Burke lived during this age and they compared contemporary literary practice with the ideals of their Roman counterparts. Burke, for example, took on the subject of Longinus' On the sublime in his own essay on The Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful (1757). They stressed the value of reason, which they called "common sense". Their architectural style, familiar to us in buildings, provides a visual example of what they sought in literature : clarity, symmetry, discipline. They gave emphasis on the rigid construction of a poem or a drama. They favored heroic couplet (two lines of rhymed iambic pentameter) in poetry, like Alexander Pope's famous Essay on Criticism, which is a scathing statement on neoclassical literary principles.

The Romantic Period (1798 - 1837)

This period was marked by a rejection of the ideals and rules of classicism and neoclassicism and an affirmation of the need for a freer, more subjective expression of passion, pathos and personal feelings. The influence of the period was to be felt throughout the nineteenth century, not only in England, but in France and Germany as well, and many of its ideas and attitudes are still part of the assumptions on which contemporary Western culture is based. Romantic poet William Blake (1757 - 1827) illustrated the conflict between romanticism and neo classism through his dislike of the criticism of Enlightenment artist Joshua Reynolds. In his notes on Reynold's views, Blake observed that the emphasis on empiricism (physical evidence) impoverishes art. Blake believed that the neoclassic writers denied both imagination and subjective experience in the creative process. He believed that a writer must begin from the most concrete and minute sensory experience in order to reach the truth. Unlike the 18th century writers, Blake and his contemporaries believed in the importance of the individual rather than the general principle.

To be continued next week

The Loveliness of Robert Frost

Haifa Saleh Al-Hatif

Ibrahim:

The poem "Stopping by Woods on a about the strange conduct of his mas- shake and the rider's sentimental

wards. Therefore, he understands that those previous movements were just a temporary break. It may be enjoyable, pleasant, and it may further relieve many sufferings, but at the same time, it can be deadly, i.e. when man indulges, excessively in sentimental longing he may lose his life. On the other hand such sentiments are fine. Beautiful things decorate our life and relieve our pains, making us more modest to live nobly and to die honorably.

uses the word 'miles, to signify that this life is a long weary journey and man has to conclude it patiently to sleep peacefully at last.

The poet in this poem narrates a specific personal experience but he skillfully elevates it to a universal level and establishes a general truth and wisdom in a simple language that is obviously a notable characteristic feature of Frost poems. The last four lines are too fascinating to be explained (rather it can only be experienced.) The poem as a whole can be considered one of the best of the 20th century.

4th level Department of English -Faculty of Education, Hajjah

obert Frost is acclaimed as America's Grand Old Man of Poetry. "In Robert Frost, the American people have found their poet, their singer, their seer-in short, their bard." 'Words are worse than nothing,' he wrote "unless they do something.'

'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' is one of the widely read and appreciated poems of Frost. A moment of thinking for a poet can give birth to years of thinking for us. Such a moment may appear to be simple, but keen understanding would reveal great wisdom. 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' can rightly be considered as the pearl on the crown of his poems. It is obvious that this poem is modern, but the romantic stamp has decorated the lines to make it a beautiful experience. No doubt, when simplicity is united with delicacy, nothing else will result, but greatness.

The poem appears to be an expression of a personal experience in the beginning, but later it has a touching appeal that it becomes a universal one. That is because life, sentiments, dreams, reality, duties, difficulties and death, all those notions are most important in man's mind and heart. Therefore we are greatly affected by this short poem. Lovely rhythm and fascinating tone make the poem more beautiful.

Snowy Evening" is about a rider who narrates an event that takes place in a forest. The rider says that he is traveling with his horse in a dark forest. It is in winter and a snowy evening, that the rider reaches the woods. He wonders whose woods are these. He himself answers that he knows the owner of the forest who lives in the village, so he will not see the rider stop in the

forest.

The rider actually is enchanted by the ravishing beauty of an evening forest. Its wonderful scenes are too attractive to pass without contemplation. The temptation is irresistible. The meditative mood of the rider made him stop there for a long time to watch the panorama of nature. What increases the beauty is that the forest is completely filled with snow rather with white flowers of snow.

It seems that the magnificent atmosphere there imprisoned the rider strongly enough to make him forget his horse, his journey and even himself. The strange thing is that the imprisonment was so beautiful and comfortable that the rider embraces it willingly to be an innocent prisoner. His only flaw was that he had a finer taste in enjoying the beauty around him. He basks in the ideals of romantic and imaginary thoughts with the fancy of the orison which symbolizes nothing but beauty of nature.

Nothing can release him from the captivity of nature except his lone companion- the horse which symbolizes reality and logic. The poet here personifies the horse to make it the second character besides the first character 'the rider'. The horse wonders

ter who stopped there rather completely paralyzed in the darkest evening of the year.

The rider is still in the midst dreams and the horse is in the midst of wonder. The horse tries to remind his boss that he has no business to stop here. but he has a particular destination to reach. While his mind is dwelling in the magical world of beauty of the forest, the horse is examining the place particularly to arrive at a logical conclusion. Thereafter it realizes that the forest is nothing but the trap of death. The animal, though it can't speak could smell the danger in the gloomy forest in which the lakes had frozen and the winter stamped its touches deeply by spreading white flowers of snow everywhere. In the meantime, the rider was enjoying the thought about the sweetness and comfort of his own death. He felt that it is suitable moment for him to die. Moreover, he, indeed accepted the idea and wished to stop there for ever. The horse recognized the state his boss has landed himself in and the smell of death that stretched its black wings over the forest.

Darkness was the face of the snowy evening. Whiteness of the snow couldn't light the darkest evening. It was almost the end of everything there.

In the third stanza, we observe that the horse sympathizes with the rider. It translates its finer feelings towards its master into action. It shakes bells to awaken the rider from his reveries in which he had already lost himself. Actually. the gloomy quietness and silence of the forest was broken by the

ruminations were interrupted by the same shake as well. The shake brings him to the world of reality from the world of imagination. To be more specific, the horse may be considered as the symbol of his conscience which warns him against the pitfalls in this life.

The struggle between reality and reveries, the horse and the rider proves that there is some mistake for his stopping in the silent woods. Nothing can be heard except the blowing of the wind and the slow movement of the light pieces of snow which fall down with quiet sounds. The effort of the faithful horse didn't go with the winds in the forest. Consequently the rider sprang up to realize that he should not embrace his own death now, but perhaps, after-

Now the rider declares that though he is fond of beauty of nature and enjoys the peace of mind of a sentimentalist, he has many things to do before he relaxes for ever. In other words, he is fond of life as well as death. He confesses that he has a nostalgic craving for life in order to keep his promises to fulfill many duties, dreams and ambitions before he dies.

Robert Frost here uses the word 'sleep' instead of 'death' to prove his belief in Judgment Day. Similarly, he We apologize to Mr. Hadeel Abdulmalek Abdulmajid for misspelling his first name in his research abstract published last week in this very page.



Night

Oh night

More Haste, Less Speed

One day, the king of the animals, the lion, asked animals and birds in the woods to organize a debate about the future of their life in the woods. On the appointed day, they all attended the meeting except the hoopoe. The lion asked the birds but they did not know why he had been absent. The lion said that if they did not bring him to the meeting by a certain deadline, he would cut all their beaks. The owl appeared and said to the lion "cut my beak now, I'm hasty." The lion asked her to wait because the hoopoe may

come before the determined time. The owl insisted that her beak should be cut in order to enable her to go to her work soon. So the lion commanded that her beak should be cut. After her beak was cut, the hoopoe came and the lion forgave the other birds. The owl became sorry because she lost her beak. So my dear! do not be hasty in taking decisions lest what happened to the owl should happen to you. Fathi Abdullah

Why are you coming? Why are you carrying all this darkness? Why you bear all this sadness? You want to frighten me! But I will not be scared I will not be broke I will close my eyes and dream I will dream of the sun shine I will dream of the bird song in the woods I will dream there is no darkness Hayam Omar Ali Faculty of Education, Mahweet

May 21st, 2001

Child Labor: Causes and Solutions

he phenomenon of child labor (of boys and girls younger than 18) is considered one the most challenging problems in Yemen, just as it is so in most third world countries.

12

The social complex phenomenon is the emanation of an economic and social chaos. It reflects the fragile infrastructure of the social fabric in achieving comprehensive and balanced economic and social development so as to meet the needs of the society.

Among the reasons behind the increase in the number of working children are the outbreak of poverty, low living standard of families, children escaping from schools because of the lack of spacious classrooms and qualified teachers. Studies and statistic provided by the concerned and international organizations indicate that no country in the world nowadays is free of children labor. The International Labor Office (ILO) had reported that about 250 million children between the age of 5 to 14



work in developing countries, of who 120 million work full-time, while the other 130 million work part time. The said reports added that children labor in the industrial countries can also be seen, though most of those reports were based on surveys conducted during holidays, they gave reasonably reliable numbers that cannot have an error margin more than 50%.

In general, most working children usually work in artistic and trading jobs. According to UNICEF, there are two categories of children labor; the acceptable and the non-acceptable.

The second category puts in its list children who work full time, particularly if they are of an extremely early age. Those children usually spending long hours in working causing substantial harm to the child's body psychological condition, i.e., heavy load and exhausting jobs in transport locations cause children to be be subject to injuries because of traffic accidents.

The UNICEF stressed that some employers give no chance to children to acquire enough skills or qualification. On the contrary, they oppress, humiliate and degrade their dignity in many ways. There were also some reports of slavery and sexual assault against working children.

In 1919 the international labor office was founded to undertake the responsibility of combating children labor as it listed in its constitution the obligation of reducing work of labor children in industry with article no. 5 - 1919 which prohibited the working of children under 14 in any industry. Moreover it issued accord no. 138-1973 in which it outlined 15 years as a minimum age for children labor and 18 years for the fatigued and dangerous labor. Later on further measures were taken by the international recommendation no. 4 to protect the working children.

Yemen is one of the developing countries which continues to suffer hardly from children labor and in that respect, the government issued resolution no. 5 for 1995 which comprised a number of conditions to organize the work of children.

The locally carried out studies indicated that existing child labor in Yemen was either assistance labor or craftsmanship including smithery, car repair and lubricating, traditional hotel services, grocery and working in the agricultural fields.

In accordance with statistics carried out by Central Organization for Statistics in 1999, it totaled the number of children in the Republic of Yemen at 433,701 between the age of 6 and 14, 25,509 out of them live in the urban and 408,192 live in he rural areas.

Also, some of fielding studies which tackled the social, cultural, health and economical situations of the children, clarified that 15% of them did not enroll in primary school, 97% of the m have illiterate mothers, and 23% chew qat and smoke cigarettes.

The reasons behind child labor in Yemen can be specified by:

 poverty
 temptations given by the owners of factories to the children to work
 the inability of most of poor families to afford the expenses of education, hence they prefer to have their children work instead.

Following approving the accord of the international children rights issued by the UN, our country established a coalition of more than 43 societies, organizations and non-governmental organizations aiming at adopting children issues and defending their rights.

Sana'a Caught Between People's Carelessness and Connivance

ana'a has been well-known for its fresh air and gentle breeze. A poet once said it is a city that combines all kinds of arts. This has been achieved by the unique combination of the past elements and modern resources. But the city which inspired many poets is today impoverished owing to the modernization touches which have triggered a number of negative phenomena. The city has been witness to an increasing number of unplanned buildings. Everybody just constructs buildings as he likes according to his own choice ignoring the needs for space, gardens, parks, etc. Everybody is keen to remodel his own structures and then fence it leaving beyond the fence the crowded and dusty streets. None care about the cleanliness or beauty of the city. There are not many jets and garbage bins. People eat and throw the remains in the street carelessly. As if this is not enough, sewage flows here and there, peddlers crowd along the pavements and cars park everywhere and anywhere. The environment of the city is being damaged by the exhaust fumes, disgusting smells of garbage, barking of dogs, beggars, seasonal torrents and dust.



Yet, several recommendations and suggestions were presented for halting the phenomenon of children labor, among them were studying the reasons and creating the programs and strategies that provide alternatives to labor children, and also by providing social security to the poor families and using mass media in explaining perils of children labor and activating the implementation of the laws relevant to children rights.

Yasser M. Abdullah Yemen Times





Al Haidary Trading, Sana's showrooms: Gamal: Gamal Street, near Ministry of Education, Tel.: 271893/280495, Service Center: 280496; Oaser: Al Qaser Street, Tel.: 272382; Taiz: Gamal Street, Near Central Market, Tel.: 252695, Service Center: 252695; Aden: Sheikh Abdullah Street, Crater Tel.: 252914; Service Center: 252103; Mukalla: Bajaman Street, Addis, Tel.: 307189, Sor0189, Sor0189, 307190

Many people come to and leave this city, but it remains as it is. Why don't

Sana'a in 1986

we feel ashamed of ourselves when we visit capitals of other countries and pretend to possess a sense of beauty in front of the others while we lack? Why aren't we like the others?

The government seems to be indifferent to the issue and so are the people. Even the media is not active in spreading the sense of beauty among people. Nor do schools do so among our children. Many are the problems that we should address and find solutions to. Still there is a chance to redeem the situation. So let's start today.

> Ismael Al-Gahbiri, Yemen Times



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May 21st, 2001

Educational System Reform in Yemen.. How?



A lecture on "Reforming the Educational System in Yemen How?" was delivered by Dr. Abdullah al-Thaifani last Monday. He highlighted the importance of education as a crucial channel bringing people up and qualifying the cadre.

As regards the deficiency in the educational system in Yemen, he said "The educational system is not based upon planning and study. The case of education in the countryside is a telling example of this chaos. There you can find big schools with few students. You will also find small, old schools with a remarkable number of students. The reason is simply that big schools are established where there are influential people. They monopolize power to establish them while in other areas without influential people, there are small and old schools. The non-existence of planning and strict law and order are the main reasons behind the imbalance incurring a state of anarchy within the ministry.'

In his remarks on the outcomes of the educational system regarding the quality, level of performance and its impact on the development process, he aske why we did not depend on ourselves to move the wheel of development in the country.

He asked "Why is the educational establishments not bound by legislation defining their policies?

Why is education left for Old Uncle Tom Gobbleigh and all to invest in? Why the authorities concerned do not devise specific rules and logistics to curb them from weakening the most important field for development?"

He stressed that there were people investing in the education system at a time they knew nothing about it nor knew how important it was. He said "There are many wealthy guys for whom education is nothing but a field they can invest in and hoard more and more money.

These deficiencies and discrepancies in the quality and quantity of schools and the non-existence of a clear-cut policy for the outcomes of education is the main reason behind the ever-growing rate of unemployment. Some of my students who are holding B.A.s are qat sellers as they cannot find jobs. This sends a sure signal of the dim future of education in the country."

Dr. Thaifani drew the attention of the authorities concerned to the hazards threatening the national identity, cultural and social gaps due to the practices of foreign schools. He emphasized that it was important to re-consider the state of foreign education in Yemen and its style in presenting services. He said "It has to abide by the national background. This is applied in all the countries of the world. National identity is fully respected and upheld and none dare deface it. Experience has proven that foreign schools in some of the third world countries turned out to be breeding ground for attracting weak people to work in the foreign intelligence bodies."

At the end of the lecture, Dr. Thaifani mentioned some solutions to reform the education system which were as follows:

* Devising legislation to organize the educational system directing its objectives to serve the students, society and the government.

* Defining the patterns and kinds of education restricting the "open door" policy in education as it proves harmful to the society.

* Organizing and directing national universities, monitoring foreign educational establishments.

* Defining the funding resources channeling them into the educational process to achieve educational development based on theoretical and practical levels.

* Establishing schools fully equipped with all the necessary means in accordance with a long term view.



Job Vacancy

Oxfam GB- Sana'a Office Programme Development Officer (Health & Development). all laces as little 22/0/1000 and an and so and

 الحـــدث
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للمعارض بالحديدة

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يو فعياري

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شولق المتحدة للمشاريع

Oxfam GB is seeking to recruit a Programme Development Officer _ specializing in Health and development issues to work as part of the Oxfam GB Sana's team in development and implementing Oxfam's SCO priority programmes in Yemen. The post holder is required to develop and monitor Oxfam Yemen's Programmes on health and other development issues. Key Competencies:

- Education to a degree level in social sciences/. public health or related discipline. A good working knowledge and experience of development work in the social sector.
- A sound understanding of poverty and vulnerability issues related to health, socio economic, political and culture conditions in Yemen.
- Demonstrated analytical understanding of the sensitivity to gender and equity issues including an observable commitment to address equity issues.
- Demonstrated analytical, conceptual, strategic planning and writing skills.
- Demonstrated capacity for social skills- especially when working with community groups.
- Aptitude and skills for project. management including communication, organization, planning, budgeting and work scheduling.
- Demonstrated ability to work as part of a team which would include good interpersonal skills.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.
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- Closing date: 28 May 2001
- Interview date: Date to be confirmed .

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For further details please contact the Oxfam GB-Sana'a office P.O. Box 1045, Sana'a, Tel: 01242996, Fax: 01 260320, Email: Oxfamyemen@y,net.ye Oxfam works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and

suffering.

المعادي المعاد

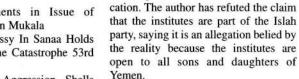


14

ocal press this week has given prominence to certain domestic and Arab news and reports but local events have mainly dominated the newspapers front pages.

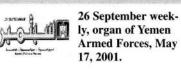
Review of major news headlines as being front-paged in local newspapers.

- · President Ali Abdullah Saleh Arrives in Aden For Unity Anniversary Celebrations
- · Chaired by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, National Defense Council Suspends Compulsory Military Service
- · President Ali Abdullah Saleh , Yemeni Senior Officials Take Part in Funeral of late General Mohammed Abdullah Saleh
- President Saleh Receives Condolences from Arab Heads of State and Senior Yemeni Officials
- Saudi Arabia Crown Prince Abdullah Heads a Big High-Ranking Delegation to Take Part in Yemen's Unity Celebrations
- Jordanian Monarch to Yemen's Celebrations on the Unity
- · PGC & Islah Leadership United in Concerning Opinion Unifying Education Systems
- Prime Minister Receives International Monetary Fund Delegation
- · New Developments in Issue of Smuggling Fish in Mukala
- · Palestinian embassy In Sanaa Holds Rally on Palestine Catastrophe 53rd Anniversary · Israel Steps Up Aggression, Shells
- West Bank & Gaza Strip Cities With Gunship Helicopters and Missiles · Mosques, Houses Burglary Incidents
- Worry Citizens · Torrents In Qadas Sweep Two
- Women
- · Mechanized Brigade 25 Launches Week-long Shelling on Sarwah Area · Sheikh Bin Shajie Threatens Saudi-
- Yemeni Border Demarcation Companies · Bajammal Intends Transferring His



tions.

The writer maintains that insistence on abolishing the religious institutes under he guise of unification makes Yemen to be an exception to the rest of Arab and Islamic countries. To prove that it is enough to mention the continued existence of Al-Azhar institutes in Egypt despite international pressures that try to efface the Islamic identity of the Egyptian people.



ress Scanner

Committee

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Government Headquarters

Confrontations in Hajja

PGC's Permanent

Concludes 2nd Session

Ministers Meeting in Qatar

Monetary Situation.

1.

Demonstrations

Journalists

May 29

· Islah Party Retracts From Staging

· Journalists Syndicate Fails to Ensure

Homecoming of 17 Yemeni

Three Persons Killed in Tribal

President Saleh to Visit Saudi Arabia

Yemen Welcomes Islamic Foreign

Council of Ministers Discusses

Central Bank Mayor on Economic,

Columnist Zaid Bin Ali Ash-Shami has

written an article criticizing the decision

of unifying the educational system in

Yemen and merging the religious insti-

tutes with the public education institu-

The writer says that the reasons brought

forth by those calling for abolishing the

religious institutes are very weak. They

talk about unifying the education

administration at a time they established

three ministries for education and there

are many educational institutions affili-

ate of other ministries and that the reli-

gious institutes are not independent

from supervision of the minister of edu-

As-Sahwa weekly,

May 17, 2001.

The weekly has devoted its editorial to the 11th anniversary of the Yemeni unity on May 22, 1990, considering it a great historic accomplishment and a victory of the unitary will of the Yemeni people and Arab hopes for he comprehensive unity.

The editorial maintains that the past years have been full with political, development and democratic achievements that would not have been realized had it not been for that glorious day. The political leadership led by president Ali Abdullah Saleh was capable of dealing with and overcoming all the challenges that faced the march of the unified Yemeni Republic and then moved to spacious horizons of development that included all political, social, economic and cultural walks of life. The Yemeni republic foreign policy has been characterized by its dealing with sisterly and friendly neighboring countries particularly with regard to border disputes. It has managed to solve those disputes by peaceful ways and through brotherly understanding a matter that enhanced Yemen's status regionally and internationally.

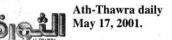
The newspaper editorial concluded by congratulating the people and armed forces of Yemen on this great occasion in the life of Yemen.



Mr Abduaziz As-Samawi has this week wrote an article tackling the Shoura Council and the issue of vengeance. The writer says that he has learnt that the Shoura council was entrusted with finding solutions to the issues of revenge. He says that though the council's special domain has nothing to do with this question, " I propose on the council to study the issues of vengeance and to know their causes and then to suggest the solutions

Extension of the size of this phenomenon has reached to an extent where it is observed there is a shortage in the government attention towards it and it has no longer under control of government apparatuses.

The Shoura council would have a good space of time to study the phenomenon and therefore before embarking on dealing with the issues as a whole or individually it has to get enough information and thorough knowledge on whether the ebb of the government role in tackling security situations in certain areas is ascribed to the goal of weakening some tribes by tribal confrontation. Or is the reason lies in absence of justice or the over strength of the tribe.



The daily editorial has devoted its theme to the steps taken for achievement of con

struction, modernization, change and renewal through the decisions and measures taken in this respect. All these measures are aimed at restructuring the various sectors of the state to upgrade the standard of performance, the editorial affirmed.

Since development is required at all political, economic, social and cultural levels, then all have the duty of fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them through working in the spirit

of one team in order to create the quantitative transfer. It is very important to emphasize here that the daring steps taken recently effecting towards the change and renewal do represent a clear indicator that the coming period would be that of attack line for the

comprehensive and radical reform. It would be the stage

for modernization of

the state institutions

prospect of association with established business houses. Interested Corporates would possess the financial, personal EVERHOT 5 \$

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The Filipino Association in Yemen, Recognized by the Philippine Embassy in K.S.A





and activation of mechanisms of their

work. The goal of that would be achiev-

ing of integration of construction and

laying the bases of balanced develop-

ment where every citizen would find

what would meet his needs of services,

On the currently controversial subject

Mr Abdul Fattah Al-Batoul wrote an

article saying the government decision

of merging religious institutes with the

ministry of education has aroused many

questions on the actual causes leading

to take that step. In the author's opinion

the existence of the institutes does not

represent an education duality and the

merging on the hand is not an attack on

14, 2001.

An-Nass weekly May

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manufacturer, welcomes the

AL HURAIZ

Islam and does not efface the identity of the Yemeni society. The writer sees that unifying education systems may be required within the framework of comprehensive reform of the situations and according to an educational visualization, but we all seem to mingling between politics and strategic cultural action. We also force political and partisan disputes into national and comprehensive issues

Religious institutes have curricula on studies pertaining to Islamic law . Arabic language and history which are deeper and better than those in public schools. Would the people in charge of education benefit from previous mistakes by working out an educational mechanism to treat the question of merging and put the public interest above all political and partisan considerations?



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Egyptian, Syrian Presidents Discuss Situation in **Palestinian Territories**



Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak meets with his Syrian counterpart Bashar al-Assad in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, on May 16. The two presidents urged Israel to take "serious measures" to bring the situation in the Palestinian territories back to normal. Xinhua Photo by Wang Jianhua

SHARM EL SHEIKH (Egypt)-Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad on Wednesday urged Israel to take "serious measures" in a bid to bring the situation in the Palestinian territories back to normal.

During their meeting in this Red Sea resort, Mubarak and Assad discussed the latest developments of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, and the ongoing contacts in Washington between the Palestinians and the United States, Egyptian Information Minister Safwat el-Sharif said after the meeting.

The two leaders stressed that Israel must understand that peace will not be realized in the Middle East unless Israel implements all the signed agreements and returns the occupied Arab lands, Sharif told reporters.

He said that the leaders touched on international efforts aimed at rallying

support for the Palestinians in their struggles to restore the legitimate rights and end Israeli aggressions. The leaders also stressed the importance of the efforts to activate a peace plan proposed jointly by Egypt and Jordan, calling for end of violence and resumption of peace talks between the Palestinians and Israel, he added. They expressed support for the "positive factors" of the report presented by the International Commission of Inquiry, calling on Israel to end violence and settlement activities. Sharif said

The Palestinian territories have been rocked by Israeli aggressions and excessive use of force against the Palestinians since the Palestinian Intifada (uprising) was sparked last September by Israeli violation of an Islamic holy site in East Jerusalem. More than 500 people, most of them Palestinians, have been killed in the

Ethiopia Hosts 206,000 Somali, **Sudanese Refugees**

ADDIS ABABA_ At least 206,000 refugees mainly from Somalia and the Sudan are currently staying in Ethiopia, according to a senior Ethiopian official.

Kongit Sinegiorgis, representative of the Ethiopian government, said on Thursday that Ethiopia is also engaged in assisting about 400,000 internally displaced persons and about 139,000 Somali refugees.

"Ethiopia has a plan to repatriate 60,000 Somali refugees to Northwest of Somalia and so far 5,462 have been repatriated," said Kongit in a statement delivered at the 26th ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity Coordinating Committee on assistance and protection of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa. Ethiopia last year repatriated 4,855 Kenyan refugees, and there are a small number of Djibouti refugees in Ethiopia, according to Kongit.

violence.

Mubarak and Assad also discussed the bilateral relations, especially cooperation in the fields of electricity and energy, underlining the need to exchange high-level visits to ensure cooperation, Sharif said

Assad has left Sharm El Sheikh for home after a day-long visit, cutting short a three-day Egyptian trip.

-Xinhua

Palestinian Official Slams U.S. for Siding with Israel

CAIRO_ Saeb Erekat, Palestine's chief negotiator with the Israelis, on Friday slammed the U.S. administration for adopting a biased stance on Israel's escalating attacks against the Palestinians.

"The first test for the current American administration is how it will handle the Mitchell commission report," Erekat said in an interview with the Cairo-based Voice of Arabs radio from the Palestinian town of Jericho.

Erekat, who is also Palestinian minister of local government, urged the U.S. government not to maintain its biased position, but support positive factors in the report of the international inquiry commission led by former U.S. Senator George Mitchell on the ongoing violence in the occupied Palestinian territories.

He held Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's government responsible for "killing children, women, old people, and men as well as uprooting 204,000 trees in the Palestinian areas" since the outbreak of the Palestinian intifada, or uprising, against Israeli occupation

Wreckage of Missing Iranian Plane **Found: Interior Ministry**

TEHRAN- The wreckage of a missing Iranian plane has been found in an area between Kashmar and Neishabour in Khorasan Province in northeastern Iran, the country's Interior Ministry said on Thursday.

The plane carrying 29 people, including Iranian Transport Minister Rahman Dadman, seven members of parliament and two deputy ministers went missing early in the day. But the ministry did not mention the fate of the people on board the plane.

Jahanbakhsh Khanjani, head of the public relations office with the Interior Ministry, was quoted by Iran's official IRNA news agency as saying that "a political official in Khorasan Province has confirmed the plane's crash." The aircraft was en route to the north-

ern city of Gorgan in Golestan Province when crashed, the state television reported earlier, adding that the officials on board were to attend an

Sharon Vows "Harsh Responses" to **Suicide Bombing**

them Palestinians.

September.

ity for the attack.

JERUSALEM-Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon claimed Friday that his unity government will take harsh responses to the suicide bombing attack in Israel's northern coastal city of Netanya earlier in the day.

He asked Netanya officials to try to calm the situation at the site and vowed he will "restore security and calm" to Israeli residents, according to officials in the Prime Minister's Office.

Sharon was convening his inner-circle security cabinet, including senior defense officials, at the Defense Minister in Tel Aviv Friday afternoon to decide Israel's retaliation measures. Israel usually bombed Palestinian targets in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for such attacks.

Meanwhile, Transport Minister Ephraim Sneh said the attack was part of Palestinians' escalation of violence with Israel, which has rocked the region for nearly eight months. Over 500 have been killed in the violence. and 20,000 others wounded, most of

Saddam Re-elected Head of Iraq's **Ruling Party**

Xinhua

BAGHDAD_ President Saddam Hussein was unanimously re-elected secretary of Iraq's ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party at a meeting held late Thursday night, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

His re-election will automatically INA said. enable him to continue to serve as A total of seven new members were chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary elected, including Saddam's second Command Council, the country's son Qusai. Qusai currently runs the Republican supreme decision-making body.

inaugural ceremony of the city's new airport and to inaugurate several other projects.

The television also said that there were a total of 32 passengers and crew members on the plane.

The Russian made Yak-40 of the Faraz Oheshm airlines lost contacts with the control center before landing in Gorgan, it added.

Its pilot had reported very bad weather and contacted a Tehran airport and said that he would return to Tehran for an emergency landing before the communication with the control center broke, the IRNA said.

Minister Dadman, born in 1956 in the northwestern city of Ardebil, has a doctorate in civil engineering from Manchester University and was an influential reformist politician with close relationship with President Mohammad Khatami.

suicide blast at the entrance to the

Hasharon shopping mall in Netanya,

some 30 kilometers north of Tel Aviv,

the most deadly bombing attack since

the violence erupted late last

Israel radio reported that one of the

dead was apparently the suicide

bomber. A Lebanese television report-

ed that the military wing of the

Palestinian Islamic resistance move-

ment Hamas had claimed responsibil-

The attack took place as the suicide

bomber was trying to enter the shop-

ping mall crowded with local Jews

who were preparing for the Shabbat

The police have sealed the entire area

at the northern end of the resort city,

two kilometers inland from the beach

front, to traffic, searching for addition-

Party command were re- elected,

including Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman

of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command

Council, Vice President Taha Yassin

Ramadan, Deputy Prime Minister and

acting Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz,

al bombers or explosive devices.

day beginning from Friday's sunset.

-Xinhua

the planes and forced them to flee to their bases in Turkey and Saudi Arabia, the spokesman added. Iraq has been targeting the U.S. and British aircraft patrolling the two no-At least five people were killed, 57 others wounded, some seriously, in the

zone.

fly zones in northern and southern Iraq with surface-to- surface missiles and anti-aircraft artillery.

U.S., British Jets

Drop Incendiary

Bombs in

Northern Iraq:

Spokesman

United States and Britain patrolling

the northern no-fly zone in Iraq on

Thursday raided the town of Tallafar in

Iraq's northern Nineva Province with

In a statement carried by the official

Iraqi News Agency (INA), an Iraqi

military spokesman said that at 12:00

local time (0800 GMT), the U.S. and

British jets taking off from their bases

in Turkey bombed northern Iraq while

He also said that at 09:00 local time

(0500 GMT), U.S. and British planes

coming from Saudi airspace made four

armed sorties over the southern no-fly

Iraqi air defense artillery opened fire at

patrolling the northern no-fly zone.

the

BAGHDAD—Warplanes of

incendiary bombs.

Iraq does not recognize the zones for lack of authorization from the United Nations.

-Xinhua

U.S. Backs Change of Policy on Iraq

WASHINGTON_ The United States is backing

Britain to propose next week that the United Nations ease an 11- year-old ban on international trade with Iraq in a bid to offset growing international criticism of the sanction regime.

"The focus is on strengthening controls to prevent Iraq from rebuilding military capability in weapons of mass destruction while facilitating a broader flow of goods to the civilian population of Iraq," State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said on Thursday.

But the plan would require Iraq to allow international arms inspections to resume before any sanctions could be lifted, and it would reject Iraqi demands to return to Baghdad the control over money Iraq earns from oil sales.

That money, according to the U.S. paper, would still be deposited into a U.N.-supervised escrow account, to be

-Xinhua

Jordanian King Launches Special

Economic Zone in Red Sea Harbor

AMMAN-Jordanian King Abdullah Bin Hussein Thursday officially inaugurated the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZ) in the southern Red Sea harbor city of Aqaba, a low-tariff area which is expected to be a showcase of his economic reforms. The ASEZ is scheduled to attract six billion U.S. dollars in investment and to create 20,000 jobs before it develops into a major trade, economic, transport and tourism center in the region by the year 2020, according to a blueprint mapped out by the 38- year monarch

and his government. The zone, the only maritime exit for

February and over 500 firms, many already present in Aqaba, have registered with the ASEZ to benefit from its low-tariff and duty-free system, according to local press reports. Abdullah kicked off Thurday's launch at a ceremony in the Aqaba city hall, which was attended by over 200 foreign business leaders, members of diplomatic corps as well as over 170 business giants of the kingdom, according to local media reports.

380 square kilometers and can be

The zone started its trial operation in

expanded by government decree.

the desert kingdom, covers an area of

-Xinhua

Security Council Meets on Middle East Violence

UNITED NATIONS-The U.N. Security Council met behind closed doors Thursday to discuss the continuing violence in the Middle East and weigh a response to a third Palestinian plea for U.N. protection for civilians in the West Bank and Gaza.

The consultations began at 11 a.m. EST (1500GMT) after Palestinian Ambassador Nasser Al-Kidwa requested an immediate meeting "concerning the continuous escalation of repressive practices against the Palestinian population by Israel, the occupying power, in addition to its policy of premeditated assassinations."

The Security Council began to "dis-

cuss the request by a number of Arab Group (countries) for a Security Council meeting on the situation of the Middle East, they expressed their great concerns with the continuing levels of violence and desire to do what is possible to" resume dialogue in order to promote the peace process, U.S. Ambassador James Cunningham, the president of the 15-nation council for this month, told reporters after the council meeting.

Just a day earlier, Cunningham had said that Washington opposed further council action on the volatile Middle East situation at this time.

-Xinhua

last September.

"The Sharon government has become a real threat to regional and international peace," he said.

-Xinhua

Morocco Criticizes Silence of International **Community on Mideast** LISBON Moroccan Prime Minister Abderrahmane Youssoufi Wednesday criticized the "silence" of the interna-

tional community on Israel's aggressive Middle East policy, saying the indifference will only lead to the "abandonment" of Palestinians.

In an interview with local media in the Portuguese capital, where he was attending the 6th Portugal-Morocco Summit, Youssoufi condemned the inappropriate reaction of the Israeli army and the silence of those countries that were the first to intervene in the Bosnia and Kosovo conflicts in Europe.

"It's unacceptable that the international community has abandoned the Palestinians and now wishes only for Israel to put an end to the crimes committed by Prime Minister Sharon," he emphasized.

The Moroccan leader said Sharon is a personality "whose historical reputation is well known," and he also called on the Israelis to do something so their country cold be represented by a 'worthy government."

-Xinhua

Saddam became president in 1979 and has since been the most powerful man in the oil-rich country, now reeling under sweeping sanctions. Ten of the 18 members of the Baath

Russian Foreign Minister Leaves for U.S. Visit

MOSCOW-Russian Foreign flew to Minister Igor Ivanov Washington on Thursday evening for a three-day visit. Preparations for the summit between Russian Presidents Vladimir Putin and his U.S. counterpart George W. Bush will be the top priority for his meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, Russian Foreign Ministry's spokesman Alexander Yakovenko said Thursday.

The two men "will discuss a broad range of issues, in particular strategic stability and international security, regional problems and bilateral relations," he said. President Bush is expected to meet with Ivanov, Yakovenko said. Ivanov is also scheduled to meet with presidential security adviser Condoleezza Rice, senior congressmen and leading authorities in foreign and defense policies, Yakovenko said.

Ivanov and Powell will hold three meetings and will give a joint news conference after the talks, the spokesman said. This will be the third meeting between Ivanov and Powell. who met before in Cairo and Paris earlier this year.

-Xinhua

Guards, the country's best- trained and equipped troops and handles the elite Special Security Organization that protects his father. Xinhua

drawn on for imports.

Iraq has reportedly said that it would accept nothing short of an end to the embargo.

-Xinhua







Insane Rasheed to Yemen Times:

street, at the restau-

stomach with whatever is left in

garbage cans or thrown by passers

by. Or he could also be looking for

the reason why he is insane. Many

thoughts come to mind when trying

to understand what on earth could

have caused them to be insane. I

personally did hear of people who

became insane after being tortured in

jails for years, others because of

financial or social disasters. Others

actually may not be insane, even

though to us, they seem to be insane.

As I was coming out from a confer-

ence on the Freedom of Press at the

limits of sanity. They don't want me

to fly away from this country as they

Q: You must hate those chains?

A: Indeed, I do hate chains because

they limit my freedom and prevent

me from moving around to look for

Q: Have you heard of the new gov-

ernment? Perhaps it will provide

you with the bread that you need

without moving at all?

love me and want me to stay.

How can you live with them?

excerpts.

friend?

bread.

When Officials **Don't Think**

know a top ranking executive of one of the leading business organizations, who issued notices to his senior staff deducting more than 50% of their monthly salary on the grounds of their absence from work. This humiliation forced those personnel with high qualification and wide experience to resign and seek employment elsewhere!

Recently, I heard the executive was fired from his post on the same grounds of being absent of work for more than two thirds of a year as well as for using foreign countries without any justification.

This is a typical example of the type of administration followed there. Executives with low academic backgrounds, hardly beyond primary school levels, are ignorant of the simplest skills of Arabic dictation.

For that organization, and for any other, the lack of performance is due to the administration's ignorance of the fundamentals of administration and the failure to build the connecting administrative and human bridges between seniors and juniors, that is, between higher managers and ordinary employees.

That organization follows a policy of dividing to control, which evoked frustration and push ed out the qualified staff.

Inevitably this frustration makes them mentally ill and, hence, absent from the office. The employee's feeling of self-respect results in high performance and promotes creativity.

This should be remembered, otherwise, officials may turn to be destructive!



A: What government? Ba Jammal's government? Aaah, the name "Ba Jammal" comes from the world "Jimal" (camels). I do believe that he is as patient as camels in such tough conditions. However, I do hope that he improves the standards of insane people, unlocks all our chains and lets us free.

Q: Do you have the ambition of becoming a true airplane pilot?

A: Are you stupid or what? Can't you see? I am already a pilot, and have been so for a long time and will continue to be a pilot.

Yemeni Journalist Syndicate, I met O: Why are you increasing in with Rasheed Taher Al-Tairi, who number these days?

claims to be a plane pilot, who A: Because we have lost our unity miraculously saved the plane from a and disagreed with each other, so sure crash. I had a small chat with each of us is left to his own way. If Rasheed, who was chained at one of we unite once again, and go back to the corners of the street. Here are the the old days, then we will indeed be more powerful and live a better life. Q: Why are you in chains my Q: What about the situation of normal people. It is not that I want A: They say that they have chained to say that you are not normal, but me because I have gone beyond all I mean free people?

> A: Well, I frankly say that most are doing fine, and the lucky ones become insane like me.

Q: Do you admire insane people like yourself?

A: I became insane 10 years ago because I completed the secondary class and was among the top ten in the Republic, except for the Arabic language in which I got 82% because the teacher took several marks from me and gave them to another. Otherwise I would have been the

first in the republic. Only then I lost my mind and became insane. Q: By the way, tell me about your life in the insane world, what is it like?

A: Welcome in, why don't you join us. I believe you make a good candidate so that you could live with us. Our life is simple, we walk around, have lunch and sometimes sleep hungry, have some qat for the evening break. We are so comfortable. But it is when we don't have blankets for the winter, it does get tough.

Q: Are you sure you are insane? You seem more intelligent than many that I know. Do you suffer from a psychological problem.

A: Naah, I am truly doing fine and in excellent health. I fly this aircraft I am in with ease and comfort. Can't you see? However, my family didn't believe that I was quite a good pilot, and my friends used to laugh at me, and insisted that I must be treated for the jinns to leave my body for good. So conjurers used to beat me up with the illusion that they are hitting a normal man, not a reputable pilot! I curse them every day and night when I remember what they did to me. If there is any reason for anyone to believe that I am insane, then my family is to blame.

Q: Where do you spend your time, with whom, and how?

A: I wander in the streets and look for cigarettes and qat. Food is not a big deal, I find it everywhere. Don't worry I would not starve. In the past when I was not chained, finding food was even easier as I used to jump on marketers and cart sellers and get my food by force. But now I could only depend on the little that people give willingly as I am currently chained. Q: Haven't you thought of living in one of the governmental insane sanatorium instead of living in the street?

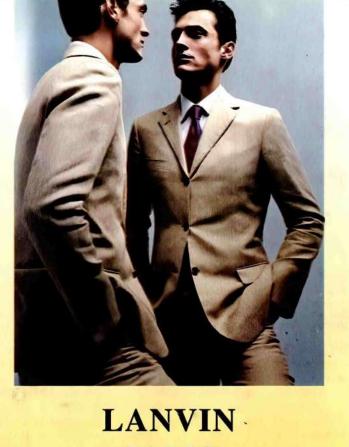
A: You must be the insane person to ask me this question. This sanatorium that you are talking about is only for insane people. As for me, you will find me celebrate the unification

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ت: ۲٦٢٢٨٢ بيجر: ٢٦٢٢٨٣ . ارضية بجوار سوق شميلة، مساحتها ثلاث لبن ونصف، بمبلغ مليون ونصف مليون ريال. جلال. ت: . YAOV92

شراء عقارات

🔳 منزل من دورين مسلح منطقة القادسية (الأصبحي) بسعر خمسة مليون ريال. ت: ٢٤٢٩٧٣ فاكس:

بالإضافة الى خطى كمبيوتر، مع أثاث متكامل، ويقع في مكان جيد (شارع بغداد-الحي السياسي). للاستفسارت: ٢١٦٩٣٥ بيجر: ١٨١٨١٤.

🔳 عمارة للاستثمار كمستوصف مكونة مستخدمة او جديدة. شاحنة نوع من دورين ١٣ غرفة، وخمسة حمامات، (مان) ٨×٨ ثقيلة. مولد كهرياء مع التليفون، والخزان الأرضى، موقع لڤيلا ٣٥ كيلو وات على الأقل. متميز. على المولد. ت: ٢٤٩٠٧٨.

الشيباني، ت: ٥٠١٠٣٢.

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🔳 البركاني للاستشارات الهندسية ACE. تصميم، دراسات، تنفيذ ت:۲۰۰۰۹۰ ، ۲۰۰۰۹–٤۰سیار TENLINY.

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🔳 محلات السواري للأدوات الصحية: حمامات-بلاط-وكلاء سيراميكا ألفا. المركز صنعاء ش الخرطوم مجاهد سابقاً ت المكتب: ٢٤٠٤٤٤ فاكس: ٢٦٦١٨٨ . فرع عدن-الشيخ عثمان-السيلةت: ٣٨٤٥٣٢.

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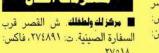
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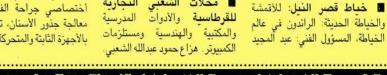


🔳 د. عبد السلام ناصر عواس: أختصاصى جراحة الفم والأسنان، معالجة جذور الأسنان، تقويم الأسنان بالأجهزة الثابتة والمتحركة، جميع انواع





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مطابع النافذة: أحمد القاضي حمادي. صنعاء ش. تعز – جوار بنك التضامن الإسلامي، ت: ٦١٨١٩٢ ص.ب: ۱۷۱۷۸ فاکس: ۲۲۱۳۹٤.



مؤسسة ديباج للتسويق مراتب، سرر، مخدات شارع مجاهد

ت: ۳۱۹۵۲۲. فاکس: ۲۵۹۳۷۲



(المركز الإنجابي التخصصي) ت: ١٨٢٠٨١ - فاكس: ٢٤٣٦٠٢



Special Supplement on the 11th Anniversary of Yemenis Unification Monday, 21st of May, 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 21

1 Years of Continuous Progress



PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH,

Raising the flag of the unified Yemen and declaring the birth of the Republic of Yemen in Aden (left) Signing the final unification agreement that ended decades of separation of the two Yemens (right)

MUCH TO CELEB

n a time we are celebrating our blessed unification's 11th anniversary, we can not deny that there indeed is much to celebrate. It is enough to realize that the last 11 years of unification has strengthened the young generation's love and dedication towards their country's unity.

The achievements that have been accomplished in the different fields during the past years are enormous. During this time, Yemen has been able to settle border issues with all neighboring countries. Yemen has also been able to start a vital project for generations and generations to come. This project is the Aden Free Zone. Yemen has been able to enhance the democratic experience since unification in 1990. Yemen has also been capable of starting major economic reforms on all levels, and under the leadership of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, those reforms will hopefully achieve fruitful results.

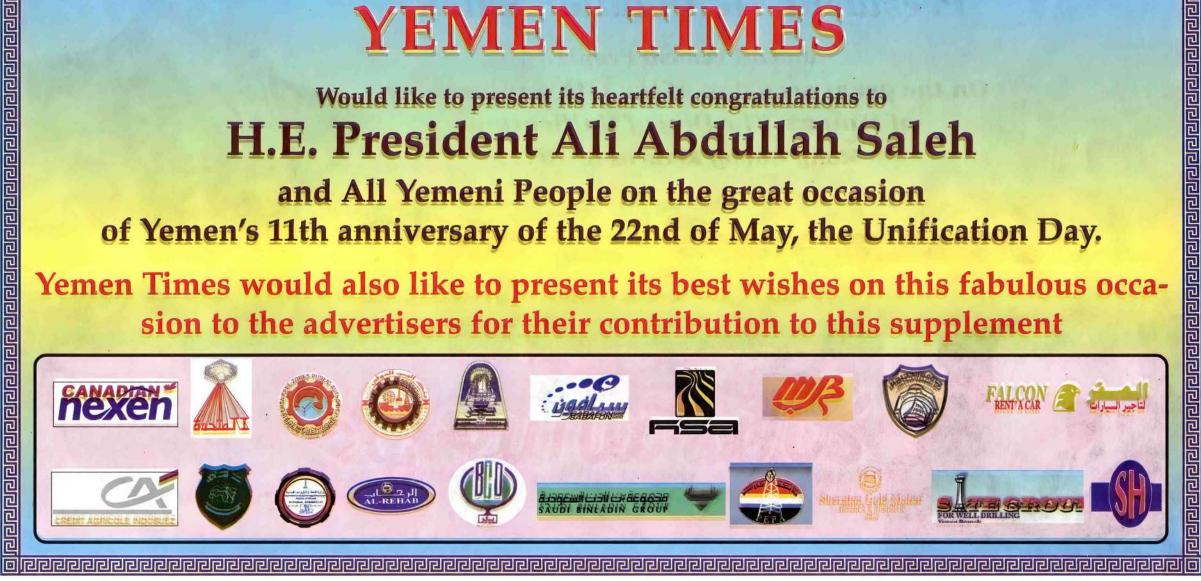
Indeed, we have much to celebrate after 11 years of unification and development. Every Yemeni should feel happy and proud of what Yemen has achieved and will achieve in the future.

Represented by Editor-in-Chief, Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf,

EMEN TIMES

Would like to present its heartfelt congratulations to H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and All Yemeni People on the great occasion of Yemen's 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the Unification Day.

Yemen Times would also like to present its best wishes on this fabulous occasion to the advertisers for their contribution to this supplement



Unification Supplement

Mr. Dirhim Noman to YT:

2

"During the 11 years of the Yemeni unity, Yemen had undergone great economic and trade development"

ered one of the most important achievements of the May 22, 1990 unity. The 11th anniversary of the unity is a good opportunity to highlight this gigantic edifice for hundreds of years have been shortened after Aden port had been restored to its past glory. After the fulfillment of the first stage of the port project, work began on the second stage which costs one billion and 300 thousand dollars. On the 11th anniversary of the unity YT has interviewed head of the free zone Dirham Abda Nouman who has

said this occasion urges us to say that attention is now directed to investment particularly that the political leadership led by president Ali Abdulla Saleh is paying great attention to investment side as it is one of the ways for upgrading the country's economy and providing it with foreign currencies, a matter contributing to developing the national economy. Mr. Nouman has also

he Free Zone is consid- affirmed that the free zone is going on according to the plan and the project realized great success and development by virtue of the care and attention paid by president of the republic. The free zone project is considered one of the fruitful accomplishments of the Yemeni May 22 unity.

Head of the free zone confirmed that the verified demands for investment in the free zone received till March 31, 2001 reached 464, covering industrial, storing, trade and services fields. These requests would contribute to solving the problem of unemployment, creating job opportunities amounted to



around 11000 jobs and 982 jobs for foreign labor, Mr. Nouman added. On Mach 18, 2001 an agreement was signed for implementing projects of sugar refining and a 21-Megawatt power plant attention from the political leadership led in the free zone at a cost of US\$60 million.

With regard to the number of containers reaching the containers port in Aden free zone he his thanks to YT for providing such an clarified that in the period January-March of the political leadership and the armed

this year they totaled 71224 containers. This confirms that the movement of occasion. He said the gains achieved in dealing with containers is on the the country in the past years came after increase. It is expected to have an aborting the secessionist movement and increase in receiving containers during thus our country scored the great victory this year reaching a number of 450-500 and saved the unity on July 7, 1994. thousand, meaning that Aden is restor- Following the victory our country, espeing its activity, international status and cially Aden has been experiencing tangiincrease of its navigatory activity. Mr. Dirham Abda Nouman concluded The leadership has paid prominent attenby saying, "During the last 11 years of tion to Aden governorate which for more

the Yemeni unity, Yemen has under- than 30 years was lacking for the simplest gone great economic and trade devel- components of life. The achievement of opment particularly in investment the free zone has been of the greatest fields especially because of the president's care and attention.'

Governor of Aden to YT: "Aden is receiving great attention of the leadership due to its importance and to compensate it for deprivation it had suffered prior to unification."

n statement by the Governor of Aden Governorate, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanem said. 'Aden is receiving great attention of the leadership due to its importance and to compensate it for deprivation it had suffered prior to

unification." The governor said our

General Turaiq, Director of Aden Security Department to YT:

n May 22 Yemen cele-

brates the unity festivi-

ties under the great

development gains in

various areas as well as

the security aspect that has got special

On this occasion YT has interviewed Staff

Brigadier General Mohammed Saleh

Turaiq, Director of Aden Security

Department. General Tareeq expressed

opportunity to convey congratulations to

forces, security staff and the people on the

ble development in various fields of life.

gains in Aden. In addition to that there

had been a huge campaign of construction

and building of roads, schools and univer-

by president Ali Abdulla Saleh.

"During the last 11 years, Aden security men

have succeeded in aborting many sabotage

attempts against economic and vital institutions"

Yemen

million

celebration of the 11th anniversary of the unity comes while Yemen is witnessing economic. political, cultural and tourist development and in other spheres of life, thanks to the care and attention of president Ali Abdulla Saleh. On this occasion a number of projects will be

sities. The door has been opened widely

for local, Arab and foreign investors for

the purpose of effecting advancement in

Aden, the economic and trade capital of

During the period 1995-2000 Aden secu-

rity administration built a number of secu-

rity projects, modern police stations and

created new ones as part of the interior

ministry plan. The total cost of those proj-

ects are estimated at YR 126 million and

total area of the projects amounted to

17876 square meters. Carter police station

(Saira Directorate)cost was at YR 38.500

million, Mamdara station YR 43 million,

Central security units, Khor Maksar YR

5.400 million, Thawra police station,

Albasateen YR20 million, dining hall and

a hall for soldiers of central security of

Aden YR 45 million, gate of Aden securi-

ty Administration YR6 million. The total

cost of building and creating new police

stations in the governorate during the

period 1995-99 amounted to YR 220. 900

Due to expansion of construction in the

city of Aden and the population growth

that need effective security services, it has

been agreed with the authorities to

embark on planning the sites . And for

that purpose 40 sites have been specified in addition to 55 others as a security

inaugurated in various fields and also foundation stones will be laid for other projects, the governor Ghanem said. He has also stated that the governorate of Aden would see huge festivities in observing the occasion. He has also touched upon building the Free Zone and volume of tourist investments in the city in addition to industrial and health projects implemented in the governorate.

observation area extending over 137,373 square meters

General Tareeq added that they designed certain plots of land in Baidha as security posts, such as Carter police posts, Al-Shaab city University Campus), Khor Maksar (Alarish) Masabeen and Khormaksar (Mamlah).

The total number of police stations in the governorate reached 55 in addition to building walls around the institutions of Aden security administration. General Tareeq concluded, "The security administration of Aden has implemented its plan designed by the ministry of interior. These accomplishments have been realized by joint efforts of both security men and the citizens. During the last 11 years, Aden security men have succeeded in aborting many sabotage attempts against economic and vital institutions and installations and in providing stability and security to inhabitants of the governorate.'

Taiz University **Represented by its Rector** Prof. Abdullah Al-Shaibah, Vice rectors, all academic staff and employees presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to:





President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

and all Yemeni People On the great occasion of the 11th anniversary of May 22, The Day of Unification. Many Happy Returns to All ...

> ممثلة برئيسها الأستاذ الدكتور/ عبدالله حسن الشيبة ونوابه وجميع اعضاء هيئة التدريس وموظفي الجامعة يتقدمون بأحر التهائى وأزكى التيريكات إلى فخامة وثيس الحمهورية

وإلى أبناء شعبنا اليمنى العظي بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر للثانى والعشرين من مايو يوم الوحدة اليمنية المجيدة

Mr. Tim Thomas, President & General Manager, &z السيد/ تيم تو ماس الرئيس - المدير العام Mr. Ali M. Sohaiki, Executive Director والسيد/على السحيقي - المدير التنفيذي and the staff of وكانة موظفو شركة **Canadian Nexen** کنیدیان نکسن **Petroleum Yemen** بتر وليم يهن Congratulate **H.E. President**/ بأحر التهاني واطيب التبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ/ **Ali Abdullah Saleh** علي عبدالله صالح and all Yemeni people رئيس (لجمهورة On the great occasion of the 11th والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني anniversary of May 22, The Day of Unification. بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر للثاني والعشرين من مايو يوم الوحدة اليمنية المجيدة





الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية UNITED COMPANY FOR INDUSTRIAL METALS

News 5 Jun

INAUGURATION OF THE GALVANIZED PIPES FACTORY 1/2 TO 5 INCH ACCORDING TO THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL STANDARDS (B.S 128711985)

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES FOR AN IRON SMELTING FACTORY, MANUFACTURING ROD IRON AND ESTABLISHING THE MARINE MAINTENANCE AREA.

The Factory of Galvanized Pipes is the first factory of its kind in Yemen. It has the capacity of producing 8,000,000 meter of pipes per year. It produces galvanized pipes of 0.5 to 4 inches according to the British Commercial Standards (B.S 128711985) and has a department for the galvanization of pipes and other parts.

The placing of the foundation stones for the project of iron smelting factory, manufacturing rod iron with a production capacity of 500 tons per day and the establishment of the Marine Maintenance area project will also be taking place. This project is considered the second greatest project in the Middle East.

The Leader in Metal Industry

إفتتاح مصنع الأنابيب المجلفنة من مقاس ١/٢ ربي 600d بوصة حتى ٦ بوصة وحسب المواصفات البريطانية

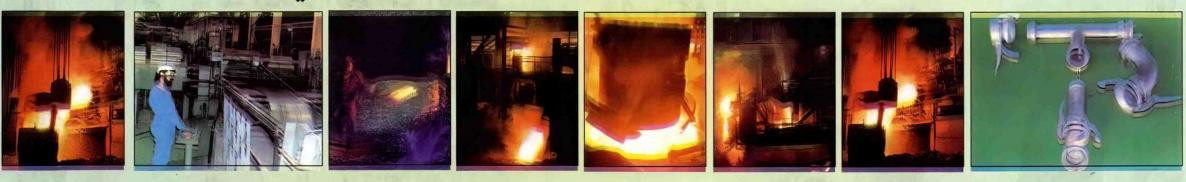
وضع حجر الإساس لمصنع صهر الحديد وخط انتاج حديد التسليح وإنشاء اللسان البحري

بفضل الرعاية والتشجيع الذي يوليه فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح للمستثمرين العرب تفتتح الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية مصنع الأنابيب المجلفنة الذي يعتبر الأول من نوعه في اليمن وتبلغ طاقته الإنتاجية ٨،٠٠٠، متر في السنة، ويقوم بإنتاج أنابيب مجلفنة من ١/٢ الى ٤ بوصة وبحسب المواصفات البريطانية 13871985 SB. وافتتاح لجلفنة الأنابيب والمقاطع

كما سيتم وفي نفس الوقت وضع حجر الأساس لمشروع مصنع صهر الحديد بطاقة انتاجية ٦٠٠ طن باليوم، ومشروع خط درفلة وانتاج حديد التسليح بطاقة انتاجية ٥٠٠ طن باليوم ومشروع انشاءاللسان البحري.

وتعتبر هذه المشاريع الجديدة من المشّاريع الاقتصادية العمّلاقة وهي الأولى من نوعها باليمن.

الرواد في صناعة الحديد



REUNIFICATION DAY

In a time the Yemeni nation is celebrating the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the day the Republic of Yemen was formed, it is of great pride to see the achievements in the different political, economic, social, cultural, and sports that the unification has established during the last 11 years. On the great occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Republic of Yemen,



يهل على الشعب اليمني الذكرى الحادية عشر لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة في ٢٢ مايو وقيام الجمهورية اليمنية. وتأتي هذه الذكرى وقد شهدت اليمن تحولات كبيرة في جميع المجالات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية

United Company for Industrial Metals

Represented by Mr. Hamdo Abdulkareem, the General Manager

Presents their warmest congratulations to the Constructor of Modern Yemen and the Initiator of Yemen's Development, H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

& to the Government headed by Dr. Abdulqadir Ba Jammal & to the Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar & to the Shoura Council headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani & to all Yemeni people Wishing Yemen on this special occasion the continuation of the success and progress the country has been undergoing during the last 11 years. We would also like to welcome the Yemen's great guest, His Highness Saudi Crown **Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz.** Many Happy Returns والثقافية والرياضية، تلك الانجازات التي عمت ربوع اليمن السعيد.

وبهذه المناسبة يسر الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية ممثلة بالاستاذ

حمدو عبدالكريم – المدير العام

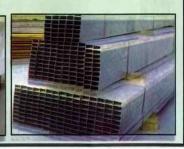
أن تتقدم بأحر الته<mark>ا</mark>ني والتبريكات إلى قائد المسيرة الوحدوية وباني نهضة

اليمن فخامة الرئيس / على عبد الله صالح

ر شيس الجمعورية وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالقادر باجمال – رئيس مجلس الوزراء والى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ / عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر والى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الاستاذ / عبدالعزيز عبدالغني والى مجلس الشورى برئاسة أبناء الشعب اليمني الأبي متمنين أن تعود هذه المناسبة وقد حققت اليمن كل تطلعاتها في التقدم والازدهاز.

> كما ننتهز هذه المناسبة بالترحيب بضيف اليمن الكبير سمو الأمير عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز ولي عهد المملكة العربية السعودية وكل عام والجميع بخير





Unification Supplement

Impressions from Aden on Unification's Achievements

meant much for him and his invest-

ments. It helped integrate all parts of

the country into one solid state and it

started the era of accomplishments.

He added that the 22nd of May 1990

was a prominent turning point in

Yemen's modern history and the Arab

nation. As investors, he added, "we

have received support and encour-

agement from the political leadership

of president Ali Abdulla Saleh and

made us start a sincere effort for

Finally Mr. Al-Humami extended his

heartfelt congratulations to all the

Yemeni people and to the political

of the Republic of Yemen, which was

born on 22 May 1990. He said he was

very glad for the great and historic

accomplishment of achieving unity

for all Yemenis. He added that the

unification of Yemen was mainly due

Room

Service

Manager at Aden

Hotel, Mr. Fadhil

Saeed told Yemen

Times that he was

happy to share with

all Yemenis their

joys on the birthday

investment in our country."

leadership.



LINEN MES

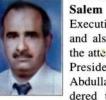
edifices in Yemen even though 50 years elapsed since its establishment. YT has interviewed the refinery's Director of Public



Ibrahim Khalaf who said, "after the Yemeni unification was declared on May 22, 1990, refineries continued supplying the local mar-

Mr.

ket with oil products and bringing hard currencies into the country. After the Yemeni unification, the refinery has seen development and stability due to the wise administration of Mr Fathi



the Executive Manager and also due to the the attention of H.E. President Ali Abdulla Saleh rendered to this vital

installation. He has confirmed that the company implemented a number of projects, including reparation and building of storages in order to increase the capacity of storing oil and its products. Mr. Khalaf added that the refinery implemented residential and service projects during the last 11 years. It is worth noting that president Ali Abdulla Saleh had laid the foundation stone for the new township of the workers of Aden refineries.



to the efforts of H.E. President Ali Abdulla Saleh. Mr. Fadhil continued by saying, "when I first heard about the Yemeni unification, I felt very happy for the victory of the people's will in achieving the long awaited dream.

However, I also felt sad for the outbreak of the secessionist war in 1994 and wished it would have never happened. Thankfully, the right tri-Mr. Hussein Saleh umphed over the wrong. Today we Al-Humami, an see 'Happy Yemen' growing and developing in all aspects. We see our Aden-based prominent businessman country gaining worldwide reputaand investor in tion and playing an active role in the

region."

On his part Mr. Mukhtar Banafie



for

1990 resulted in a new era that terminated division and ended the totalitarian period during which the southern and eastern provinces had suffered a lot.

Since then, Yemen has been witnessing great development. Democracy and political pluralism were a successful experience and that was just one of the fruits we gained from unification," he said.

Mr. Banafie pointed out that investments in Aden and in Yemen in general were attributed to the care, support and facilities and encouragement provided by President Ali Abdulla Saleh, who had proven to the world his sincere approach towards his people.

Mr. Ahmed Shamsan on the other hand told Yemen Times how nice it was to celebrate the realization of a dream that the Yemeni people kept on dreaming for so long until it turned into reality on May 22, 1990. "That was the day when all Yemenis announced to the whole world the establishment of the united Republic of Yemen," he added.

Mr Shamsan added that the Yemeni unification brought significant developments in all fields. It opened doors in the south. Those doors were closed during the totalitarian regime periods and were opened only after the Yemeni people decided to unite. Today, Yemen is opening its arms to welcome all investors and businessmen to contribute to enhance the national economy. All these accomplishments came by virtue of the attention paid by the unionist leader President Ali Abdulla Saleh.

Hamdo Abdulkareem: **"UNIFICATION HAS OPENED THE** DOOR FOR TRUE INVESTMENTS."

Abdulkareem, prominent businessmen and the GM of United Company for the Industrial Metals said, "We congratulate the Yemeni people and leadership on this valuable occasion for every Arab citizen. As we are celebrating the 11th anniversary of the unification of Yemen, we must note the great achievements in opening the country for investment, particularly in the southern and eastern regions, which suffered from a totalitarianism regime more than 30 years before unification. Since the unification of Yemen in 22 May 1990, the country has witnessed tremendous progress in its relationship with other countries and encouraged investment in all aspects, particularly after the day of victory in the summer of 1994.

We have found sincere commitment in inviting businessmen to invest their assets in their country and attracting foreign businessmen to start their businesses in Yemen. The economic openness of the country, under the leadership of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his everlasting encouragement had motivated us to expand our businesses and investments in Yemen.

On my first visit to Yemen, I investigated the investment potential and inspected the law of

Hamdo investments, which made me draw the conclusion that the government is indeed promoting investment and encouraging it. The commitment to provide the freedom in investments and businesses including providing businessmen the right of transportation of assets within Yemen and from abroad.

> After studying the situation carefully, we realized that the unified Yemen is indeed a haven for investment and has great potential.

Consequently, we laid the ground for our fist investment in Aden, the United Company for Industrial Metals, and started working until this very day without any obstacles or problems.

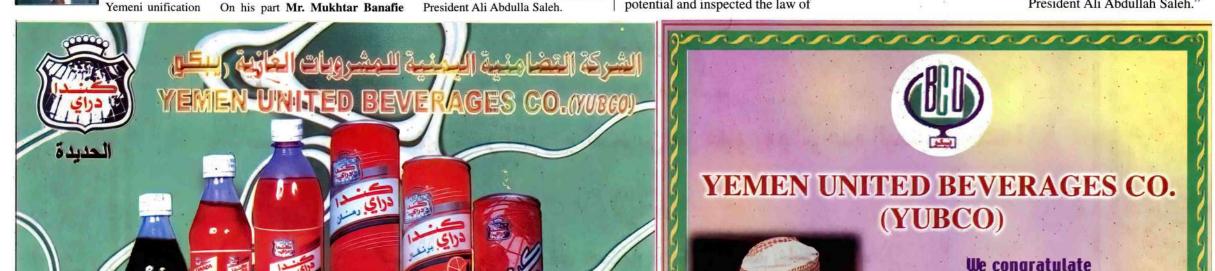
Everything around us is promising for a better future because of the blessed unification, which is an accomplishment that we as Arabs along with all Yemenis are proud of. We consider the unification of Yemen under the leadership of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a true step towards Arab unity.

The whole Arab world is celebrating with us this special occasion of 11 years since Yemen's blessed unification. It is not an exaggerations to say that Yemen's unification has opened the door for true investments.



On this fabulous occasion, we are proud to announce the inauguration of the factory for galvanized pipes and laying the foundation stone of the steel melting factory. Those two projects are among the greatest projects, not only in Yemen, but also in the Middle East. The project of steel melting is the second such project in the Middle East. The projects will provide employment to a large number of Yemenis.

The facilities and encouragement given by Yemen motivates us to start new investments as we have several projects and plans ahead. Congratulations to all of us for this success, and our sincere congratulations to the Yemeni people for the unification anniversary, and congratulations to the initiator of this historic step, H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh."





members of the Cabinet, Shoura Council. Parliament and the Yemeni people on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the Day of Yemen's Unification

الشركة التضامنية اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية «يبكو»

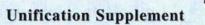
> تتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات إلى القيادة السياسية الحكيمة وعلى رأسها الأخ/

وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة والشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر لقيام الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

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مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

يتقدمون بأحر التهاني واطيب التبريكات لفخامة الأخ/

علي عبدالله صالح

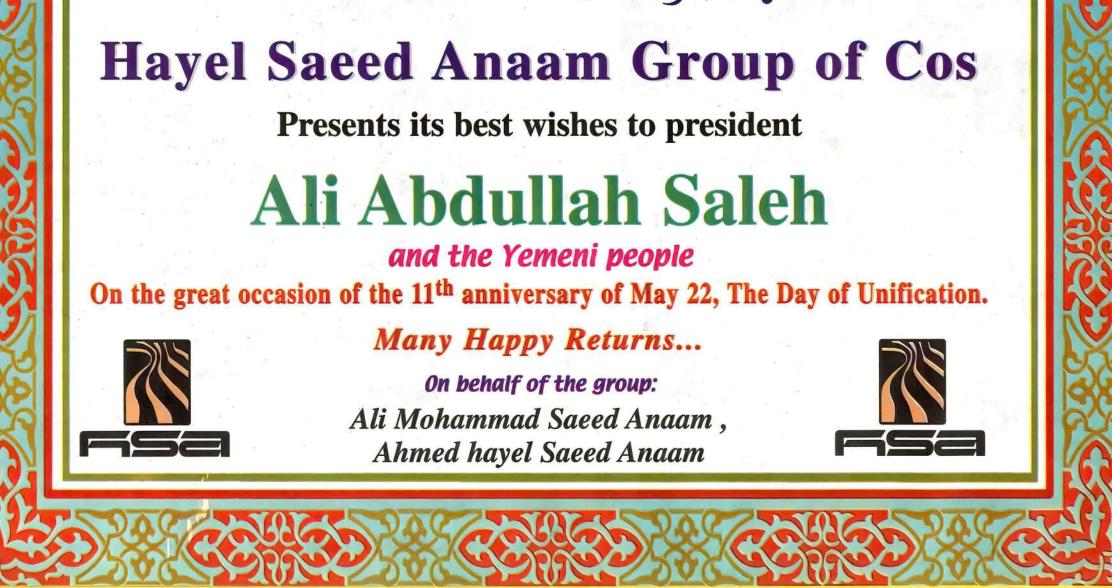
رئيس الجمهورية

والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر للثاني والعشرين من مايو يوم الوحدة اليمنية المجيدة.

وكل محام والجميع بغير

الر المجمر الج: علي محمد سعيد. واحمد هائل سعيد



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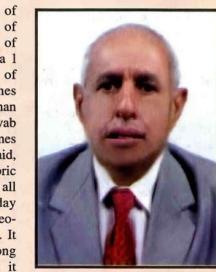
Sheikh Saleh Salem Bathawab to YT: "One of the major accomplishments of unification is encouragement of investment and investors."

hairman Board Directors National Company

TEMEN

Cigarette and Matches Industries Limited, Businessman Sheikh Saleh Salem Bathawab has also talked to Yemen Times on this special occasion. He said, "The 22nd of May is a historic turning-point in the life of all Yemeni people. This day crowned the struggle of our people after decades of division. It resulted out of the strong demand of our people and it would have not been attained had it not for the will and insistence of president Ali Abdulla Saleh on achieving this goal. By realizing the unification, a new era of development had been opened. It also represented an openness to the external world. We, as investors, had in fact suffered a great deal during the totalitarian period that extended over 30 years. But the establishment of the Yemeni Republic has restored us hope in a better life. All our nationalized rights have been returned to us and thus we have begun an era of accomplishments, heading towards investment."

Sheikh Bathawab added that "during the last 11 years, Yemen has witnessed great changes in economic development as it is proved by numbers and statistics depicting building of projects



and services carried out by the state in all governorates every year.

In 11 years of Yemeni unity, hopes and expectations of an entire nation have been realized and today as we celebrate this occasion many development projects in Yemen are already operational. A significant share of them are located in the southern governorates, which suffered a lot during the totalitarian rule."

Sheikh Bathawab continued by saying,

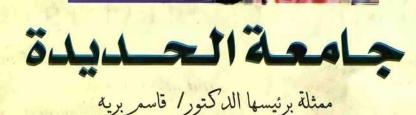
"As one of the investors in the past, I was one of those who were affected by nationalization of our properties and was compelled to leave the country. The unification was then restored at the hands of president Ali Abdullah Saleh who has been leading Yemen to keeping pace

with this economic development. One of the major accomplishments of unification is the encouragement of investment and investors. It can be said that this encouragement had a positive impact leading to an increase in production and sales in our company, which made a quantitative leap in the past eleven years through its different production lines. All machinery of the factory have been brought and installed after unification and we started that after our shares were given back to us following the establishment of the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990. This process was maintained using the latest worldwide technology under supervision of pioneering international firms. We have also started our new project of building the first factory of its kind in the Middle East for manufacturing tobacco products. Our factory has achieved a six-

fold gain and that means, as a mixed sector, we have realized a quantitative leap whether in production or in sales.

Nowadays we are entertaining the benefit of huge development projects, the return of investors and their properties and rights they had lost in the time of the totalitarian regime.

All these were returned after the blessed unification that was led by president Ali Abdulla Saleh.



ونوابه وجميع اعضاء هيئة التدريس وموظفي الجامعة يتقدمون بأحر التهانى وأزكى التبريكات إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية

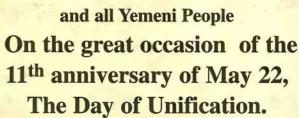
على عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر لقيام الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

Hodeidah University

Represented by its Rector Dr. Kasim Barih, Vice rectors, all academic staff and employees presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to:

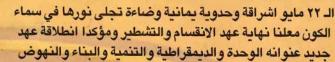
PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH,



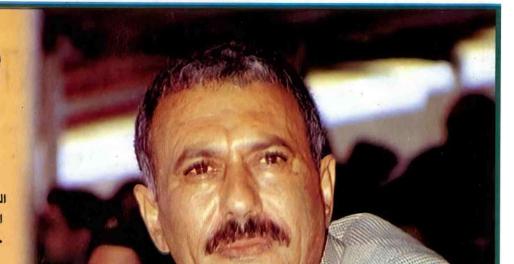


AL-REHAB PERFUMES 25 Years of High Quality and Superiority of Perfumes Manufacturing

The 22nd of May is indeed the blessing unification day that ended decades of separation and signaled the start of a new era of democracy, unity, development, and construction of glorious future in Yemen. On the fabulous occasion of the 11th anniversary of Yemen's unification day,



الشيامل باليمن.



-REHAB PERFU

Present its warmest congratulations to the Constructor of Modern Yemen and the Initiator of Yemen's Development,

H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

& to the Government headed by Dr. Abdulgadir Ba Jammal & to the Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah bin **Hussein Al-Ahmar** & to the Shoura Council headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani & to all Yemeni people Wishing Yemen on this special occasion all the best in development and progress. We would also like to welcome the Yemen's great guest,

His Highness Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz,

& the guests from Arab and Foreign countries who are sharing the joy with the Yemeni people in this great occasion. **Many Happy Returns**



من الجودة والتميز في صناعة العطور

بازكى التهانى وأحر التبريكات لقائد المسيرة التنموية وبانى نهضة اليمن

ففاهة الرئيس على عبدالله صالح

رنيس الممهورية

والى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور / عبدالقادر باجمال وإلى مجلس الذواب برئاسة الشيخ/ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر وإلى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الاستاذ / عبدالعزيز عبدالغنى وإلى حماهير شعينا اليمني الأبي متمنين أن تعود هذه المناسبات المباركة واليمن في تطور وازدهار كما ننتهز هذه الفرصة بالترجيب بضيف اليمن الكبير

مهو الأمير عبرُ الله بن عبدالعزيز - ولي عقد المطكة العربية المعودية

وجميع ضيوف اليمن من الدول الشقيقة لمشاركتهم في احتفالات أعياد اليمن. وكل عام والجميع بخير.









Address: Aden-Crater, Al-Rehab Building, in front of Central Post Office. Tel:256800, Fax: 256459, P.O.BOX: 4128. http://www.al-rehab.com

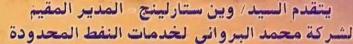




Wayne Starling - Resident Manager and all staff members of **MB** Petroleum Services Ltd. congratulate

President ATA Abdullah Salah

members of the Cabinet, Shoura Council, Parliament and the Yemeni people on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the Day of Yemen's Unification



وجميع موظفيها بخالص التهاني والتبريكات الي القيادة السياسية الحكيمة وعلى رأسها الأخ/



وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة والشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر لقيام الوحدة البمنية المياركة

Achievements of Unification: COUNTLESS

Abdulaziz Mohammed Abdullah

eclaration the unity on 22 May 1990 is the most important historic event in the twentieth century, not only on the national level but one the Middle East level as well.

Ever since there has been so many achievements and developments either social, economic, cultural, political or on the field of freedoms including the freedom of press and human rights. No matter if we have different opinions.

Reality proves that there is quite good scope of democracy and freedom of expression. Plurality, passing the parties law, election law and local authority law bear testimony to this fact. Furthermore, despite the problems faced during the local elections held, this step in itself was a remarkable development in the political arena. It is also of the achievements accomplished after the unity.

Yemen has witnessed leaps and pounds in the economic field including oil, metals, tourism, housing, health, industry, etc.

Oil discoveries have played a

very important role in supporting the development of the country.

The continuous support of the leadership presented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh has done a lot to create the conducive environment for investment.

The remarkable increase in investment projects by local, Arab and foreign investors is a sure proof. There have been, for example, many tourist hotels and restaurants in many governorates of the Republic.

The same thing is applied to the industrial sector. The housing sector has witnessed remarkable development in the country as well. The marine wealth, health, trade and agricultural sectors also prospered due to all the facilities granted in the Investment Law No 22 for 1991 and the amendments ensured to attract investment.

The government has also established public projects in many spheres of life; paving new roads, fixing the sewerage system, electricity. It, furthermore, conducted studies surveying establishing electricity net using gas and modernizing the airports and ports.

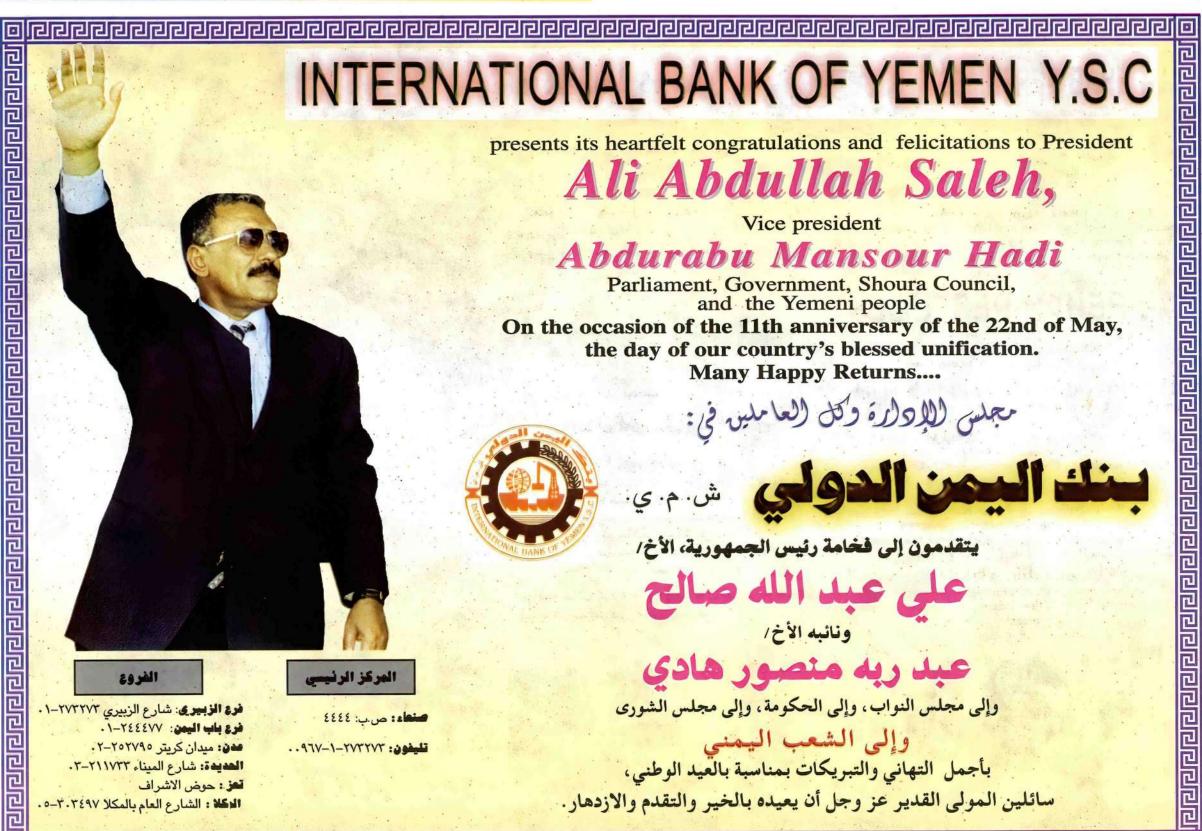
Declaring the unity has also restored the past glory of Aden in trade making use of its strategic location. Establishing the Free Zone in Aden on 3 April 1993 and passing the free zone law No 4 in 1993 were clear cut proofs of this trend.

The first phase of the project was inaugurated in 19 March 1999 by fixing two wharves along 680m.

The depth of the docks was increased to 16m. Containers area extended over 35 hectare which can cover more than 500 thousand containers annually. The station was equipped with the latest tools and equipment to facilitate the whole process.

It is expected to end up work in the storage industrial zone which is composed of commodities area project, airway shipment, heavy industries zone, tourist promoting project and the international trade center project in the near future.

It is clear that the future of Yemen is promising. If all efforts are pulled together and the conducive investment atmosphere is created, in terms of strict application of laws and independent judiciary, it is certain that there will be great changes for the better.



Ø

Parliament, Government, Shoura Council, and the Yemeni people On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the day of our country's blessed unification. Many Happy Returns....

يتقدمون إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية، الأخ

ونائبه الأخ/

عبد ربه منصور هادی

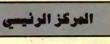
وإلى مجلس النواب، وإلى الحكومة، وإلى مجلس الشورى

وإلى الشعب اليمني بأجمل التهاني والتبريكات بمناسبة بالعيد الوطني،

سائلين المولى القدير عز وجل أن يعيده بالخير والتقدم والازدهار.

مجلس الإوارة وكل العاملين في:





منطاء: ص.ب: ٤٤٤٤

تليفون: ٢٧٣٢٧٣-١-٧٦٩..

الحديدة: شارع الميناء ٢١١٧٢٣-٢٠ تعز: حوض الاشراف

فرع باب اليمن: V-٢٤٤٤٧٧ .

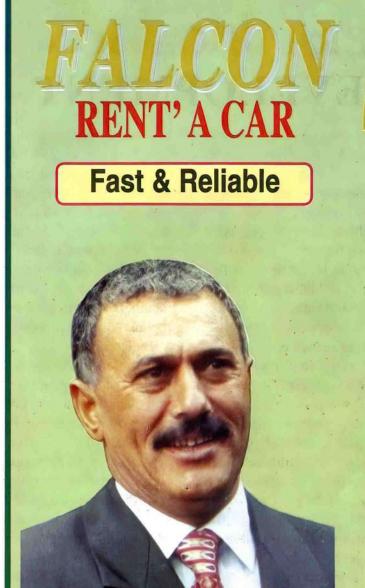
ین: میدان کریتر ۲۰۲۷۹-۲.

الاكلا: الشارع العام بالمكلا ٣٠٣٤٩٧-٥٠

الفروع

فرع الزبيرى: شارع الزبيرى ٢٧٣٢٧٣-١.

P





In a time the Yemeni nation is celebrating the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the day the Republic of Yemen was formed, it is of great pride to see the achievements in the different political, economic, social, cultural, and sports that the unification has established during the last 11 years. On the great occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Republic of Yemen,

Falcon Rent' A Car Represented by Mr. Hussain Saleh Al-Humami -Chairman

Presents its warmest congratulations to the Constructor of Modern Yemen and the Initiator of Yemen's Development, H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

& to the Government headed by Dr. Abdulqadir Ba Jammal & to the Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar & to the Shoura Council headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani & to all Yemeni people Wishing Yemen on this special occasion the continuation of the success and progress the country has been undergoing during the last 11 years. We would also like to welcome the Yemen's great guest,

His Highness Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, Many Happy Returns يطل علينا العيد الحادي عشر لقيام الجمهورية اليمنية وقد شهدت اليمن انتصارات عظيمة وتحولات كبيرة في جميع المجالات. وبهذه المناسبة العظيمة تتقدم الصقر لتأجير السيارات ممثلة

بالاستاذ/ حسين صالح الهمامي -

رئيس مجلس الادارة بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات الى الزعيم الوحدوي قائد المسيرة التنموية فخامة الرئيس

علي عبد الله صالح – رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور/ عبد القادر با جمال. وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ/ عبد الله بن حسين الاحمر وإلى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الاستاذ/ عبد العزيز عبد الغني وإلى شعبنا اليمني العظيم. متمنين ان تعود هذه المناسبات المباركة واليمن في تقدم وازدهار

كما ننتهز الفرصة للترحيب بضيف اليمن الكبير سمو الامير عبد الله بن عبد العزيز -ولي عهد المملكة العربية السعودية وكل عام والجميع بخير



تلفون: ۲۲۵۹۱، ۲۲۲۲۱۹، ۲۲۲۲۹۱۱، ۲۰۲۲۹۱۰ تحویلة: ۱۵۰۰ فاکس: ۲۲۵۹۱۲ ص.ب : ۲۰ کریتر - عدن

With utmost sincerity, we present our heartfelt congratulations and warmest compliments to the President of the Republic

REUNFIGATORDAY

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

and to all Yemeni people on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May The day when the great Yemeni People were Unified under the leadership of the Arab Knight

SABAFON

Yemen Company for Mobile Telephony



The First Yemeni GSEN* Operator

In the Yemen of 22 May **PRESIDENT SALEH'S VISION ON HIGHER EDUCATION INSISTENCE, CORRELATION AND DEVELOPMENT**



10

Nabil Mustafa Mahdi **Manager of Information Department Aden University**

of the symptoms of any loving citizen who cares for his country and people. This was and since a long time the vision of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh concerning education. He gave this issue much of his attention, in particular to higher education emphasizing on the importance of education and its uses and benefits in life for

Higher education is one of two important issues that universities handle besides the other issue which is science vocational training. Another factor that is quite important for any university is scientific research. Higher education has a specified system governed by certain

any nation.

scientific regulations based he trust and on several important and belief in eduestablished factors and princation is one ciples.

> Higher education in Yemen is currently undergoing tremendous and rapid development on all stages, which helped the government adopt to the different social, economic, political, and cultural requirements of the new era. Yemeni universities have proven their ability to provide the scientific education that enables students to cope with the technological advances on all levels.

> We can specify that the government, and in particular President Saleh, whose insistence in following up what with the developments in the higher education system in Yemen, have encouraged many universities to develop and enhance their conditions compared to the status before

unification in 1990. This development in quality and quantity in the higher education field resulted from 4several factors including:

- 1- The Yemeni unification process, which provided better research and education conditions by research geographically, culturally, socially and in all aspects. The democratic transition in establishing a multi-party sys- 6tem with freedom of expression and research, and the promotion of human rights have all served to provide a better arena for research and education.
- The direct attention and 2supervision of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh to the situation of higher education by field visits and contacts with the concerned authorities.
- 3- Law no. 8 of 1995 concerning governmental universities' affairs, which regulates and systemizes the educational

and administrative structures of governmental universities.

- of living of teaching staff members by increasing wages and offering different types of aid and facilities.
- expanding the grounds of 5- Constructing new buildings for higher education departments to absorb the increasing number of 4students.
 - Taking advantage of information technology and communications by offering all the facilities to gather information from several worldwide sources using the most advanced communications.
 - 7-Encouraging the private 5sector to invest in higher education institutions and colleges hence providing a wider choice and competition between 6those institutions.

Those factors resulted in tremendous accomplishments including:

1- Inaugurating 5 govern-

universities mental besides Sanaa and Aden Universities.

- Enhancing the standard 2- Emergence of 8 more universities, some of which are non-profit pri- 8vate universities and others are investments in the field of higher education. 3- Establishing new facul
 - ties of education in several governorates
 - Giving importance to 9fields concerning practical sciences such as dentistry, pharmacology, irrigation, veterinary medicine, communications, computer engineering, oil and mineral sciences, arts, sport sciences, information and library sciences, etc.
 - The number of high education students rose dramatically as in 2001 alone there were more than 250,000 students.
 - Growth of the annual budget for governmental universities as the budget for the year 1999 reached YR 10.321 billion.
 - 7- Expansion of higher education programs in the

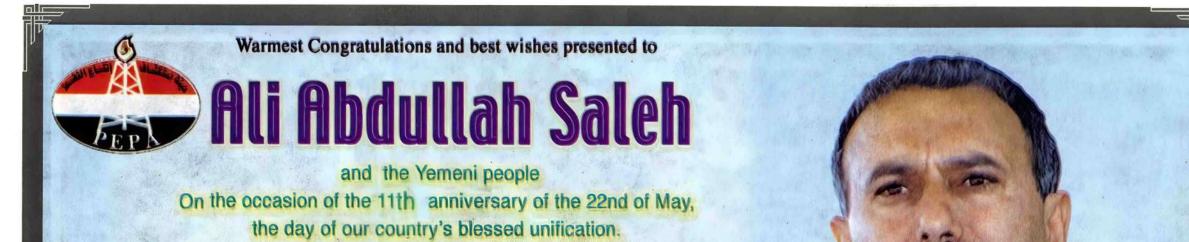
two main universities as they now have 50% of their subjects, those that are offered in MA and some Ph.D, programs.

LIHL

TIMES

- Significant growth in the scientific research fields in Yemeni universities, allowing several staff members to participate in regional and international conferences.
- Incredible growth in the number of staff members in governmental universities with an increase of more than 100% to cover the needs of the colleges and universities to cope with the increasing number of students in both MA and Ph.D programs.

In brief Yemen's unification had started a massive program of enhancing higher education and expanding it to new horizons never reached before. I am proud to say that Aden University is among those universities that witnessed tremendous growth and made great accomplishments in various and many fields.



Many Happy Returns...

Eng. Nabeel Saleh Al-Qawsi - Chairman of **Petroleum Exploration & Production Authority**

And all Employees of PEPA

نتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

على عبد الله صالح

والى الشعب اليمني بمناسبة الثاني والعشرين من مايو، العيد الحادي عشر لوحدتنا المجيدة، سائلين المولى القدير عز وجل أن يعيده علينا وعلى وطننا بالخير والتقدم والازدهار. وكل عام والجميع بخير

قيادة وموظفى

هيئة إستكشاف وإنتاج النفط

عنهم - المهندس نبيل صالح القوسى - رئيس الهيئة

BACKGROUND ON YEMEN'S UNIFICATION PROCESS

emen, this part of the Arabian Peninsula, known for the fertility of its soil, sagacity of its inhabitants and incenses smoked all though its lands, was once called by historians Arabia Felix. It was also referred to as Yemen being an inhabitable land when talk is made about the beauty of its nature, magnificence of its buildings as well as calmness and tranquility that prevail daily lives of Yemenis. In contemporary history, this great land was destined to be divided into two states. In the north, there lied the Yemeni Arab Republic with Sanaa as its capital, and in the south lied the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen with Aden as its capital. Truly speaking, this division is inexcusable, neither the presence of two separate Yemeni states on a land inhabited by people of one origin with one religions affiliation and with common traditions and customs.

TO ascertain reasons for this division we have to revise the history of the founding of these two republics in the north and south of Yemen. A part of Yemen was dominated by the Ottomans while the British Colonialists dominated the other part when occupying Aden in 1839.

Struggle continued against the Ottomans till their evacuation from Yemen in 1917 where then an independent state was established in northern sector. In 1945 it joined the Arab League and in 1947 it became member of the United Nations Organization, while the British Colonialists continued their domination of the Southern Sector of Yemen through force despite gallantry of popular resistance and armed uprisings faced by colonialist presence.

In 1962, the immortal September Revolution was ignited. It decided its firm unity option, affirming its objectives for liberation from oppression, colonialism and its traces, and erection of Yemeni Unity to enhance the frank unity vision, as liberation of the Yemeni homeland in the North from the yoke of Imamate is linked with liberating the southern sector from colonialism.

The merger of both September and October Revolutions within the frame-work of unity struggle of the Yemeni Revolution and through its various heroic epochs, affirms with most profound pictures of consolidated truth of unity's appearing reality.

The revolution that sparked all through the lands of the Southern Sector on the 14th October, 1963 had its great role to besiege the British Occupation who found itself before the force of the one Yemeni revolution and one Yemeni people, but only to grip its stick and evacuate.

On consolidation of the Republican victory and evacuation of the British Colonialists, hope was raised to bring back conditions to normalcy and to erect the unity state without delay. But a number of inherited hindrances and difficulties since colonial and Imamic times blocked and prevented realizing the objective in the speed hoped by the masses.

All Yemenis in the north and south Yemen fully believe in the unity of their country and expressed belief in various objective steps to achieve their unity mainly.

March 1970 **Yemeni Summit in Kuwait**

This summit meeting was conveyed in March 1970. The two presidents then emphasised the importance of achieving unity state constitution, which was drafted in 1981.

emen, this part of the Arabian Peninsula, known for the fertility of its soil, sagacity of its inhabitants and incenses smoked all though its lands, was once called by historians Arabia Felix. It was also referred to as Yemen being an inhabitable land when talk is made about the

28 October, 1972 The Cairo Agreement

The two governments have agreed on the establishment of a unified state joining the two portions of Yemen, north and south, in accordance with the bases and principles mentioned hereinafter.

Article 1: Unity will be established between the two states of the Yemen Arab Republic and the Popular Democratic Republic of Yemen in which the international personality of both of them will be merged in one international personality and the existence of a unified Yemeni state.

Article 2: The new state shall have:

a. one flag and one emblem;

b. one capital;

c. one leadership;

d. single legislative, executive and judiciary authorities.

ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

Article 3: a.The organization of Government in the new state will be republican, national and democratic.

b. The Constitution of the union will guarantee all the personal and political freedoms of the public and to its various national, professional and trade union foundations and organizations and will adopt all the necessary means to guarantee the practice of these freedoms.

c.The unified state will guarantee all the gains which the two revolutions of September and October have realized.

MEANS FOR REALIZATION OF UNITY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW STATE

Article 4: As the first stage towards realization of unity the necessary measures will be taken for the holding of a summit conference between the Presidents of the two states to consider the immediate necessary measures to finalize unity. This conference will be held at a date to be agreed by the two heads of Government. Article 5: Each of the Presidents of the two states will choose a personal representative, and these two representatives will supervise the work of the expert committees mentioned in Article 7.

Article 6: The Arab League will continue to provide the necessary assistance for the achievement of this union based on the desire of the states.

Article 7: The summit conference of the two states will establish expert joint committees of an equal number of representatives of the two states for the unification of the organizations (structures) and legislatures existing in each of them. A time limit of a maximum of one year will be laid down for the completion of the talks allotted to them. This year will commence on the date of the signing of this agreement. Article 8: The joint expert committees will be formed of representatives of the two states of a high level and of specialists. These committees have the right to form subcommittees to assist their work. These committees will consist of:

1.A Committee for Constitutional Affairs. To deal with the drawing up of a draft Constitution.

2.A Committee of Foreign Affairs, and Diplomatic and Consular Representation. To be concerned with the unification of the foreign policy of the two states and the drawing up of the foundations of the foreign policy of the new state.

3.A Committee of Economic and Financial Affairs. To be concerned with Economic Affairs, customs, economic development, the unified currency organization and the budget of the state.

4.A Committee for Legislature and Judiciary Affairs. To be concerned with the unification of the Legislatures and the drawing up of a unified organization for the judges.

5.A Committee for Educational, Cultural and Information Affairs. To be concerned with education at all stages, and culture and information. 6.A Committee for Health Matters concerned with treatment and hospitals and connected matters.

7.A Committee for Military Affairs concerned with Defense and Armed Forces and their unification.

8.A Committee of Administration and Public Utilities, concerned with the organization of local government and the supervision of the utilities of the state and their conduct.

Article 9: When the Committee for Constitutional Affairs has drawn up the draft Constitution it will be submitted on behalf of the two states to the two Legislative Assemblies concerned with agreeing to it in accordance with the Constitution of each state.

Article 10:

a. The Presidents of the two states will delegate to the Legislative Authorities in the two parts power to carry out the operation of a referendum on the Constitution and the election of a united Legislative Authority for the new states in accordance with the new Constitution.

b.In execution of this the Presidents of the two states will form a joint Ministerial Committee which will include the Ministers of Interior of both parts in order to supervise this work which will take place at most six months from the date of the agreement of the Legislative Authorities in the two states to the draft Constitution. c.The Presidents of the two states will call on the Arab League to delegate representatives on its behalf to participate in the work of the Committee.

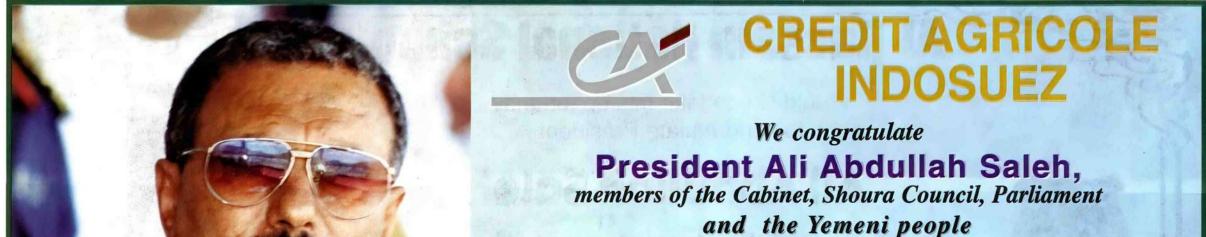
Article 11: The Legislative Assemblies in the two states will disband immediately after the decision on the new Constitution by popular referendum.

Article 12: In the event of the agreement of the people on the draft Constitution the new state may be established immediately.

Article 13: The new Constitution will come into force immediately after its agreement.

FINAL REGULATIONS

Article 14: In execution of the Reconciliation Committee's announcement, and in accordance with the stipulations of the preceding articles the two parties will determine their obligations and decide on their execution. Article 15: This document will be produced in three copies of which the two parties will receive one copy each and the third copy will be kept by the Secretariat General of the Arab League.



on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 22nd of May, the Day of Yemen's Unification



يتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

على عبد الله صالح

وإلى الشعب اليمني الأبي

بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر من ٢٢ مايو - عيد الوحدة اليمنية المجيدة

Credit Agricol Indosuez, Zubairy St. Braunch & Head office, Sana'a

Al-Zubairy Street, P.O.Box 651, Sana'a,
 Al-Qasr St, Tel: 967 1 272801, Fax: 274161,
 Hodeidah Tel: 967 3 217106, Fax: 967 3 211531,
 Taiz Tel: 04-210568 Fax: 04-212 336

REUNIFICATION DAY

Tel: 967 1 274371/2/3, Fax: 967 1 274501 Al-Mualla St, Aden- Tel: 967 2 247281, Fax: 2 247282. ALMukalla, Tel: 967 5 352917, Fax: 967 5 354124,

كريدت أكريكول اندوسويس

26-28 November, 1972 -The Tripoli Agreement

Article 1: The Arab people in Yemen will establish a single state called the Yemen republic.

Article 2: The Yemeni flag will have three colors: red, white and black. Article 3: Sana'a is the capital.

Article 4: Islam is the state religion, and the Sharia is the main source of legislation. Article 5: Arabic is the official language.

Article 6: The state will aim at the realization of socialism of the Arab Islamic style ... and social justice.

Article 7: Public property belongs to the people as the basis for the development of society.

Article 8: The organization of the government in the Yemeni republic is national and democratic.

Article 9: There will come into existence a unified political organization which will include all productive groups of citizens ... to work against backwardness. Article 10: The Constitution of the Yemeni Republic will lay down its limits.

4 May, 1988 -The Sana'a Agreement

[Extracts] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. The leaderships of both parts of Yemen have faith in Yemeni unity and they abide by the objectives of the immortal 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

Both leaders are loyal to the Yemeni people's struggle and martyrs for the sake of building a unified independent Yemen. They are proceeding from our Yemeni masses' aspirations for achieving the unity of Yemen - land and people. The two leaders are aware of the historic responsibility towards our Arab nation of Yemeni unity as a serious step and a landmark on the path of comprehensive Arab unity. It is the wish of both leaders to crown the national efforts to achieve the cherished aim of national unity ... in accordance with the agreements and statements signed by the leaderships and officials of both parts of Yemen.

Both leaders also want to continue the unity contacts and agreements. In order to accomplish the aforementioned, the leaderships of both parts of Yemen represented by brother Colonel Ali 'Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic, C-in-C of the armed forces, and Secretary-General of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Secretary-General of the YSP Central Committee, agreed at the meeting which took place between them in the capital, Sana'a, from 3 to 4 May 1988 to do the following:

1.Continue the unity steps and the implementation of what has previously been agreed upon between both parts of Yemen in all fields, and reactivate the Higher Yemeni Council, the joint ministerial committee and the unity committees existing between both parts of Yemen.

2.Enable the Secretariat of the Higher Yemen Council to accomplish quickly the task entrusted to it by the last Taiz meeting, which is to prepare a timetable for the draft constitution of the unity state and to refer it to the people's councils in both parts of Yemen so that it can be put to a public referendum in accordance with the unity agreements between both parts of Yemen.

3. Revive the unified political organization as stipulated in Article Nine of the Tripoli statement in implementation of true intentions and a translation of the unionist steps until the two sides reach a joint concept for unified political action in accordance with agreements, provided that the committee concludes its work within the shortest possible time.

4.Complete the efforts of the leadership of the two parts of Yemen to contain and deal with the repercussions of the regrettable 13 January 1985 incidents and to co-operate toward consolidating security and stability in the two parts of Yemen through all possible means.

5.In view of the importance of economic integration between the two parts of the

homeland in order to develop and diversify the economic activities that exist on the level of the one Yemeni homeland, and after completion of the steps related to the natural wealth joint investment venture, agreement was reached on the following:

a.To establish a joint investment venture between the Ma'rib province and Shabwah in an area of 2,200 sq. km. b.A joint topographical committee will be in charge of specifying and marking the area of the joint investment venture on the spot. c.The military positions of the two parts of Yemen shall be removed from the joint investment area and the two parts will abide by and implement what was included in the minutes of the two Chiefs of Staff on 19 January 1985. d.The oil ministers of the two parts of Yemen shall take all the necessary measures to implement this project, including the investment, technical, financial, administrative arrangements and other measures that are necessary for economic investment. e.This joint venture stresses the desire of the leadership of both parts of Yemen to adhere fully to the unity of our Yemen and the unity of its territory, and their rejection of any partitioning or any border considerations. Moreover, this agreement under no circumstances means the determination or demarcation of borders between the two parts of Yemen, nor does it mean the entrenchment or recognition of what was inherited from the hateful colonialism and defunct imamate in terms of negative repercussions aimed at deepening division.

6. The leadership of both parts of Yemen are committed to implementing what is cited herewith and to surmounting all the difficulties that may emerge in the face of implementing this agreement.

(Signed) Colonel Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic, C-in-C of the Armed Forces, and Secretary-General of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland; Ali Salim al-Bid, Secretary-General of the YSP Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland.

Sana'a, 4 May 1988 -Border Agreement

Based on the determination of the leaderships of the two parts to facilitate movement and transport of citizens between the two parts, the following has been agreed upon: 1.Elimination of all existing border posts on both sides and their replacement with joint posts of the two parts.

2.Citizens are allowed to move and pass through the joint posts with their personal identity cards and no conditions will be imposed on them by the state bodies in the two parts.

3. The Ministers of the Interior in the two parts are to supervise the drawing-up of practical steps to implement the above mentioned as soon as possible. [Northern version added: 'In a period of not more than two months.'] 4. The governments of the two parts should look for sources of finance, local or foreign, to establish the following roads between the two parts: Qa'tabah to Dali; Tawr al-Bahah to Mafalis; Mukayras to Bayda; and Bayhan to Harib.

(Signed) Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and Prime Minister in the southern part of the homeland; and Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani, Prime Minister, member of the permanent committee in the northern part of the homeland.

30 November 1989 -The Aden Summit Agreement

Both sides in the two parts of the homeland:

BELIEVING in Yemeni unity and the goals of the immortal revolutions of 26 September and 14 October;

IN FULFILLMENT of the struggle of the Yemeni people and the sacrifices of its martyrs in building a united, independent Yemen;

DESIRING to progress the unionist activity between the two parts of the single homeland to an advanced stage which brings closer the day of unity, since unity is not only achievable but the destiny of our people in both parts;

ARISING from the aspirations of our people to achieve unity for the land and people of Yemen; COMBINING to complete the achievement of stability, security, development and growth of the Yemeni homeland, especially since our unionist struggles contributed to a unionist climate with many instances of national and fraternal separation, which isolated it from unionist practices in the domain of people, government, institutions and public organizations, and which makes the Yemeni citizen more watchful as his national cause moves towards putting the final touches to the proclamation for the establishment of the single state;

FURTHER to the agreements and declarations expected by the leaderships and officials of the two parts;

CONTINUING to prepare the peaceful and democratic climate that is necessary to accomplish the unionist steps that lead to a single state;

AFFIRMING the commitment to the policy of discussion and mutual understanding between the two parts, and to preserving security and stability and channels of communication and unionist meetings between the two parts;

During the visit by the brother General Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Secretary-General of the General People's Congress, at the head of a large official and popular delegation to participate in the Yemeni people's celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of the south of the Yemeni homeland in the period 29-30 [November] 1989, the draft permanent constitution of the single state, which was completed by the joint committee on December 30, 1981 (equivalent to 4 Rabi'a al-Awwal, 1402), was approved and confirmed by the leaders of the two parts represented by brother General Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Secretary-General of the General People's Congress, and Ali Salim al-Bied, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, in implementation of the contents of the second part of the Kuwait Agreement, to complete the agreed measures in the previous agreements, in particular articles 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Cairo Agreement, including taking the following steps: Article (1)

a. To refer the draft constitution to the Consultative Council and People's Council in the two parts of the homeland for approval in accordance with the constitution system of each within a fixed period not exceeding six months. b. The president of both parts will obtain a mandate from the legitimate authorities and organize the referendum process for the draft constitution, and the election of a legitimate unified authority for the new state according to the new constitution. c.In implementation of that, the president of both parts will form a joint ministerial committee whose membership includes the two interior ministers to supervise this process, within not more than six months from the date of the approval of the draft constitution by the legitimate authorities; this committee will have all the necessary powers to carry out its task. d. The presidents of the two parts will invite the League of Arab States to delegate two of its representatives to participate in the business of the committee.

Article (2)

a.To complete all measures to implement the agreement of Ramadan (May) 1988, including those relating to activating the Supreme Yemeni Council, the Joint Ministerial Committee and the unity committees that exist between the two parts; to implement the results of the first session in 1989 of the Joint Ministerial Committee held in Sana'a on March 12-23, 1989, and to expedite the completion of work by the joint unity committees in a maximum of two months. b.To ensure speedy completion by the Committee for the Unified Political Organization of the tasks that it began in its first session within a maximum of two months, so as to prepare the future of political practice for the single state in the light of the draft constitution of the single state, including reinforcing the democratic path of political practice.

Article (3) The leaderships of both parts commit themselves to implementing the contents of this agreement within the period determined in its clauses.

Signed in Aden on November 30, 1989 (equivalent to Jumadi al-Awwal, 1410). Ali Salim al-Bied, Secretary-General of the Yemen Socialist Party.

(General) Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Secretary-General of the General People's Congress.





and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of the 11sth anniversary of the 22nd of May, the day of our country's blessed unification. Wishing the country all prosperity ans success in the future. Many Happy Returns....



تعمر عدار معار معال علية المحسين المحسين المحسية ا محسية المحسية المح

وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيح عبدالله بن حسين الاحمر وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالقادر باجمال، وإلى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني

وإلى الشعب اليمني

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات بمناسبة الثاني والعشرين من مايو، العيد الحادي عشر لوحدتنا المجيدة، سائلين المولى القدير عز وجل أن يعيده علينا وعلى وطننا بالخير والتقدم والازدهار. **Unification Supplement**

Shumaila Hari

Super Store Ltd.

presents its heartfelt wishes and congratulations to:

PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH, and all Yemeni People

On the great occasion of the 11th anniversary of May 22,

The Day of Unification.

Many Happy Returns to The Management and Staff Members of Shumaila Hari

سوبر ستور المحدودة وكافة موظفيه ومنتسبيه يتقد مون بأحر التهاني وأزكى التبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ/

لية هياري

رئيس الجمهورية وإلى أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشرللثاني والعشرين من مايو يوم الوحدة اليمنية المجيدة

ميلة هاري

SUPER STORE LTD

Shumaila Hari



The Location of Branch on Haddah St.



on the Shumaila.Neighborhood



سوبر ستور المحدودة

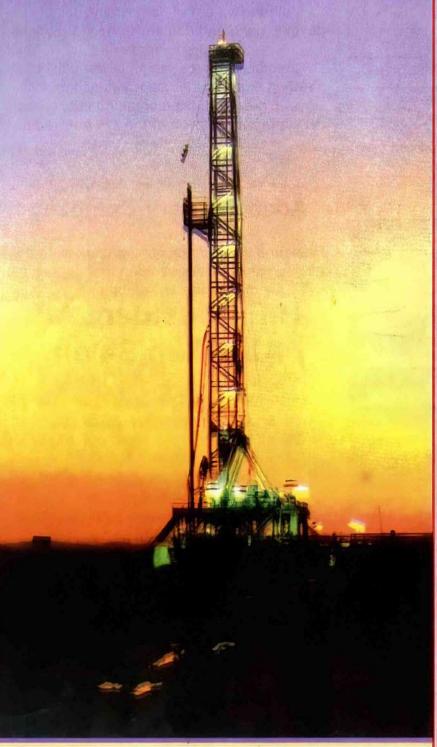
The Location of the Branch on Algeria St.

General Manager and all the employees of Site Group Co. Ltd - Yemen Branch Congratulates

President Ali Abdullah Saleh Consultative Council, and the Yemeni people



on the occasion of 22 May the Great Re-unification Day





المدير العام، وجميع موظفي شركة مجموعة الموقع لحفر الأبار - فرع اليمن

يتقدمون بأحر التهاني القلبية الى فخامة الرئيس



وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية عشر ليوم إعادة تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية في الثاني والعشرين من مايو ١٩٩٠م. متمنين لليمن مزيدا من التقدم والازدهار..

مجموعة الموقع – شركاء اليمن في استخراج موارده الطبيعية هجموعة الموقع – شركاء اليمن في استخراج موارده الطبيعية **SALLE COLLEG** FOR WELL DRILLING Yemen Branch

Unification Supplement

Lana C

"The Sana'a Accord" - 22 April, 1990

Agreement on the Proclamation of the Republic of Yemen and Arrangements for the Transitional Period

The Yemeni homeland is in the process of full preparation for rebuilding its unity and establishing the unified state, as witnessed at all levels of the Yemeni arena - leadership, government, administration, popular organizations, trade unions and general public - in activities to implement the historic Aden Agreement of 30 November last year (1989).

IN CONTINUATION of the sincere and earnest deliberations that took place between the two national leaders seeking to consolidate their single-minded desire to guide unionist action, to confirm the duty and responsibility of all those in command at whatever level, to preserve the steps and measures towards unity in the transitional period, to establish the unified state;

IN APPRECIATION by the leadership of everything that has been presented at the national level by way of discussions and dialogues aimed primarily at serving the cause of national unity in general; IN VIEW of the need, after the establishment of the Republic of Yemen, for a transitional period which will be finite but sufficient to embrace the process of preparing the future of the Yemeni state and holding general elections for the House of Representatives, while ensuring that the constitution of the single state and constitutional legitimacy prevail without resorting to disregarding or amending the constitution on the part of any agency which has not been granted the right to amend it;

IN AFFIRMATION that the virtuous task of unionist construction is based on national foundations which are under-pinned by the immortal revolutions of September and October, and arises from nationalist, Islamic and human origins;

Sana'a witnessed the first meeting of the full leaderships of the Yemeni homeland as represented by brothers General Ali Abdullah Salih (President of the Republic, General Commander of the Armed Forces and Secretary-General of the General People's Congress), and Ali Salim al-Bied (Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party), the chairman of the Consultative Council, the chairman of the presidential organization of the Supreme People's Council, the Prime Minister, members of the Politburo, the General Committee and the Consultative Council, together with a number of members of the presidential organization of the Supreme People's Council, together with a number of members of the General People's Congress, and senior civilian and military and the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress, and senior civilian and military officials, as shown in the attached list, from 24 to 27 Ramadan AH 1410 (equivalent to 19-22 April 1990).

Between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (the two parts of the Yemeni homeland) there will be total unity and amalgamation under which the national identity of both will be dissolved into a single national identity known as the Republic of Yemen, and the Republic of Yemen will have single legislative, administrative and judicial authorities.

Here are some of the articles from the agreement.

Article (2) After implementation of this agreement the Republic of Yemen will have a presidential council for the transitional period, comprising five persons who will elect from among themselves at their first meeting a chairman and vice-chairman of the presidential council for the period of its term. The presidential council will be formed by means of election at a joint meeting of the presidential council of the Supreme People's Council and the Consultative Council. The presidential council will take the constitutional oath immediately prior to its business. Upon its election, the presidential council will immediately exercise all the prerogatives bestowed on the presidential council in the constitution.

Article (3) The transitional period is limited to two years and six months from the date of implementation of this agreement, and during this period the House of Representatives will consist of all members of the Shura Council and Supreme People's Council, in addition to 31 members decreed by the presidential council, and the House of Representatives will exercise all the powers granted to it in the constitution other than electing the presidential council and amending the constitution. In the event that the seat of any member of the House of Representatives becomes vacant for any reason, the presidential council will fill the vacancy by appointment. Article (4) The presidential council, at its first meeting, will issue a decree forming a consultative council of 45 members and will define the council's function in the same decree.

Article (5) The presidential council will form the government of the Republic of Yemen which will assume all the powers granted to the government in accordance with the constitution.

Article (6) The presidential council, at its first meeting, will assign a technical team to present ideas on the review of the apportionment of administration for the Republic of Yemen so as to ensure the strengthening of national unity and the removal of the effects of partition.

Article (7) The presidential council is granted the power to issue decrees which have the force of law regarding the emblem of the republic, its flag and the national anthem, and the presidential council will be entrusted with taking the decision at its first meeting to call the House of Representatives into session so that it may resolve the following:

a.to ratify as laws the decrees promulgated by the presidential council; b.to grant the confidence of

the house to the government in the light of the statement which it will present; c.to charge the presidential council with submitting the constitution to the general popular referendum before 20 November, 1990; d.to enact the basic laws which the presidential council will present to it.

Article (8) This agreement will become operative only after its ratification and ratification of the draft constitution for the Republic of Yemen by both the Shura Council and the People's Council. Article (9) This agreement is regarded as applying to the whole of the transitional period, and the rules of the constitution of the Republic of Yemen are considered operative during the transitional phase immediately upon ratification as indicated in the article above and insofar as they do not conflict with the terms of this agreement. Article (10) Ratification of this agreement and the constitution of the Republic of Yemen by the Shura Council and People's Council is regarded as repealing the constitution of the two former states.

This agreement was signed in Sana'a on 27 Ramadan AH 1310, equivalent to 22 April 1990. Ali Salim al-Bied, General Secretary of the Socialist Party

(General) Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Secretary of the General People's Congress.

Sana'a, 4 May, 1990

Joint Security Agreement

(Extracts from minutes of joint meeting between the two prime ministers, Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani, Prime Minister and General Committee member, and Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man)

(1) Currency: Since currency is an expression of the state's national sovereignty, total agreement has been reached to organize the currency of the unity state to guarantee the protection of the Yemeni Republic's national economy and the interests of citizens, individuals and public institutions and companies.

Based on this broad national base, agreement has been reached to organize the future of the national currency. Proceeding from this, agreement has been reached to consider the rial and dinar the currency of the united homeland that can circulate in both parts of the homeland as of the date of this document. In accordance with this, the two currencies become legal tender in all parts of the Yemeni homeland at the rate of 26 rials to one dinar.

This agreement also means the two currencies will be used at the specified exchange rate in all trade and banking transactions and as a means of payments to citizens. To organize action in accordance with this, the Bank of Yemen and the Yemeni Central Bank have been entrusted with taking the necessary practical steps to guarantee implementation. Stemming from this agreement, the meeting made its decisions concerning the monetary policy of the unity state and organizing its national currency.

(2) The Budget: The two finance ministers are charged with discussing and preparing the unity state's budget for the period from the declaration until the end of the year on condition that these discussions and preparations are finalized by 20 May.

(3) Transport and Communications: Approval of both minutes of the meeting signed by the ministers of transport and public works and transportation regarding the two airlines and the two communications authorities. The two minutes will be considered the basis for merging the two airlines and the communications authorities.

(4) Civil and Military Service:

a. The ministers will conclude discussion of the laws on employee affairs and their employment situation in accordance with organizational lists and structures by 15 May 1990, starting with the post of general director and below. The higher positions will be left up to the decision of the political leadership. The lists will be prepared in such a way as to absorb all employees in the existing institutions. b. The ministers will set a schedule for the movement of workers from Aden to Sana'a and vice versa, in accordance with their qualifications, on condition that the schedule for finalizing the move does not exceed six months at most, starting from the day the unity state is declared.

c.The general framework for the salary and wage scales given by the Ministries of Civil Service and Finance was approved. The civil service and finance ministers are charged with finalizing the details of the salary and wage scales no later than 15 May 1990.

d.In light of the prime ministers' decisions at the Ta'izz meeting to grant greater privileges to the ministerial branches in Aden - since it is the economic capital - to perform part of the duties of the central organs, ministerial offices will be set up with privileges determined by the cabinet of the unity state.

e. The files on the employment cadres will be reordered and moved to Sana'a, along with archives on all agreements, treaties and commitments of the unity state, as well as others that will result. The ministers will be asked to define and prepare the move in the appropriate manner. As for the secret archive and similar documents, they will be sealed with red wax and kept in all branches of work centers that will be transferred to the unity state's capital. They must not be opened afterwards except by decision of the unity state's cabinet in keeping with the need to use them.

(5) Travel and Residence: The committee entrusted with preparing ideas and presenting suggestions on the travel and residence of the leadership and administration cadres from Aden to the capital, Sana'a, and vice versa, presented a paper containing the general basics. The paper will be studied and a decision will made by the two prime ministers.

(6) The ministers of justice and legal affairs will be entrusted with outlining the draft laws to be pre-

sented to parliament for approval during its first round, especially the laws concerning the declaration of the unity state. These draft laws will be submitted to the two prime ministers before 15 May 1990.

(7) The Decisions of the Cabinets' Second Meeting: All the brother ministers and experts are asked to finish the work entrusted to them by the decisions of the second meeting of the two cabinets in Aden 20-22 March 1990, before 15 May 1990.

Taiz, 5 May 1990

Agreement by Joint Yemeni Political Committee

(Communiqué) As our Yemeni people rejoice in the revolutionary joy of achieving the great goal of unity and having attained the highest levels of noble, honorable and everlasting revolutionary struggle, the Political Organization Committee held its fourth and concluding session in Ta'izz during the period 3rd-5th May 1990 under the chairmanship of YSPCC Assistant Secretary-General Salim Salih Muhammad. This crowns its earlier meetings with the completion of the tasks it was charged with. In the meetings, national awareness was expressed of the need for renewing the necessary rules for political activity in the Yemeni Republic in a way that would consolidate free democratic practices, in accordance with the goals of the Yemeni revolution, for all sectors and levels of society. This would guarantee that the whole potential of national sacrifice would be harnessed to benefit the historic transformation process and to entrench and develop the gains that our people have achieved by their suffering and sacrifice throughout their struggle.

In a democratic atmosphere of unity, with a sincere spirit, and after serious and responsible discussion the committee completed its tasks. It was agreed to refer them to the political leadership for approval. They are the following:

1. The draft of the basic elements of the law on political organizations and parties. 2. The draft of the basic elements of the charter on political activity of political parties and organizations.

3.Agreement concerning the document governing political and party action in security and military institutions.

4.Draft agreement on joint action between the General People's Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party. The leadership of the Congress and the Party will have to approve this agreement.

Agreement was also reached to form a committee for dialogue with political parties, organizations and public figures.

Therefore, the committee has completed its tasks, consolidating the necessary bases for political action in the Yemeni Republic and guaranteeing democratic, free and responsible practices. Since inaugurating its activity in the period 31 October - 2 November 1989, the Political

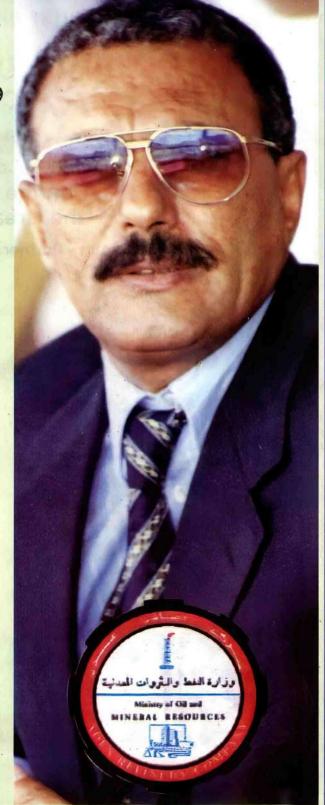
Organization Committee has now concluded its meetings after the historic Aden meeting. Everything that was hoped for has been achieved and all aspirations have been met, constituting a great victory and the declaration of the birth of the great and towering Yemeni Republic.

Let the enemies of the Yemeni peoples and unity know that their desperate attempts to thwart the course of unity and development in the homeland will not be stronger than the will of our people who have managed to thwart all conspiracies at every stage of the victorious Yemeni revolution. The conspirators will never succeed. Glory to the Yemeni revolution, immortality to its martyrs, and victory to Yemeni unity.

Sanaa, 22 May 1990

Official Declaration of the Republic of Yemen

On May 22nd, 1990, the Republic of Yemen was born. With its new constitution that opened the way for democracy, freedom of press, and human rights. The new map of Yemen was formed on this date, and the whole world celebrated the unification of two countries into one. The world from this moment on, will have to consider the two Yemens as one, with one flag, one constitution, and one soul. Immediately after the official declaration of the unified Yemen, a presidential council consisting of 5 persons was formed, one of these persons was to be elected the chairman of the temporary council until the coming parliamentary elections. 22 May was destined to be the most precious day for Yemenis in the history of modern Yemen. Millions of Yemenis watched the remarkable moving scene when President Saleh raised for the first time ever, the flag of the unified Yemen, formally named the Republic of Yemen. It was an emotional scene, not only for Yemenis, but also for all Arabs. Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf described this moment best when saying, "It was very impressive and moving for every Arab citizen, and of course for every Yemeni, when the Jordanian television screened a special program showing president Ali Abdulla Saleh hoisting the Yemeni flag of unity. We had copied the program and replayed it before the Yemeni community there. And we had also sent a telegram of allegiance and gratitude to the political leadership."



May 22 has become the day in history where two brother countries reunited ending decades of separation and it is the day when Yemen started an era of democracy, unity,

development, and construction for a glorious future in Yemen.

The stability and strength of the unity of Yemen enabled the country to accomplish several great achievements and successes. On the great occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Republic of Yemen. ٢٢ مايو، الاشراقة الوحدوية اليمانية الوضاءة تجلى نورها في سماء الكون معلنا نهاية عهد الانقسام والتشطير، ومؤكدا إنطلاقة عهد جديد عنوانه الوحدة والديمقراطية والتنمية والبناء والنهوض الشامل باليمن أرضا وإنسانا.

وفي ظل رسوخ وثبات الوحدة شهد الوطن الكثير من النجاحات العظيمة والانجازات العملاقة، ويمناسبة احتفال بلادنا بالعيد الوطني الحادي عشر

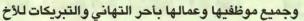
the Management, Staff, and Employees of Aden Refinery Company

Present their warmest congratulations to the Constructor of Modern Yemen and the Initiator of Yemen's Development, H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

& to the Government headed by Dr. Abdulqadir Ba Jammal & to the Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar & to the Shoura Council headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani & to all Yemeni people Wishing Yemen on this special occasion all the best in development and progress. We would also like to welcome the Yemen's great guest, **His Highness Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz,** & the guests from Arab and Foreign countries

who are here in Yemen to participate in the Yemeni people's celebrations on this occasion. Many Happy Returns للجمهورية اليمنية تتقدم

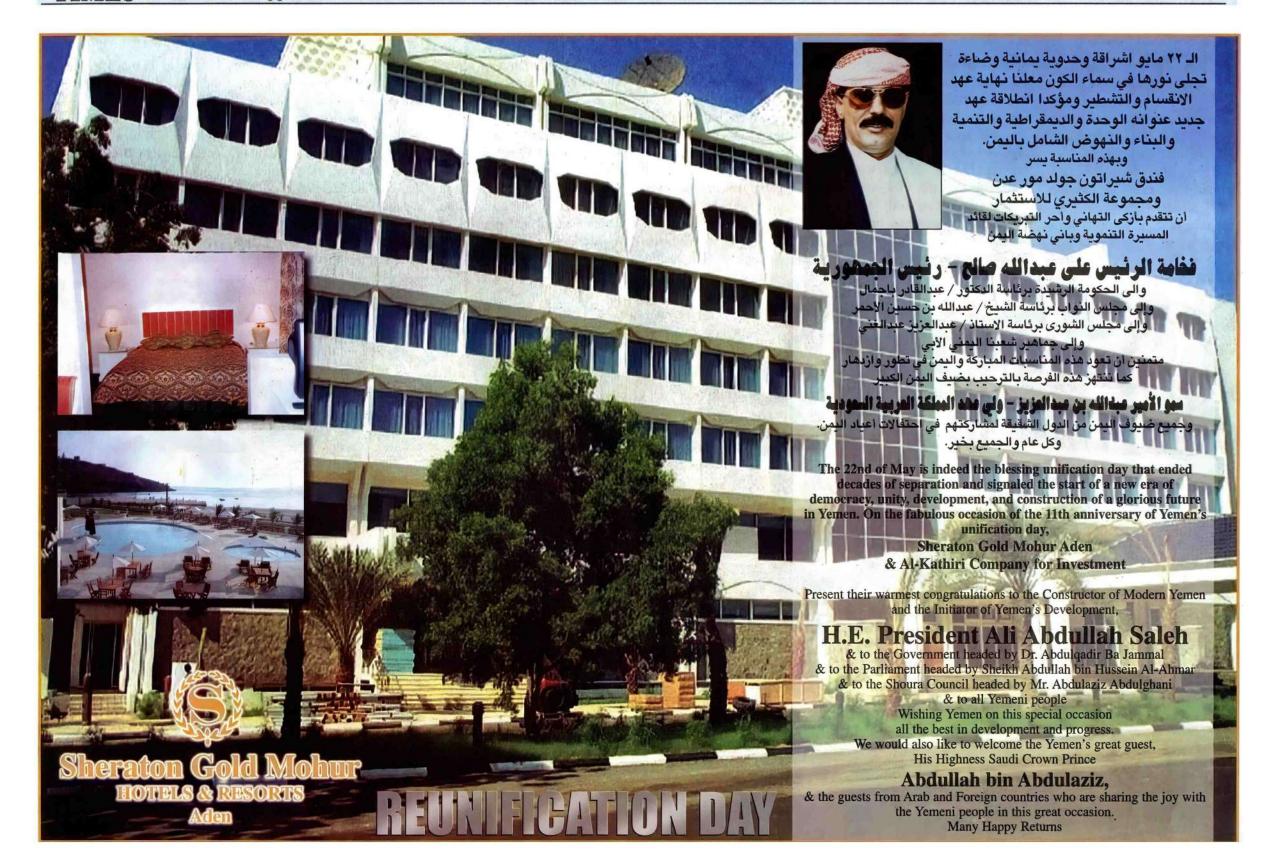
شركة مصافى عدن



علي عبدالله صالح – رئيس الجمهورية

باني النهضة التنموية والى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالقادر باجمال والى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر والى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الاستاذ/ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني والى أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم متمنين لليمن مزيدا من النمو والعطاء كما ننتهز هذه الفرصة بالترحيب بضيف اليمن الكبير سعمو الأمير عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز

ولي عهد المملكة العربية السبعودية وجميع الضيوف من الدول العربية والدول الشقيقة لمشاركة اشقائهم واصدقائهم اليمنيين في احتفالهم بعيد الوحدة المباركة. وكل عام والجميع بخير.



SAUDI BINLADIN GROUP

Conveys its utmost congratulations to **President Ali Abdullah Saleh**, Chairman of Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority, to Adan Airport Administration, to Consultative Bureau and all Yemeni

مجموعة بن لادت السعودية

تتقدم بخالص أيات التهانى والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

على عبدالله صالح

وإلى رئيس هيئة الطيران المدنى والأرصاد

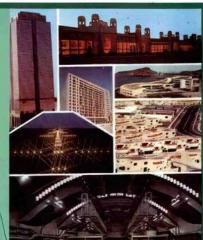


People



Mohammed Binladin Organization was established in 1931 as Saudi General Contracting Company. Its history and growth has always been closely related to that of the Kingdom since it was founded by King Abdul Aziz al Saud. The Company's growth has

انشاء مؤسسة محمد بن لادن عام ١٩٣١م شركة سعودية للمقالات العامة وكان تاريخها وتطورها ملازما دائما لتطور المملكة منذ أن أسماها المغفور له جلالة الملك عبدالعزيز آل سعود وهي تتحول الى دولة مزدهرة وناضجة



On the great occasion of the 11th anniversary of May 22, The Day of Unification. Many Happy Returns been parallel with that of the Kingdom as it developed into a prosperous, mature and internationally active nation.

Public Building and Airports Division of SBG has its origins in a project when, in 1967, Binladin was invited to construct the first paved highway in the Northern Emirates, linking Sharjah with Ras Al Khaimah.

this initial undertaking led to the formation in 1971 of specialized company within the Mohammed Binladin Organization. this company grew to become Public Buildings and Airports, now a full-fledged division of Saudi Binladin Group with a well established reputation for uncompromising standards and speed in the execution of most challenging tasks. وذات وزن دولي.

الظهور الأول لقسم المباني العامة والمطارات إلى انشاء أول الطرق العامة الواسعة في دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة في عام ١٩٦٧م والذي يربط مابين الشارقة ورأس الخدمة.

لقد أدى هذا الالتزام المبكر إلى تكوين شركة متخصصة ضمن اطار مؤسسة محمد بن لادن عام ١٩٧١م. وتطورت الشركة فيما بعد لتتخصص في المباني العامة والمطارات وليصبح قسما مكتمل النمو من أقسام مجموعة بن لادن السعودية (SBG) يتمتع بسمعة راسخة في الرقي بمستوى الأداء وسرعة إنجاز المهمات العاجلة والمشروعات الجبارة التي يتولاها في كافة مجالات العمران.



وإلى ادارة مطار عدن الدولي، ووحدة تنفيذ المشروع، المكتب الاستشاري وكافة منتسبيهم وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الحادية عشر للثاني والعشرين من مايو يوم الوحدة اليمنية المجيدة.

وكل عام وانتم بخير

here is simply no doubt whatsoever that the Aden Free Zone (AFZ) is one of the most significant strategic projects and fruits of the blessed unification of Yemen. The project is in fact considered Yemen's greatest project of all time. When it came to life upon the unification of Yemen, the AFZ was

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planned to be a key project for the development of the Yemen's Gateway to the Republic of Yemen. The project Future," is what specialized will definitely have Yemen integrate quickly with the rest of the zone. Being an open and free region and the world. This for investment and trade, the becomes even clearer when AFZ will serve to import and realizing that the long-term export goods easier than ever, effects the zone will have and would enable factories and tremendously positive impact on the economy and overall standard of life in Yemen.

"Aden Free Zone will be economic experts say about the different companies to operate in Yemeni soil without the need to pay the high tax and custom amounts regular investors pay. All the indications show that by the end of the fourth phase, the AFZ will raise the standard of living of Yemenis not only in Aden but in all Yemen.

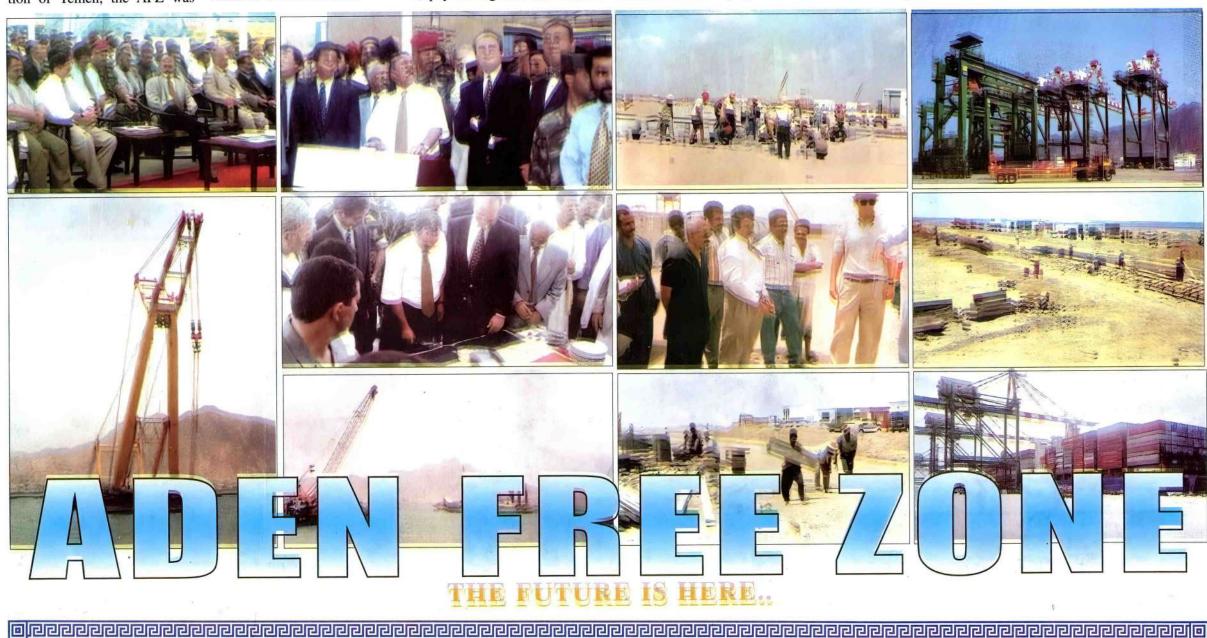
Yet, this special occasion of Yemen's 11th Unification Anniversary brings more encouragement and motives to all the authorities concerned about this massive project. This

is clearly reflected in Mr. Dirhim Abdo Noman's words when he said, "Marking Yemen's unification anniversary gives us a strong impetus and bigger incentive to redouble efforts and work to be worthy of the confidence the President and our people have bestowed on us. All that we have already humbly done we dedicate to the nation on this great occasion."

Finally, as Yemen Times wishes the leadership and the people of Yemen all the best on this fabulous occasion, and as it also welcomes Yemen's prestigious guests including Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz to Yemen, it also expresses its optimism in that the ADF will open new horizons for a stronger Yemen. Many happy returns.

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ADEN FREE ZONE

The 22nd of May is indeed the blessing unification day that ended decades of separation and signaled the start of a new era of democracy, unity, development, and construction of a glorious future in Yemen. On the fabulous نحتفل بالذكرى الحادية عشر لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة وقد شهدت بلادنا تطورا كبيرا في شتى المجالات....

فاحتفالنا البوم بهذا المنجن التاريخي لقيام الجمهورية اليمنية والذي يطل علينا يبشائن من ير والعطاء والتقدم. وبهذه الناسبة نرفع أسمى أيات التهاني وأجمل التبريكات للأخ قائد المسيرة ورمزها الوحدوى

occasion of the 11th anniversary of Yemen's unification day,

H.E. President Ali **Abdullah Saleh**

& to the Government headed by Dr. Abdulgadir Ba Jammal & to the Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar & to the Shoura Council headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani & to all Yemeni people Wishing Yemen on this special occasion all the best in development and progress. We would also like to welcome the Yemen's great guest, **His Highness Saudi Crown Prince** Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, & the guests from Arab and Foreign countries who are sharing the joy with the Yemeni people in this great occasion.

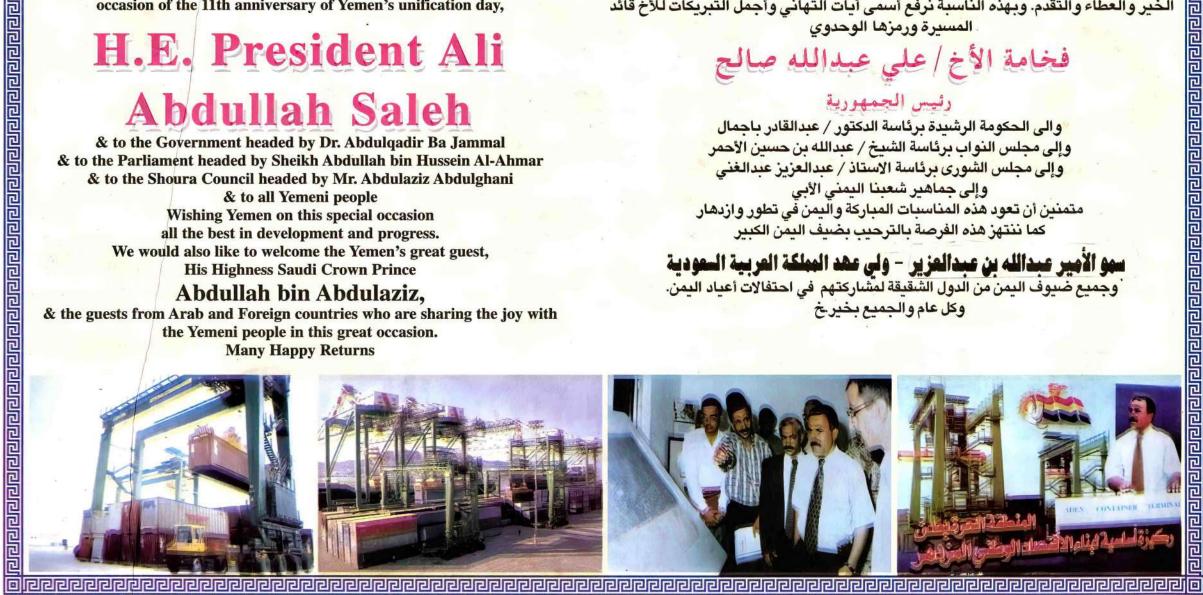
Many Happy Returns

فخامة الأخ / على عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

والى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور / عبدالقادر باجمال وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ / عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر وإلى مجلس الشورى برئاسة الاستاذ / عبدالعزيز عبدالغني وإلى جماهير شعبنا اليمني الأبى متمنين أن تعود هذه المناسبات المباركة والَّيمن فِّي تطور وازدهار كما ننتهز هذه الفرصة بالترحيب بضيف اليمن الكبير

سهو الأمير عبدالله بن عبدالعزير - ولي عهد المملكة العربية السعودية وجميع ضيوف اليمن من الدول الشقيقة لمشاركتهم في احتفالات أعياد اليمن. وكل عام والجميع بخيرخ



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May 21st, 2001

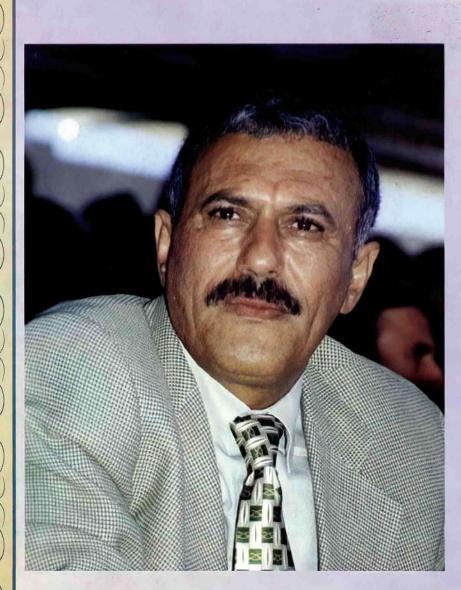
Reational Panasonic®

شركة ألفا المحدودة محالم

بخالص التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ على عبد الله طالع رئيس (لجمهر ربة (جفظ (لله ورجاه)

إلى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور / عبد القادر با جمال و مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ / عبد الله بن حسين الأحمر و مجلس الشورى برئاسة الأستاذ / عبد العزيز عبد الغني

وذلك بمناسبة الثاني والعشرين من مايو الذكرى الحادية عشرة لتحقيق وحدة الوطن



سائلين المولى عزّ وجلّ أن يعيدها على الوطن بالخير والتقدم والإزدهار.. المهنون: جميع موظفى شركة ألفا المحدودة عنهم : حسين محمد الرشيدي المدير العام



البقاء لله

(إبا أربتها النفس المطمئة الرجعي إلى ربك راضية مرضية فأوخلي في مجادي والوخلي جنتي» صدق الله العظيم (بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره تلقينا نبأ وفاة المناضل الكبير قائد الأمن المركزي اللواء/

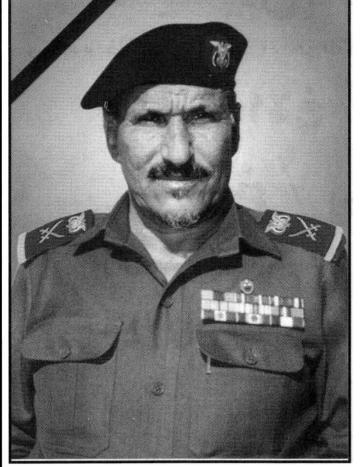
محمد عبدالله صالح

الذي أفنى حياته في النضال من أجل الثورة والنظام الجمهوري والوحدة اليمنية وانتصار ارادة الشعب في الحرية والتقدم والإستقرار .. وبهذا المصاب الجلل لايسعنا إلا أن نتقدم بالتعازي وأصدق المواساة إلى فخامة الرئيس/

علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى أبناء الفقيد واخوانه وكافة أبناء شعبنا، مبتهلين إلى المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وغفرانه وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويعصم قلوب الجميع بالصبر والسلوان. إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون ...

الأسيفون/ شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط شركة هنت حنة للنفط



CONDOLENCE

On the news of the tragic death of Prigade General

Mohammed Abdullah Saleh,

Central Security Chief,

we express our deepest condolences to His Excellency

President/Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the late's sons, his brothers and all Yemenis for the sad demise of this patriot who devoted his life to struggle for the

revolution, republican regime and unity. He supported stability, progress and freedom of the people. We pray to Almighty Lord to rest his soul in peace in heaven and bestow his family, relatives and friends courage and strength to bear this great loss. Amen.

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY



JANNAH HUNT OIL COMPANY







«يا أيتها النفس المعلنة ارجعي إلى ربك راضة مرضة فأوخلي في مجادي والوخلي جنتي» صدق الله العظيم

ببالغ الحزن والأسى يتقدم السيد / تيم توماس، الرئيس والمدير العام والسيد/علي السحيقي - المدير التنفيذي لشركة

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن

وكافة موظفيها ومنتسبيها بأحر التعازي القلبية وعظيم المواساة إلى رئيس الجمهورية

فخامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح والأخ / يحيى محمد عبدالله

وإلى أبناء الفقيد واخوانه، في وفاة المغفور له- بإذن الله تعالى فقيد الوطن



مبتهلين إلى المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وغفرانه وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويعصم قلوب الجميع بالصبر والسلوان. (إنا لله وإنا (لبه رزمعون))

CONDOLENCE Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

nexen

With deep sorrow and grief, Mr. Tim Thomas, President and General Manager & Mr. Ali Mohammed Sohaiki, the Executive Director of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen and all the Company's staff extend their deep sympathy and condolences to H.E. President/ Ali Abdullah Saleh & Mr. Yahya Mohammed Abdullah on the death of his elder brother Brigade General/ Mohammed Abdullah Saleh, We pray to Almighty Allah to rest his soul in Peace. IMES May 21st, 2001



On the news of the tragic death of

the Brigadier General

Mohammed Abdullah Saleh,

«يا أيتها لالنفس لالمطمئنة لزرجعي إلى ربك راضية مرضية «

فأوخملي في حباوي و(لوخملي جمنتي)) صدق الله العظيم بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره تلقينا نبأ وفاة المناضل

Central Security Chief, we express our deepest condolences to His Excellency the

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,



the late's sons, his brothers and all Yemenis for the sad demise of this patriot who devoted his life to struggle for the revolution, the Republican and unity of Yemen's. He supported stability, progress and freedom of the people. We pray to Almighty God to rest his soul in peace in heaven and bestow his family, relatives and friends and give courage and strength to bear this great loss. Amen. الكبير – قائد الأمن المركزي– اللواء/

الذي أفنى حياته في النضال من أجل الثورة والنظام الجمهوري والوحدة اليمنية وانتصار ارادة الشعب في الحرية والتقدم والإستقرار .. وبهذا المصاب الجلل لايسعنا إلا أن نتقدم بالتعازي الحارة وأصدق المواساة إلى رئيس الجمهورية الأخ/

على عبدالله صالح

وإلى أبناء الفقيد واخوانه وكافة أبناء شعبنا، مبتهلين إلى المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وغفرانه وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويعصم قلوب الجميع بالصبر والسلوان. (إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون) ...

Yemen Commercial Bank

Sheikh/ Mohammed Bin Yahay Al-Rowaishan

and all staff members



موظفى ومنتسبي البنك التجاري اليمني

عنهم الشيخ / محمد بن يحيى الرويشان

May 21st, 2001

CONDOLENCE

On the news of the tragic death of the brigade General

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Mohammed Abdullah Saleh, **Central Security Chief,** we express our deepest condolences to His

Excellency the

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the late's sons, his brothers and all Yemenis for the sad demise of this patriot who devoted his life to struggle for the revolution,

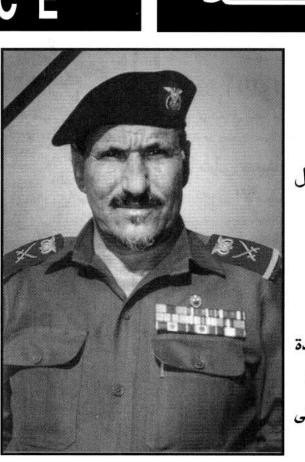
republican regime and unity. He supported stability, progress and freedom of the people. We pray to Almighty Lord to rest his soul in peace in heaven and bestow his family, relatives and friends courage and strength to bear this great loss. Amen.

Prof. Wahiba Fari' Minister of State for Human Rights

CONDOLENCE

On the news of the tragic death of the brigade General

Mohammed Abdullah Saleh, **Central Security Chief**, we express our deepest condolences to His Excellency the



UsL «يا أيتها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي إلي ربك راضية مرضية

فأوجلى في جبادي و(وجلى جنتي) صدق الله العظيم بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره تلقينا نبأ وفاة المناضل

الكبير – قائد الأمن المركزى– اللواء/



الذي أفنى حياته في النضال من أجل الثورة والنظام الجمهوري والوحدة اليمنية وانتصار ارادة الشعب في الحرية والتقدم والإستقرار .. وبهذا المصاب الجلل لايسعنا إلا أن نتقدم بالتعازي الحارة وأصدق المواساة إلى رئيس الجمهورية الأخ/

على عبدالله صالح

وإلى أبناء الفقيد واخوانه وكافة أبناء شعبنا، مبتهلين إلى المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وغفرانه وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويعصم قلوب الجميع بالصبر والسلوان. (إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون) ...

أ.د/ وهيبة غالب فارع

وزير الدولة لشوؤن حقوق الإنسان

المقاء لل

«يا أيتها اللنفس السطسنة الرجعي إلى ربكن راضية مرضية فأوجلي في مجادي والوجلي جنتي» صدق الله العظيم

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the late's sons, his brothers and all Yemenis for the sad demise of this patriot who devoted his life to struggle for the revolution, republican regime and unity. He supported stability, progress and freedom of the people. We pray to Almighty Lord to rest his soul in peace in heaven and bestow his family, relatives and friends courage and strength to bear this great loss. Amen.





نتقدم بأحر بالتعازي وأصدق المواساة إلى الأخ/



وإلى أبناء الفقيد واخوانه وكافة أبناء شعبنا مبتهلين إلى المولى عزوجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وغفرانه وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويعصم قلوب الجميع بالصبر والسلوان.

(إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون)

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