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## The President's Visit to Belgium and the European Commission: **MORE COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM AND THE EU PROMISED**

President Ali Abdullah Saleh returned home on February 4 winding up a 4-day visit to the Kingdom of Belgium and to the European Commission. During his stay in Belgium, the President held talks with officials in Belgium and the European Commission that dealt with ways of cementing bilateral relations and exploring further areas of cooperation with Belgium and the European Union, in addition to continuing the support of the EU to development and democracy in Yemen.

Upon his arrival, President Saleh described his visit to Belgium and the European Commission as successful and fruitful, saying it opened new opportunities for developing

Yemen's relations and expanding areas of cooperation and opportunities of partnership with Belgium and the EU. The President also said that his talks dealt with all the topics related to confirming European strong support for Yemen to proceed in its democratic approach, development efforts and economic and structural reforms. President Saleh also asserted that the pluralistic democratic approach, based on the right to expression and freedom of the press and respect of human rights, encouragement of woman to take part in general and political life were received very well and seen as a hopeful sign that Yemen is following a realistic and modern orientation. Within this context, the

President discussed the possibility of incorporating Yemen into one of the regional blocs in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf or among the Mediterranean Sea countries within the framework of Barcelona, to get further access to support for the development programs in Yemen.



## **Kenneth White Kidnappers Still Unknown** **AL-MONQIDH ACCUSED**

Differences have been aggravating between both the Government's Office of People's General Congress and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) parties, after officials had accused Al-Islah of being involved in kidnapping the American Kenneth White from his office in the area of Safer, Ma'reb, on January 26, 2000.

Local and foreign political sources state that the alliance between the two parties is heading for a divorce. Preparations and arrangements for the coming Parliamentary elections are under way and each of the two parties is seeking to gain some early points, even if at the expense of the other. Government sources insist on pointing the finger at Al-Monqidh Company, which is an Islah company, as being behind the kidnapping of Kenneth White, with a view towards exercising pressure on the government to pay compensations amounting to US \$ 400 Million.

Company owners say the sum was lost when the government expropriated a large area of a land in Aden they claim to have purchased. A Public Property Court issued a verdict nullifying the ownership documents and condemning senior officials in the company and

employees in the Government's Office of Government Property of forgery and sentenced all of them to imprisonment.

Yemen Times asked Mr Mohammed Qahtan, Chairman of the Political Department of the Islah on the subject, to which he said that the Islah condemned the government's continued approach of politicizing criminal offenses, seeing this as cover for the government's inability to protect the citizens from the rising crimes in the country. He further said that the confusion in the performance of the government in dealing with the kidnapping incident revealed this incompetence. He also made it clear that the authorities, in the beginning, accused foreign parties; then afterwards they accused the Socialist party. Now they are pointing their fingers at the Islah.

Mr Qahtan reiterated his party's stance of rejecting all forms of violence and terrorism, demanding the Government find and arrest White's kidnappers and bring them to justice regardless of their political affiliation or identity. But the question remains, who and where are they?

## **Sultan Assamie Back to Political Life**

**Taiz-** Politician Sultan Assamie has returned to political life again, following a 7-year compulsory exile in his home town Samie, Taiz Governorate.

Sultan Assamie was accused of being involved, along with his bodyguards in killing two soldiers from Anis, a district and tribe in Dhamar Governorate, in 1993 in clashes that happened between his bodyguards and some military men in Taiz Governorate. Two weeks ago a verdict was passed stipulating that Sultan Assamie must pay blood money amounting to YR 15.4 million. Before that incident, Assamie had won a seat in the Parliament in the parliamentary elections of 1993 and actively participated as one of the prominent social figures, who had established the Mass Conference in Taiz governorate in 1993 in order to present to political leadership the Governorate's demands for attention to its conditions.



During the transitional period after unification, Assamie was Editor-in-Chief of Al-Hadath, a vocal independent weekly newspaper that was popular at the time. He had run for a seat in the parliamentary elections in 1997 but was rejected for being charged of the murder offense that was not decided on then.

Yemen Times Taiz Bureau chief Imad Al-Saqqaf interviewed Mr Assamie in Taiz, asking him on the tribal sentence against him and his relationship with power centers and various current events.

Full story on page 13.

## **British-Yemeni Society Delegation Challenges the official Warning of Travel to Yemen**

A delegation from the British-Yemeni Society headed by Mr. Bill Hibert paid a visit to Yemen last week, notwithstanding the standing warning against travel to Yemen. The delegation included 14 tourists, some of who visited Yemen for the first time. During the visit, the delegation was received by Prime Minister Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani, Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani Chairman of the Consultative Council.



Continued on page 7

## **Ms Mary Robinson to the YT: "Yemen Needs to Show its Commitment to Democracy and Human Rights."**

The workshop on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Right to Development in the Asia-Pacific Region commenced in Sana'a on Saturday February 5, 2000. The three day workshop will end on the 7th of February. Thirty two nations and organizations participated in the seminar. In addition to a number of high ranking Yemeni officials, including the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iriani, the inaugural event was attended by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mrs. Mary Robinson



Continued on page 2

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## Words of Wisdom



"Unless there is a true commitment to the democratization process based on acceptance of the people as the final arbiter of power in a meaningful relationship between the general public and politicians, the whole transformation process will be a sad joke."

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

## Editorial

Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf  
Chief Editor

Yemen TV Channel:  
More Hard Work, Please....

A few days ago, I received a good friend of mine who works in the ROY TV Channel 1; alias, the Yemeni Satellite Channel. As soon as we started chatting, I could feel the deep sorrow in his voice and reactions. He told me how sorrowful he is as he suffered a lot from the current circumstances. "You know why we are at the rear of the list among all Arab channels? Because corruption is eating away any chance of improvement in any field."

Later, he admitted that he has not been paid his January salary, saying, "Despite the fact that Ramadan brought the channel revenue of millions of Yemeni Rials, yet we poor employees have not been paid." Whoever sees the advertisements in the channel realizes that it is quite difficult to assume that it is short of financial resources. On the contrary, the monopoly status enjoyed by the public audio and video channels is, in itself, a factor that gives the channel more money. Why do we have to blame everything on the economic conditions? I believe that indeed, as my friend said, there are corrupt individuals in the establishment who cause this delay in improvement and development in the public TV channel.

I remember a joke has been said about Yemen's channel, and was published in one of the profound newspapers in the region, and it goes like this.

A: How does a Jordanian wife punish her husband?

Q: By forcing him to watch Yemen's TV Channel for the whole day!

This indeed might seem funny for Jordanians, but it confirms that Yemen's TV channel needs to be enhanced. Its material, which is mostly not local, is up to any international standards. During the last 30 years, not much has been done to achieve an acceptable level of quality local programs that the audience can benefit from. The style is the same, even in the news programs, the same dull news reporting continues. Even advertisements are the boringly same. Let's take for example advertisements. There are some advertisements that seem to be more than 7 years long. Who in earth will ever think that this advertisement is catchy? The audience has already memorized its contents. Shouldn't there be some change?

Most channels all over the world prohibit the repeating of advertisements over 5 or so years because that does not only reflect an image of boredom and dullness in the channel, but it also discourages the audience of looking after the product, because it is the same old product that has been in the market for 7 years or so.

Being one of the ones who rarely watch the local channel, when I know there is another far better choice, I would like to give an advice. Running a TV channel is a huge responsibility, it is not running it for the sake of having it just be operational, but it should be operating in a way that attracts more watchers, more advertisers, and most important of all, should compete with other Satellite channels.

Frankly speaking, the Yemeni Satellite Channel lacks professionalism and good contents that benefit all the sectors of the community. It should include more documentary programs, more interactive programs, more competition between programs within the same channel, and more important, *more culture*. I have heard of a lot of advertisers, and TV announcers, all complaining from the same thing: Bureaucratic routine, and complications that are caused by the Economic Sector of the TV and Radio Association.

I believe that if these complications continue, we will not only fall further in the list, but will suddenly have others who do not have access to satellite channels to buy their own dishes and divert from the channel. Let us start looking into privatization of the public audio and video channels airwaves. That is the only way.

If conditions continue, who might still be watching the Yemeni TV? I would not be surprised if the virtual answer would be "no one!"

## In Brief

Admiral Moore in  
Yemen next week

Commander of the 5th Fleet of the US Central Command Thomas Moore arrives in Yemen on February 13 on a 2-day visit to meet a number of officials and take part in opening the 2nd phase of the national program for demining installations in Aden that had been funded by the US.

The United States is so far the major supporter of the national program and its contribution has amounted to 5 million dollars worth of training, installations, supplies and vehicles. Demining groups continue their work in both governorates of Aden and Lahj. Last week they worked in Al-Hubail area in Lahj and Bahqula in Aden as part of the demining program.

Sudanese Opposition in  
Yemen Complains

A number of Sudanese citizens living in Yemen called lately on the Yemen Times headquarters, complaining the measures taken against them by their embassy in Sana'a. They have said that their embassy has for many times summoned them for investigation and implied threats in addition chasing opposition elements and leaders of the Sudanese National Democratic Congregation in Yemen.

They added that these measures by their embassy were mainly aimed at some leftists and those whom it suspected to be communists, in an attempt to create non-confidence and cause schism among the Congregation groups. The embassy accuses all of them of having suspicious activities detrimental to the Sudan, the Sudanese citizens added. These citizens have further said that their embassy has been instigating the Yemeni security force against them and some of them were imprisoned in Yemeni prisons for various periods of time under request from the embassy.

The Sudanese citizens living in Yemen are appealing for all humanitarian organizations, human rights and the High Commission for Refugees to protect them and grant them political asylum.

Lieutenant Al-Shaibani  
still alive

Local sources in Eritrea have reported the existence of a person in an Eritrean prison named Al-Sheibani, believed to be the army lieutenant Ali Ahmad Seif Al-Shaibani who confronted the Eritrean invaders in Hanish Island. Diplomatic sources say that 46 Yemeni police officers were released from Eritrean prisons but they do not say anything about Al-Shaibani and whether he is dead or alive.

Eritrea has requested the International Court to tell Yemen that it asks for explanations of some

points in the latest arbitration between the two countries.

Al-Mehdhar Passed Away  
The Yemeni great poet, Abu Bakr Al-Mehdhar, 80 years old passed away Saturday in Tarim, Hadhramout. Al-Mehdhar was famous for his sweet songs that have been sung by many great singers like Abu Bakr Salim and many others. His death is a real loss for the Yemeni modern lyrical poetry writing.

Yemeni Volunteers to be  
sent to Chechnya

It is expected that a number of Yemeni volunteers will leave to Chechnya to fight there.

A political local sources have mentioned that those volunteers belong to Aden-Abyan Islamic Army, and they are also from the Arab Afghan who are resident in Yemen. They have been trained in a number of camps in Al-Jawf, Abyan and Mareb governorates. The sources added that there are 20 persons of Arab Afghan and other Arab nationalities had left Yemen. There are also 200 persons who are preparing to leave to Chechnya. The Russian sources mentioned that there a number of Yemenis were killed and injured in the battles which are happening there.

Kidnappers Trial in  
Sanaa Started

The Criminal court in Sana'a held a hearing sitting last Tuesday over the case No. 12 for the year 1999 'capital crime', submitted by the general prosecution against Jamil Hadi Masood Madhkoor, Ali Nasser Bais and Mohammed Hizam Attawqi. The defendants are accused of leading armed gang that committed acts of violence, robbery, kidnapping foreigner tourists and resistance of security forces.

Lawyers' Syndicate  
Elections

The elections of lawyers syndicate are expected to see a fierce confrontation between different political groups, especially that each group has not yet nominated a single candidate for itself. Within the People's General Congress three names appear to contest for the nomination. Mr. Abdul Fattah Al-Baseer, the current chairman, Mr. Ahmad Al-Abyadh, vice chairman and Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Rageh, the head of Sanaa Branch are aspiring for the PGC nomination. It looks as if Mr. Rageh might be standing a better chance being a new face and might also gain votes from independent lawyers. The Islah appears to be not intending to file a candidate of its own. The opposition groups have yet to choose between the following names: Saif Ahmad Haider-YSP, Abdul Majid Yasin-Nassir, Abdul Aziz Al-Samawi-PGC

Abdul Al-Rahman Al-Sanabani-PGC  
Mohammed Mohmoud Nasser- Independent  
Monir Garadah-Sons of Yemen League  
Sultan Al-Garadi-Independent

Aden Investment  
Projects for 1999

According to Mr. Iqbal Bahadir, Director General of the General Authority for Investment, Aden, the total of investment projects agreed upon by the Authority for 1999 was 72 projects at an estimated cost of YRs 20 billion. The same source told the Yemen Times that industrial projects came first in the number of projects mentioned and tourist projects came second. He also said that the projects would employ more than 2400 workers.

High Institutes'  
Teachers on Strike

Teaching staff at Taiz, Sanaa, Amran and Ibb High

Institutes for Teachers Training sent a letter to the Minister of Education in which they asked for the same privileges enjoyed by teaching staff at the Faculty of Education and Junior Institutes. They also asked for implementation of articles (7) and (410) for 1999 concerning the standing orders of institutes and system of wages which have not been implemented so far. In their letter, teachers also said that they would go on striking until their demands were met.

Information Technology  
Management Workshop  
Inaugurated

In cooperation with GTZ, the Central Organization for Control and Audit inaugurated on Saturday a workshop on Information Technology Management at the training center of COCA. At the opening ceremony, Mr. Ahmad Mohammed Al-Iryani, Chairman of COCA, gave a speech in which he welcomed Dr. Gross Kroitz Director of GTZ. He thanked GTZ for its efforts to accelerate the project which aimed at improving the COCA's work and its technical, technological and administrative abilities.

Taiba Surgical  
Camp Concluded

Taiba Surgical Camp concluded its activities last Wednesday at Amin Nasser Institute for Health Sciences. During three weeks, more than 900 surgical operations were done. The camp was organized by Saudi Taiba Charitable Organization, Al-Islah Charitable

Society and the Scientific Forum of Islamic Youth, Aden.

Assalam House  
Ends a War

Sheikh, Abdu Al-Wahab Sinan, Head of Assalam Social House for Arbitration has been able to stop a war that had erupted between two villages in Arhab Tribe. A number of people were killed during the fight in which heavy weapons were used.

Symposium on Social  
Conflicts and Tribal  
Violence

The Sons of Yemen League organized last week in Dhamar a symposium on Social Conflicts and Tribal Violence which aimed at finding solutions to stop such phenomena. Attendants discussed the reasons behind the spread of these phenomena and presented a number of suggestions to handle them.

Dahmas Arrested,  
Al-Hakim Suspended

Security elements arrested Ali Dahmas, Al-Thawri's correspondent last Sunday in Abian. The Yemen Times have learned that Dahmas was arrested because of writing an essay in Al-Thawri newspaper, mouthpiece of YSP, about the investment projects of Osama Ben Ladin in Abian.

At another level, Ministry of Information, has suspended Yahia Tahir Al-Hakim, chief editor of Al-Wahdah newspaper. It is worth mentioning that this is the 9th time that Al-Hakim is suspended by the Ministry of Information.

German Minister Concludes  
a Successful Visit to Yemen

German minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Wicczorek Zeal and her accompanying delegation left Sana'a on February 1, 2000 winding up a 3-day visit to Yemen.

During her stay, the German minister had held meetings and discussions with a number of Yemeni officials dealt with bilateral relations and possibilities of promoting mutual cooperation. The German minister had also visited a number of public services projects funded by the German government in the cities of Aden, Tiaz and Ibb. While on a visit to the governorate of Ibb, the German minister had laid foundation stones of a number of public services projects including construction of 122 classrooms and maintenance of 310 classrooms in some villages and towns of the governorate at a cost of YR 500 million. She had said that her government would participate further in projects related to education, water and sanitation, public health and others.

The German minister and the delegation also toured the city of Sana'a particularly the Old City, getting acquainted with its historical landmarks and its unique architecture.

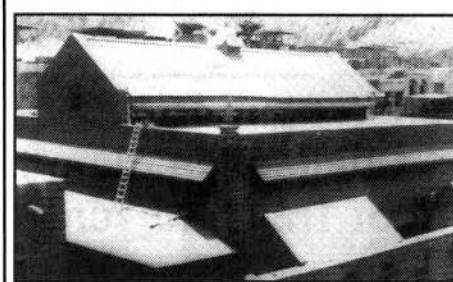


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According to close sources a Jewish delegation headed by Mosa Al-Sharabi, head of the Yemeni Jewish Community in America, would arrive in



Exterior of the Jewish Synagogue in Aden

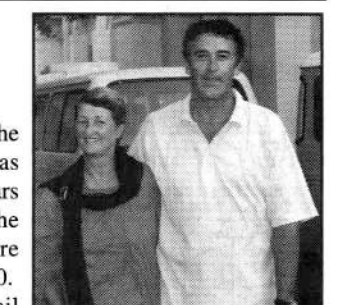
Yemen in April, 2000. In a telephone conversation, Yemeni businessman, Mosa Al-Sharabi told the Yemen Times that the delegation would visit a number of governorates and have meetings with some Yemeni officials to discuss conditions of the Jews living in Yemen, Al-Shibzi case and the antiquities that the Jews have left behind in Yafe.

Meanwhile, Al-Wahdah newspaper has reported that another delegation headed by Haeim Al-Taweel, a Jew of a Yemeni origin and two other rabbis are to arrive in Yemen next week. The visit is aimed at making sure whether the news about the destruction of the Jewish synagogue in Aden was true or not, the paper added.

The Attacked Australian  
'Gone Troppo' in Aden

Mr. Stephen Phillips, 46, and his wife Cail Dawson, 48, from Australia were attacked aboard their own boat, Gone Troppo, by pirates last Thursday, 90 miles away from Yemeni Regional waters. The victims arrived at Aden port Saturday, January 29, 2000 in bad condition. According to Mr. Stephen, five black people fired their Klashnikov guns at the boat and hit Mrs. Gail Dawson in her right thigh and robbed them of their money, communication instruments and other belongings. He also said

that one of the attackers was about 50 years old while the others were between 20-30. Mrs. Gail Dawson was soon hospitalized. Colonel, Ahmad Mothana, Deputy Director General of Aden Security gave instructions to offer the victims every kind of help they needed.



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Continued from page 1:  
Human Rights Workshop

Addressing the workshop, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson confirmed the need for mutual sharing of experiences and that the ultimate aim of development is to reach the stage in which all human rights are guaranteed and enjoyed by all. She also reviewed the United Nations efforts in the field of human rights, and called for working together to find ways of integrating human rights with the development programs.

Ms Robinson also made it clear that this workshop offers an opportunity for discussing the importance of the right to development and the obstacles facing the fulfillment of the right to development and the economic, social and cultural rights as well as the strategies necessary to overcome those obstacles. She added that one

of the main goals of the meeting is to identify the steps to be taken towards this end, hoping that the discussions will enable the participants to do so.

Ms Robinson concluded her address by calling for adopting strategies with a forward looking to improve the realization of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. She added that development cooperation and assistance should be based on human rights dialogue and national development planning based on analysis of the human rights situation in the country. On another note, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson met President Ali Abdullah Saleh last Saturday, to who she expressed her admiration for the Yemeni experiment with democracy experiment and praised the conditions of human rights in Yemen. She has also confirmed support for Yemen's efforts exerted in the field of

human rights care and providing the opportunity for women to take part actively in political and general life, pointing out that convening the international symposium on human rights in Sana'a is a confirmation that Yemen has an important status in the frame of its commitment to democracy and respect of human rights.

Ms Robinson did however point out to the Yemen Times that it is essential that commitment to human rights and practical application of that commitment are tantamount to fully confirm that Yemen is dedicated to insuring that the Yemeni people are not deprived of human rights and democratic governments. Yemen must show that it is working towards rights for women and addressing some of the other issues that need to be resolved in this area, which have caught the attention of the international community. The interview of Ms. Mary Robinson will be featured in the next issue of the YT.

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# Yemeni Press Scanner



## INTERNATIONAL NEWS DIGEST

**AL-EHYA'A AL-ARABI**  
Ba'ath Party (Iraq)

**Yemen T. V. Space Channel Attacked by Rocket**  
Al-Ehya'a Al-Arabi has learned that the T. V. Space Channel headquarters was attacked in the early hours of January 27th., 2000, by a self-propelled timed rocket from the courtyard opposite the Sponge Factory before early morning prayers. God's mercy on the people and their public property caused the rocket to divert from the building and the broadcasting station and to explode in empty area without causing any losses or damages. Investigations continue in order to know who executed the denouced act of sabotage against the unity, sovereignty, security and stability of Yemen.

**Kidnappings Directed by Foreign Bodies**

An authorized source at the Ministry of Home Affairs said in a statement that the acts of kidnappings in Yemeni towns executed by some criminals and saboteurs are directed by foreign powers interested in defaming Yemen and prejudice its interests and economy.

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Yemeni Unitary Congregation

**New Leadership for the Socialist Party**

Sources within the Yemeni Socialist Party expect great changes in the higher leading level in the Yemeni Socialist Party as the Old Guard in the leadership is now convinced that there is no hope in extending their terms. These sources confirm that the second session of the General Conference shall take place within weeks and that there is general agreement that change is unavoidable. However, expectations differ on the rate of these expected changes between 40 and 70%. The Politburo, most agree shall witness the highest rate of change. Names that were always linked to the Party's defeats and debacles especially those responsible of mismanaging the 1994 political crises shall disappear. Those leaving the Politburo and some others from the Central Committee are expected to join an already agreed upon Consultative Council, sources added.

Other sources said that some prominent members of the leadership who are currently living abroad be reelected to sensitive positions in an open letter to the authorities that national rapprochement is a continuous demand and policy.

Other reports say that the Party has managed to secure the costs expected for its conference which it has always complained of its inability because 'government put its hand of the Party's property', something between \$40 and \$50 millions.

**RA'Y**  
Sons of Yemen League

**League SG Meets American Yemen Desk Official**

The Secretary General of the Sons of Yemen League, Mr. Mohsen bin Farid paid a visit last week Washington D. C., to Ms. Diana Shelbi, the Yemen and Oman desk official at the Department of State. During the meeting, the situation in Yemen and its developments were discussed. In a press statement after the meeting, the Secretary General expressed his satisfaction for the keen interest of the American official in the security and stability of Yemen and the region and the peoples' interests. He also expressed his satisfaction for her understanding of the importance of Yemen and the region. He said, 'We Yemenis should fully comprehend the necessary moves and objective discussion aimed at overall reform and towards the enforcement of the bases of a [Yemeni] unity that can continue,

fulfil stability and cohesion in addition to safeguarding human rights and the development of process of democracy in Yemen. It should also find solutions for condition of conflicts and bring an end to the rounds of conflicts through a comprehensive national rapprochement.

**Qatar declines a Labor Organization Agreement**

A number of cooperation agreements protocols were signed at the end of the most recent session of the Joint Yemeni-Qatar Ministerial Committee last week here in Sana'a covering wide aspects of cooperation. Ra'y has learnt that the Qatar side declined to sign a draft agreement on organizing labor force. In its last session, the Committee, which was headed by the Ministers of Finance of both countries, signed an agreement on economic, commercial and technical cooperation. Draft agreements to encourage and protect investments and another on avoiding double taxation and tax evasion were signed. A cooperation protocol between the two countries' Chambers of Industry and Commerce Associations was also signed.

**Newcastle Leaves Heavy Chicken Losses**

A number of private and mixed sectors owned chicken farms witnessed heavy losses because of the spread of the Newcastle disease and the death of big numbers of chicken population. Public health officials expressed their fears that consumers might attract a number of diseases after eating sick chicken such as diarrhea, fevers and strong headaches. Neither the cause behind the spread of the disease nor how it entered the country is known.

**A Crisis Develops Between the PGC and Islah**

Political observers expect a crisis to develop between the PGC and Islah parties because of the exchanged accusations over the American kidnapped Engineer Mr. Kenneth White. A number of Government officials have openly accused Al-Munqeth Company officials of kidnapping Mr. White in order to pressure the Government into paying YR70 billions in compensations. They repeatedly confirmed that the Islah Party owns the said company. However, Islah Party dismissed both allegations as baseless, saying that there is no relation with the kidnapping or with the company. Some Arab newspapers quoted Islah Party officials as saying that Government is trying to punish the party because of its position in Parliament on the local government issue. Islah Party MPs had either voted against the Local Government Law or didn't support it. The whereabouts of Mr. White till late yesterday were an unanswered question.

**AL-RA'Y AL-A'AM**  
Independent

**Sufan: Germany Yemen's Biggest Donor Country**

The Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Ahmed Sufan said that the Federal Republic of Germany is the biggest donor country for Yemen. Adding that the annual German technical and material aid to Yemen is 50 million Marks, he pinpointed that more than half the amount went to health, education and sewage sectors.

**ATTARIQ**  
Independent

**Shuqra Fish Factory Uniquely Robbed**

Unknown thieves used a strange and unique way to rob Shuqra Fish Factory, Abyan Governorate. Attariq has learnt that these thieves stole the contents of 17 drums of a special kind of oil used in tinning fish. The oil was kept in drums in a

store within the factory's wall. The strange thing is that the thieves managed to suck the oil from the drums and through a 5-meter high window to outside the factory. The empty drums were left at their place.

**A Girl Is Back Home After Disappearance**

(A'AB), the 18 years old girl is back at her family's home at Al-Mashhad, Hadhramout Governorate after more than a week of disap. Sources close to the family told Attariq that the girl is suffering from psychological illness and that she had lived in seclusion for more than a year. Some time ago she made a full shave of her hair. It is recalled that her father had sought the advice of a man who controls the jinn and gave a detailed report of her case. He was told by the man who controls the jinn that his daughter was safe although she was taken by a jinni to a nearby mountain; and shall return home shortly. After disappearance for a week she is safe back home. The girl is not normal and the family is in deep sorrow.

**AL-SAHWAH**  
Islah Party

**Two Somali Refugees Embrace Christianity, Abandon Islam**

Tawahi (Steamer Point) police arrested Mohammed Omer Haji who came to the police headquarters and declared that doesn't want to be a Muslim. He added that he had embraced Christianity and changed his name to (George) instead of (Mohammed). Colonel Al-Rumooosh of Tawahi Police told Al-Sahwah that the man insists on his announcement and adds claims that his wife is Christian, while there are documents that prove that the wife of the Somali -refugee in Muslim Yemen since his birth from Muslim parents - is Muslim according to their Marriage document.

**AL-THAWRI**  
Yemen Socialist Party

**Police Fails in Trailing Kidnappers**

Al-Thawri has learnt that a group of policemen and security forces was able last Friday and Saturday to trail the kidnappers at Al-A'lam and Al-Thaniyyah locations up to the border with Saudi Arabia but they could not continue after the kidnappers eliminated the tyre marks left by their vehicle.

Reports were yesterday saying that the police was suspecting that a prominent Marib Governorate military officer was hiding the kidnappers and the hostage in a Marib military camp.

Al-Thawri sources report that the failure of the police is because the kidnappers have efficient high level transport and observation capabilities, which enabled them to disappear in many places and foil all efforts by the police to trace them.

**Yemen.....Where To?**

It is recalled that the data on the amounts and values of oil exports do not reflect the full truth, because oil production and export operations in Yemen are very vague and suppressed. No body knows the real full numbers of oil discovered, produced and exported except a small number at the top of the ruling group in addition to some Ministry of Oil and foreign oil companies officials.

As a result of that the declared revenues are only those revenues which enter officially into Government accounts and not the revenues from the unknown exported amounts of oil. And even the declared revenues are exhausted and spent by the high authorities on marginal and illegal aspects, neither in the interests of the people nor for social and economic development.

Further more all data and statistics on state revenues in general and oil export revenues in particulars are under great doubt due to the possibil-

ity of falsification of data.  
Article by: Dr. Yahya Saleh Mohsen.

**AL-USBOOA'**  
Independent:

**Al-Ahmar: Some Yemenis envy Saudi Arabia**

Amid reports on the renewing of clashes between Yemeni and Saudi border patrols during the recent few days and escalating tension in bilateral relations, Sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament and Chairman of the Islah Party says that border file between the two countries is nearly finished. The file shall be closed politically, he said adding that only routine procedures keep it open. Answering a question on Yemeni Government Accusation that Saudi Arabia is behind kidnappings of foreigners and blasting of the oil pipeline, by a Saudi Newspaper in an interview published on Tuesday, the Sheikh known for his cordial relations with Saudi Arabia said that Saudi Arabia enjoys many blessings. He added that others envy everybody enjoying blessings. Yemen does not lack those who envy Saudi Arabia he said. He praised the Saudi position supporting (us) .... He said that those who commit kidnapping crimes are local rascals.

**A Father Raped His Daughters since Five Years:**

A police source reports that a father living in Madhbah area was arrested when the cries of his youngest daughter were heard by a police patrol last week. The investigation proved that (M, M.) has been raping his three daughters (14-19 years) for a long time..... The eldest daughter is pregnant since 6 months and says that her father was raping her for 5 years ... Her mother is dead. Father rapes her when he is very drunk. During investigation the father answered that he is entitled to have the fruit which he had endeavored to grow for years more than anybody else is!

**Hijackers Threaten To Blow Up Plane and Passengers**

The hijackers in control of an Afghan boeing 727 passenger jet have threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard unless it is refueled and allowed to continue on its journey. One news agency is reporting that the hijackers have demanded the release of Ismail Khan, an opposition figurehead currently being detained by the ruling Afghan Taliban. The hijackers have nominated three possible destinations for the hijacked flight: Moscow, St. Petersburg or Kiev. After touching down at Aktyubinsk in Kazakhstan, the hijackers released 10 passengers. Special troops have reportedly surrounded the plane and negotiators are continuing talks with the hijackers.

**Night train derails in Germany, killing at least 7 and injuring dozens**

Rescue crews were working Sunday on the mangled wreckage of an overnight express train that derailed near Cologne, killing at least seven passengers and injuring as many as 100. Authorities said they feared more bodies lay underneath the wreckage. The sleeper train was en route to Basel, Switzerland, from Amsterdam, the Netherlands, with more than 300 passengers.

**Chernobyl nuclear plant to be shut down this year**

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said Saturday that the Chernobyl nuclear plant - the site of the worst nuclear accident in history - will be shut down this year. Western countries have long demanded the plant be closed. But Kuchma reiterated to U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson that the plant will close only after American, Ukrainian and international experts work out an aid deal to help compensate Ukraine for the loss of the energy Chernobyl provides, a presidential spokesman said. Kuchma did not give a specific date for the closure. Chernobyl's reactor No. 4 exploded in 1986 and covered much of Europe with a radioactive cloud in the world's worst nuclear accident.

Ukraine promised in 1995 to close the plant by 2000 in exchange for international aid. But Ukrainian officials have delayed preparations for the closure, saying foreign lenders have lagged on funding for two new nuclear reactors.

**President of Eritria visits Sudan**

Isaias Afworki, president of Eritria, started last week an official visit to Sudan, which is the first since his assumption to the power in year 1993. Sudanese sources assured that Afworki held talks with the Sudanese president, Omar El-Bashir that tackled accelerating the normalization process between the two countries, clarifying that Afworki's visit met with the Sudanese leader's welcome.

Eritria reopened its embassy in Khartoum in last January.

It is worthy to mention that the diplomatic relations between the two countries stopped in 1995 due to mutual accusations between the two countries.

**Turning Egypt air to a holding company**

Ibrahim El-Domairi, minister of the Egyptian transportation, said there is a development plan to turn EgyptAir airlines from a company of general public interest affiliated to the cabinet to a holding company in a period of six months.

He said this would provide investment opportunities as the company would be broken up into 16 companies that would specialize in passengers, cargo transportation, maintenance, free shops, ground services cargo assemblages, storage, land transportation, tourism and medical care.

**8000 Iraqis perform the pilgrimage by land this year**

The Iraqi ministry of endowments said last week that number of the Iraqi pilgrims visiting Saudi Arabia for this year varies between 5000 to 8000. Abd El-Moneam Ahmed Saleh the Iraqi endowments minister said that the pilgrims travel this year will be by land through Arar border passage with Saudi Arabia. On his visit last Saturday to participate in meetings of the endowment ministers and the Islamic affairs to discuss the arrangements concerning the Iraqi pilgrims travel.

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## European Union's Assistance to The National Population Council in The Republic of Yemen For the Coordination of an Information, Education and Communication for Population and Family Planning Program



At the occasion of handing over the keys of a staff van donated from the European commission to the National Population Council Technical Secretariat (NPC-TS), meeting was held in the National Population Council, Technical Secretariat. It was attended by Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Haj, Secretary General of the Secretariat, and Mr. Rainer Fraund, Head of the European Commission Office-Sana'a. They discussed the progress and the different activities of the European Union Project of the National Population Council. They found that the implementation of that project is better than it was expected.

They also discussed the possibility of duplicating activities, which will be implemented by the Technical Secretariat in other governorates. Mr. Mohammed Al-Haj pointed out the needs to open four branches in some governorates.

### Yemen is Facing a Huge Problem

The population, today at about 16 million, and will double in less than 20 years, if the growth rate continues to remain as high as it is. However,



Yemen's resources are scarce and can not keep pace with this rapid population growth (for example the underground water reserves are today already not enough) and the living standard of most individuals and families will be declining if we can not slow down the rapid population growth.

### Yemen Population Policy

The Yemeni Government recognizes that it faces a huge challenge in reducing the annual population growth rate 3.5%, which is one of the highest in the world and which adversely affects all the country's development efforts.

In response, Yemen has adopted an explicit since 1991 population policy aimed at decreasing population growth and improving the population's economic, health and social status. To implement this population policy the Government of Yemen allocated a number of projects in the social and economic 5-years plan. Also international NGOs and some donor-funded projects support the Yemeni Government efforts.

In 1992 The National Population Council (NPC) was established to act as a co-ordinating body between relevant ministries and organizations engaged in the area of population.

The Technical Secretariat (TS) was established in 1993 as the technical arm to assist the NPC. The TS' role has been identified as planning, co-ordinating, monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation of population programmes endorsed by the NPC.

### Brief History of EC-Yemen Relation

The European Commission's development co-operation with the Republic of Yemen commenced in 1987, it was formalized in 1984 by a first co-operation agreement. Finally this was replaced in 1997 by

an advanced and expanded frame work agreement.

EC financial commitments to Yemen, all of which are in the form of grants, have risen steadily over the years and have since 1995 reached an annual average of 22.5 million EURO.

The Commission's country strategy for Yemen comprise in essence of the following:

- Support to the structural adjustment process through direct assistance to sector reform programs.
- Enhancement of capacity and effectiveness of social protection measures including food security.
- Stimulation of economic growth relevant sector support and creation of an enabling environment.

### The European Commission Technical Assistance Project to the NPC:

The commission shares the Yemen Governments concern on the unfavorable demographic indicators, the persistence of which seriously impairs Yemen's development prospects, and has therefore extended relevant assistance through a 2 million EURO allocation to the National Population Council's IEC for Population and Family Planning Program.

Since 1998, this 3-years project assists the NPC-TS, in their programme, aiming at informing and educating the population on the problem of the rapid population growth and their role to reduce this problem.

The low awareness about population issues in general, and about Reproductive Health (RH) and Family Planning (FP) in particular, can be attributed to many factors including weakness in the financial, technical and administrative capabilities necessary of implementing activities in this field.

The project period is 36 months, project activities started in August 1998, and it is designed in two phases:

Phase I of the project was a nine-month period during which the implementation plan, annual workplan and timetable were developed.

Phase II covers the programme implementation phase, totaling 30 months.

### The objectives of the project are to

- Improve message development and design.
- Enhance the IEC capacity of policy and decision-makers, health and media personnel.
- Develop and disseminate appropriate message through mass and folk media to promote a higher acceptance of family care, including reproductive health.
- Strengthen existing co-operation mechanisms among agencies and institutions involved in IEC involving relevant agencies from the government, the NGO and the private sectors.

The project activities support mass media and interpersonal face-to-face IEC activities. The importance that each individual family must address this problem, which the Government alone can obviously not solve, is stressed. The population in the communities, stakeholders and key messengers are being informing educated on what can be done, how it can be done, and also on the opinion of Islam on Mother and Child Care, RH and EP.

The project has worked in addition also to develop a Masterplan for the National IEC on Population Programme. This Masterplan is expected to be finalized and endorsed by the Government of Yemen during the year 2000.

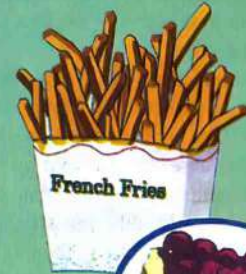
The result will be achieved by means of an extensive programme of activities, which will directly address the target groups and the providers of messages to those groups such as religious and other opinion leaders, service providers and teachers. These IEC activities will be largely to be implemented by organizations, other government departments and NGOs already active in IEC.

The NPC-TS role is to manage and monitor the IEC activities, ensuring coordination and collaboration, where appropriate between initiatives. The NPC-TS will also implement some of the activities, such as workshops, itself.



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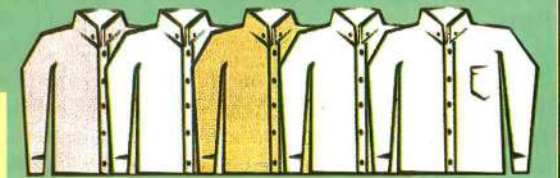


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The project team of four dedicated nationals is managing the project for the NPC-TS, which Technical Assistance (TA) in the form of one expatriate long-term resident advisor, a national multi-media expert and, since the end of 1999, in addition a national IEC assistant. Capacity will be mainly built through ongoing knowledge transfer and on-the-job training. TA will be required for the whole programme period, but it will decrease towards the end in order to facilitate the development of full local ownership. Building up local capacities to continue the TA tasks is one of the main objectives of the TA.

The project performance to date is very satisfactory. During phase I a detailed workplan was established against which the project progress is regularly monitored. The project, now well established, currently has three main strands to its activities:

1. Publicity and advocacy at high level to influence policy and strategy in IEC on population issues, i.e. Reproductive Health, including Family Planning;
2. A KAP study carried out to inform IEC activities;
3. Soliciting and appraising proposals for IEC activities to be carried out by agencies in Yemen with track record in IEC.

The challenge for the project now is to capitalize on gains of successful publicity and advocacy at higher level, and to

ensure that information begins to reach the average man and woman in the communities. This process has begun through activities carried out by the successful implementing agencies. The capacities of others will continue to be built up in order to realize further gains in future years. It is envisaged that the NPC-TS will play a leading role in the development of Health Education (HE) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies for the future 3.

The level of co-ordination with other agencies and project to date is good but needs still further development as co-ordination and co-operation will be essential and crucial both for the success of the project and the entire National IEC on Population Programme.

The result required to solve the population problem in Yemen are surely first of all a consequent expansion not only of the co-ordination, but also of the collaboration network which should be further developed on three levels, i.e. inter-sectorial, inter-organizational and inter-programmes/projects, and including service providers. Population education, including Reproductive Health (RH) and Family Planning (FP) must start in the schools, girls education must be promoted and knowledge, attitudes and practices must be developed in tandem with the qualitative development and quantitative expansion of service provision all over the country.



# Government and Opposition Debates Over The Local Authority Law Going On

In the press conference of the Ministers of Justice, Local Administration, and Legal Affairs, held on Jan.30, the ministers discussed the advantages of the local authority law and its importance in enlarging the public participation. The press conference was a reaction to the opposition's stance to the law. The endorsement of the law agitated the anger of a good number of people. Some of the politicians and opinion-makers expressed their resentment with the law openly pointing out that endorsing the law is a real setback for our democratic process. They also viewed the current law violates the constitution which guarantees local governance enjoying a lot of privileges. All the social and political, economic figures in Yemen believe that the current law did not add anything to our democracy. Rather, it embodies total centralization, giving no room for the public participation. The law, according to these people, doesn't voice only the interests of the crooked and corrupt officials at the power center who represent a stumbling block of any efforts aiming at reform at different levels. In fact, some of the parliamentarians will go to the Constitutional Court unless President Saleh agrees to send the draft law to the parliament to discuss it and endorse a law that voice the interest of the public. Yemen Times continues to present the opinion of the government and the opposition about the law.

## Sadiq Ameen Abu Rass Minister of the Local Administration



This law, ratified by the Parliament, was not just a mere whim. It was a result of long stages that began after the declaration of the reunification in 1990. More than ten drafts preceded it. This project relied basically on our previous experiences and on the experiments of the National Cooperation Authority for developing local councils' projects, the People Local Council and experiments in other countries. In brief this law is combination between our ideas, thoughts, experiments, ambitions and the reality. We lived in a period where two authorities coexisted: the Cooperation Authority and the Local Councils for Co-operational Development. This fact has created dualism in the Central Authority and Local Councils at governorates and districts levels. Therefore, the project that was dependent on Local Councils, Cooperation Authorities and People Local Councils, at the same time, dependent on the Central Authority. However, with the release of this new law, districts will be divided into four units depending on the population: (<35 000), (35 000 - 75 000), (75 000 - 150 000) and (>150 000). The Local

Councils' members would be elected directly by citizens by free elections. Each district, depending on its population, would be divided into electoral constituencies equal in number to that of its councils. This law has also stated that the direct elections of Local Council's members and District Representatives shall coincide with election of the Local Council Representatives in the district and the District Representatives in the governorate. According to the law, an Administrative Authority for the Local Council will be established. This elected Administrative Authority includes the Chairman of the Local Council, General Secretary and 4 or 5 elected members from the Local Council. On the district level, the Local Council can depose the governor. In this case the Local Council will start the procedures of electing a new governor. According to the law, each governor would hold his position for 4 years. After the end of this period he might be re-elected only once and this decision would be dependent on public's wish.

There were many additions to the law of Local Authority such as the budget. If Local councils do not have financial resources, then they practically do not exist. The law has divided the financial resources into 3 categories. First, the local resources that are collected within the district and those shall go to the Local Authority. Second, the public resources that are gained at the governorate level and those would be distributed with specific ratios among all governorates and Governorate Councils. Lastly are the central resources and those shall be distributed to all governorates and districts in the Republic based on population density and their needs.

The Central Authority bodies will turn into control, planning and execution cadres looking for resources for the Local Authorities bodies. However huge projects like roads, big hospitals and factories would be implemented by the Central Authority. This was in brief the Local Authority Law. Finally, I would like to assure that this law was a 100% Yemeni offspring. We did not use foreign specialists but we did learn from foreign experiments and implemented all that would suit our country.

## Ismail Al-Wazeer Minister of Justice



The Local Authority law is extremely necessary to make up for a big shortage that our country suffers from. The passing of this law was delayed several times and some of its articles were suspended, like the one which controls the Local Administration. It is really good to see people are concerned about the future of this law. They all hope that this law would allow Councils to have better authorities and more resources.

However, we shall not allow trivial matters make us digress from the main road like how the administrative units' chiefs (governor & director) would be chosen. It would be as if we are discussing who came first the egg or the hen. The country is in dire need of a local administration and a main structure where national efforts join forces to find a real and effective authority. This latter shall be capable of administrating development, services and provide good for all people. Therefore, we shall not run after the marginal matters and concentrate on the authorities and specializations that this law has rendered to Local Councils. Now have bigger authorities and more control of its resources that was their main concern. In the past, Local Councils were able to run elections and start their duties but there was a point where they would always stop. They found that the authority was always in the hands of the Ministry in charge. For example, in health's field credits were allocated for the Ministry of Health and those of education for the Ministry of Education. However, under this new law, credits will be allocated for districts and they would have their own budgets. There would be a general budget for the government, a budget for governorates and one for administrative units. This means that there would be allocations for certain areas and districts where the ministry cannot intervene in preparing the general plan. Every district would have specific allocations for its development and the improvement of its services. This law has also treated the duality of authority where the administrative units were separate from the local council. This was more like having two governments sharing projects between themselves, therefore, resulting repetition of some projects and conflicts in others. This had resulted a great deal of insufficient use of human energy and resources.

I would like to say that this law has met many needed things and I am not saying that because of the position I hold in the government. This concerns us also as much as it concerns citizens who undoubtedly have been following the development of the draft laws. Without a law controlling the Local Administration system it has become necessary to issue this law that includes many detailed policies.

There is no local authority without political and development participation. The case will be transferred from the parliament to the people," said Dr. Ahmad Abdullah Abu Bakr, Head of the main Office of the Sons of Yemen League.



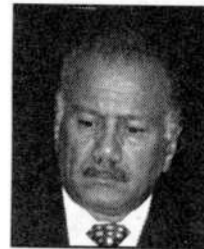
Dr. A. Abu Baker

"The actual criteria of a fully-authorized local authority common in democratic regimes is based on the extent of political and development participation it realizes. Political participation is attained by direct election of all local government bodies of all levels. Functions and authorities must be determined accurately among these bodies on the one hand and with the central apparatuses on the other. There should be a mutual monitoring between the centre and the local authorities governed by the law, in addition to voters' monitoring over officials of those authorities. As for the development participation it is performed by giving opportunity to the local authorities and the people to take part in the development process and grant those authorities independent financial resources to be used according to what they see it proper. If nothing of these criteria was not realized, the local authority will be nothing more than an aspect of authorization not decentralization.

As a National Committee, set up by the League's party conference on 'local authority,' has prepared a national draft supported by all our country's nation-

Therefore, I say that we shall all look deeply at this law because it is for our own sake and interest. We shall all realize that building something now is better than standing idle of concentrating on secondary matters.

## Mr. Abdullah Ghanim Minister of Legal Affairs



I would like to affirm that the Local Authority Law is revolution that will bring about the real administrative reform. We shall now say that administrative reform is not achieved by means of changing regulations and rules, administrative modes or replacing employees while the main administrative structure remains the same. In order to achieve the real administrative reform we must rebuild the structure of General Administration of the government on local and central levels. Only in this way Central Authorities would be able to concentrate on their main tasks such as political matters, administrating the armed forces, foreign affairs of the judiciary and other general affairs that include supervision, control and auditing. However, these authorities shall not intervene on daily local administrative matters that concern the citizen's relation and government agencies in districts and governorate. The local authorities, on the other hand, would be able to take care of suburban and urbanite development and to administrate daily residents affairs on governorates, districts and administrative units levels.

This law in its essence is not ordinary because it completes the links of the democratic march that the people have chosen. Democracy is not embodied by the act of people electing a representative every four years or electing a president every five years. The democratic system would only be complete when it is put side by side with civilian social organizations and human rights protection. In this manner we would be moving democratic centre of gravity into the heart of the building process of this apparatus. This implies

al forces. Qualified and well-known political, legal and administrative figures have taken part in drafting it. The draft was then submitted to the government officials and was discussed by the Consultative Council's Symposium. It was also circulated among the parliament members and was received with wide-range popular support in all the places the Committee had visited.

We were expecting that the government draft would meet the country's needs and achieve the people's aspirations for a fully-powered local authority that would realize stability and comprehensive balanced development, ending at the same time marginalization suffered by many people segments and districts of the country. We have been fully aware that the ruling party bloc in the parliament is capable of approving the draft it wants. Nevertheless we have attached big hope to the wisdom of the political leadership that is still enough span of time to deal with this national and constitutional right, taking into consideration the national interest.

The National Committee will continue its work, even if the law is finally passed, and it will depend in its work on civilized mechanism that copes with the present situation. The case will then be taken from the parliament to the people," Dr. Ahmad Abdullah Abu Bakr added.

## Sons of Yemen League's Statement

"In its meeting, in which it discussed the local authority law, recently passed by the parliament despite the people's disappointment and its viola-

## SILVER LINING



Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi,  
Managing Editor

## Yemeni Press Plight

Yemen lived a long time of its history after its revolutions in the 1960s under the grip of one-party system, either in the North or South, where democracy was not to exist at all. After the Yemeni unification in 1999, Yemen adopted the democratic and pluralistic system as a means of governance. This led to the emergence of political parties and the launch of publications and press. For almost four years newspapers were able to produce brave reports on different issue; criticizing the rulers openly. But after the civil war of 1994 between the people's general congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the Yemeni press was put into the turmoil of different kinds of harassment and problems.

However, we shall first say that the situation of journalists is very miserable. They are among the poorest in the country. Calls have been raised to improve their situation but to no avail.

For the last few years, their syndicate was not working well because of the desire of the political parties to control it. It was only in 1999 that an election for new board for the syndicate was conducted. But it was boycotted by many journalists, particularly those working for the opposition newspapers since they accused the government of controlling the syndicate.

But the main ordeal facing the newspapers mainly opposition and independent since 1995 is that the cases being filed against such newspapers by the Ministry of Information now and again. But ironically we find that most of the newspapers won the cases against the Ministry of Information. Al-Shura (mouthpiece of the popular forces federation, now is blocked down since 26th September 1999, was brought to justice in August 1996, May 1997, September 1998 and March 1999.

Al-Wahdawi, mouthpiece of the Unionist Nasserite Party, was brought to justice in June 1998. Al-Thawri, mouth piece of the Yemeni Socialist Party, stood before court in January 1997 and June 1998.

A case was also filed against Al-Ray A'am (Independent) in September 1998 and it was blocked down several times. The last one was on 2/12/1998. Yemen Times, independent, was also brought to justice in 1998. Cases were also filed against other newspapers like Al-Sahwah (Islah party), Ray (Sons of Yemen League Party), Al-Haq, Al-Ayam.

For this, one could observe the panorama of events concerning the press in Yemen. It is a battle between the Ministry of Information on one side and the party and independent newspapers on the other. Now, the plight of the press in Yemen in to be clear to anybody.

other major headache faced by the media in Yemen is the various to barrage of harassments Yemeni Journalists are going through. Yemen journalists, thinkers, and opinion makers are subject to different sorts of harassment

To be continued next week

that we would not be forming a superficial relation with citizens. On the contrary, we would transfer citizens' will to the heart of the construction operation. By doing this, individual and collective efforts would collaborate in districts as well as in governorates together with the efforts of the government in one political frame where the people rule. This would be an implementation of the fourth article in the constitution that states that people are the owners of authority and they can exercise it directly through general elections and referendums or indirectly through legislative and executive authorities and local councils.

Our people have chosen the republican system that can only be achieved by means of genuine participation of people at all levels through elections. Elections embody the free will of people that is represented by the Parliament at the central level and local councils at administrative units

and governorates levels. This law has a phased nature and it can be considered the law number 2 in significance after the Constitution. Having a phased nature means that according to this law we shall reconsider several current laws so that they be in conformity with it and not vice versa. This law is a veritable administrative and social revolution both in Yemen and the Arab world. Most of Arab systems concentrate on centralizing authority and not many are able to emancipate from central authority to administrative and financial decentralization. What prevails our law is the democratic body that enabled us reach this level of thinking. The Parliament has courageously ratified this important political and legal step towards the building of the modern government in Yemen. Now, it is not just an ambition, it has become a reality. Therefore, we hope that we reach the highest levels in the implementation of this law through continuous public and official care.



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NADIA MUHSIN:

Part 2

# The Mystery Unveiled

By: Yemen Times Staff

\* All photos are copyright Yemen Times

For a newspaper like Yemen Times, with an honest and straight forward method in interviewing and reporting, we have obliged ourselves to investigate the truth and interview Nadia personally to know to what extent the stories mentioned in "Sold" and "Without Mercy" are true.

We have posted real audio files (audio files) from the interview with Nadia on the Internet for our readers online to listen to.

We even requested Nadia to open the veil to convince the readers that indeed she is the one who is interviewed by Yemen Times as some doubter would otherwise refute the honesty of the interview. The interview was made in circumstances that ensure the safety and freedom of Nadia to speak her mind in English so that the ones around her would not exert pressure on her while confessing to us. The interview was not in anyway cut or censored. On the contrary, during the questions, we tried to explain to her that she should talk frankly and speak her mind without fear. A good signal that she was indeed speaking frankly is that she admitted that she missed England and wanted to visit it one day.

## Here goes the interview:

**Q: First of all, we want to know whether the claims that you are oppressed and staying in Yemen by force and that you suffer mentally and physically from your stay in Yemen are true or not.**

**A:** These claims are simply not true, and I have told them before and I tell them again.

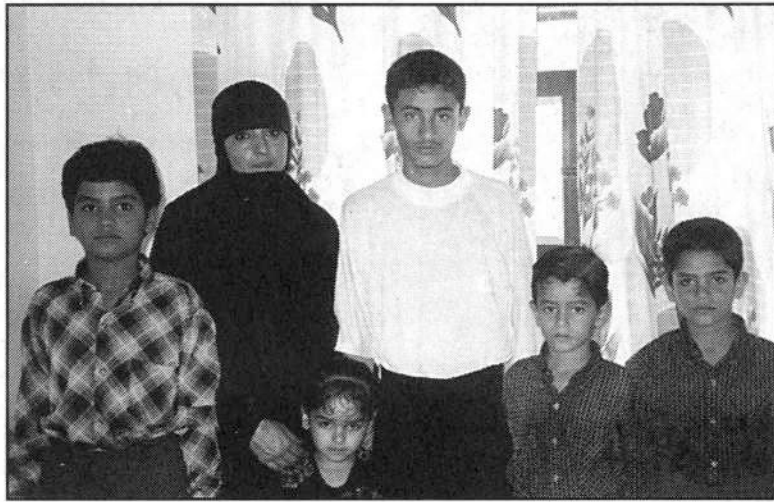
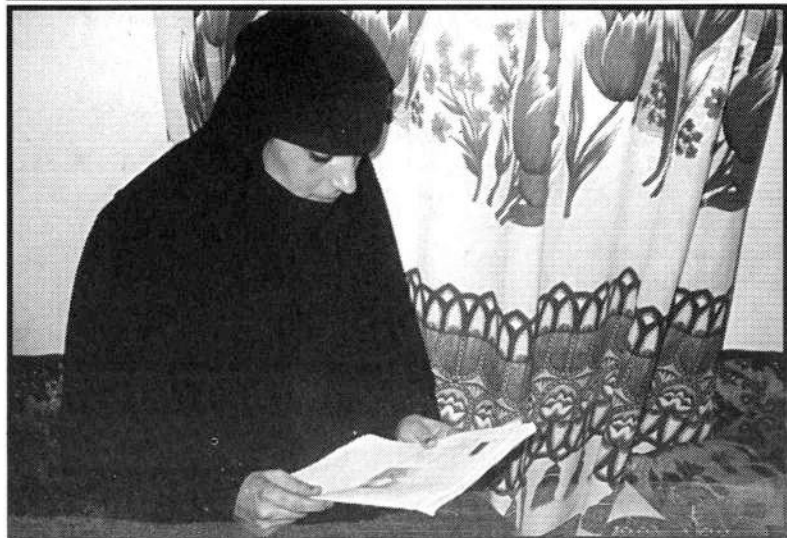
**Q: Going back to the time before you came to Yemen in 1980. How did it all happen?**

**A:** When I was 14 years old in England, my father asked if we would be ready to go to Yemen and marry and live a Yemeni life. He wanted us to stay in our country, our proper country, Yemen. Approximately 6 months before I left for Yemen my father showed me a photo of my future husband, Samir Gawad, and asked me whether I accepted him as a husband or not. I agreed by then, and I traveled to Yemen with my husband's father in 1980 knowing that I was going to be married. By then even my mom agreed on my travel and stay in Yemen. We stayed in Maqbana village in the governorate of Taiz for a long time until we moved to Taiz City 4 years ago.

**Q: Frankly speaking, in 1980 you moved all the way from a first world country, that is England to a small village in Yemen, wasn't that disturbing for you? Didn't you face pressure from the environment or were you comfortable?**

**A:** There was no pressure whatsoever. I was living a peaceful and comfortable life in the village. I was very comfortable.

**"The truth is that I do want to visit England, but not now. You know what I mean? I don't want to go there now that I am happy in Yemen."**



**"I keep in touch with my father frequently. The last time I contacted him was around one month back. I usually call him at his telephone number in England."**

**Q: How were the conditions in the village? Some claim that you were living in extremely tough conditions in the village. What's your response?**

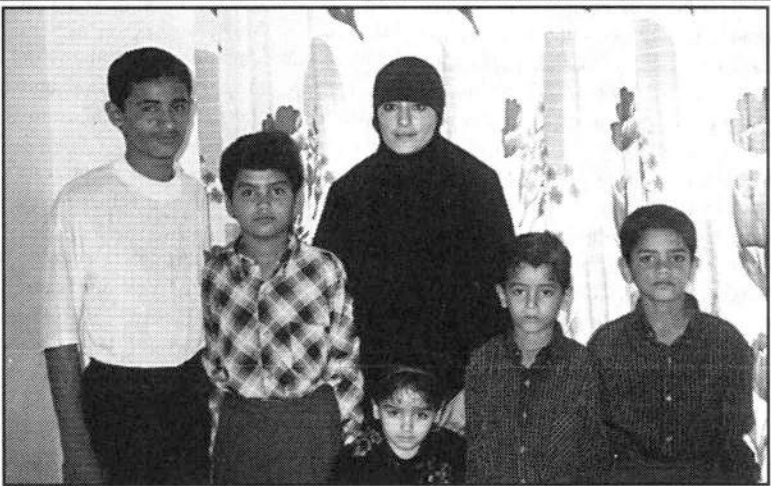
**A:** It has got nothing to do with them. As long as I am happy with my husband and my family, I can live under a tree. It has nothing to do with them.

**Q: Even though your mother agreed on the visit to Yemen in 1980, she is today demanding that you go back. What made her change her mind?**

**A:** Yes she did. She did want me to go back, but I didn't want to go. I told her that this was my country, this was my proper country where I belonged to, and I decided to stay.

**Q: Why wasn't your sister with the same thoughts of staying in her proper country with her family? Why did she leave you and go?**

**"She (Nadia's mother) wanted to go, but I told her I don't and can't go to England because I was happy in Yemen and because of my family and husband. It is not true that my husband did not allow me to go. It is up to me. If I want to go, I'll go, if I want to stay, I'll stay here."**



**A:** Zeyne didn't want to live here. She was married to Abdullah before she left Yemen and she had two babies. She was not happy with her husband and

is up to me. If I want to go, I'll go, if I want to stay, I'll stay here.

**Q: The sources also say that you have been sold along with your sister for \$2,500 dollars (her husband laughs), what do you say to this?**

**A:** He never sold me. That was "Mahr" in Arabic, but these people don't understand these things. My dad married us by the Islamic law, and Mahr is an essential part of any marriage in Islam which is paid to the bride's father. This was a normal thing, we know these things, we Arabs.

**Q: There was a letter said to be written by your sister Zeyne to her mother asking her not to send you to Yemen because she did not know that you two will be married. Did you know about this letter?**

**A:** I know nothing about this letter. Anyway, I already knew that I will be marrying in Yemen.

**Q: There are several black and white photos of yours and your sister Zeyne taken between 1980 and 1987 and are posted on the Internet, some of which**

life in Yemen. She also had personal problems that made her go. She was not comfortable with her husband. On the other hand, I was comfortable with my husband from the first day I came to Yemen, and I wanted to stay with my family, while Zeyne wanted to go.

**Q: How many children do you have?**

**A:** I have four boys and two girls, namely they are Walid, 16, Hadia, 13, Nassr, 11, Othman, 9, Khaled, 7, and Zahra, 5.

**Q: According to sources from Britain, when Zeyne escaped, she wanted you to escape as well, but she couldn't because of certain reasons, what were these reasons?**

**A:** She wanted to go, but I told her I don't and can't go to England because I was happy in Yemen and because of my family and husband. It is not true that my husband did not allow me to go. It



you see here. Who took these photos?

**A:** I actually did not know that I was talking to two journalists, probably Allen and her husband Ben. While she was talking to us, her husband took those photos without our knowledge, I didn't see him when taking the photos.

**Q: The last photo of yours was taken in 1996 while you were in the kitchen who took this particular photo?**

**A:** My brother took that photo while I

years ago. We stayed in a different house until we bought our own house.

**Q: So this house that you are living in is your own property? When did you buy it?**

**A:** Yes, this house is ours and we bought it around 1 year ago. It is quite comfortable and well-furnished house cost us around 11 million Yemeni Riyals (around \$70,000.)

you know about their news?

**A:** No, they have not been contacting me for a long time now. I learn about them from the British Embassy in Sanaa. I don't know why my mother and sister don't mail me letters or ask about me.

**Q: Does your husband prevent you from calling your mother in England?**

**A:** No he does not. I don't have their number, and I never asked for it. The contact between us is not broken, but it is just that I didn't ask for their address or contact information.

**Q: What about your father? Where is he, and do you keep in touch with him?**

**A:** He is currently in England and he used to work in a factory by the time I was in Yemen. I keep in touch with my father frequently. The last time I contacted him was around one month back. I usually call him at his telephone number in England.

**Q: Anything you want to tell your mother or the public?**

**A:** I just want to tell them that I am OK. They need not to worry. I also want to tell them not to believe what comes in the papers. I am happy and fine here.



**"Zeyne didn't want to live here. She was married to Abdullah before she left Yemen and she had two babies. She was not happy with her husband and life in Yemen. She also had personal problems that made her go. She was not comfortable with her husband. On the other hand, I was comfortable with my husband from the first day I came to Yemen, and I wanted to stay with my family, while Zeyne wanted to go."**

was eating with my children in the kitchen. I only felt the flashlight of the camera. I did not know that he would be posting it to the public.

**Q: Please answer my question frankly. Do you long to Britain, the country which you spent for 14 years of your life? Don't you want to at least visit it again sometimes?**

**A:** Yes, the truth is that I do want to visit England, but not know. You know what I mean? I don't want to go there now that I am happy in Yemen. I don't want to leave Yemen. I am happy here.

**Q: Don't you want to visit and see you mother and sister Zeyne? Who I suppose want to see you.**

**A:** I don't want to visit anybody. The ones who want to call or see me can do so. I am happy here and if they want to see me they can call and see me.

**Q: When did you move from the village to Taiz and to this house?**

**A:** We moved from the village around 4

**Q: How is your relationship with the British Embassy in Sanaa. Do you keep in contact with them?**

**A:** Yes we do. In fact, the last time I was at the embassy was around 1 year ago when I applied for British passports for my children. It's not bad to secure two nationalities for my children, it's good for their future. They have once called asking whether we were ok or not. We told them that we were OK.

**Q: Has your mother or sister Zeyne been contacting you lately? How do**

After ending the interview, we took some photos of Nadia reading some excerpts from "Sold" and "Without Mercy," and photos with her family and husband.

However, to have even a more complete coverage of Nadia's story, we have decided to interview Miriam Ali and Zeyne Muhsin who live in the UK. Therefore, the Chief Editor of Yemen Times has left Yemen for London to interview Nadia's mother and sister and get their response to what has been published so far, and to Nadia's statements.

The response of the readers to the last issue was spectacular as we got comments from more than 500 readers, wishing to have it continued for two or three more parts.

As we always care for our readers, we decided to have a third part in which we will be publishing Miriam and Zeyne's interview. Don't miss next week's issue (Part 3).

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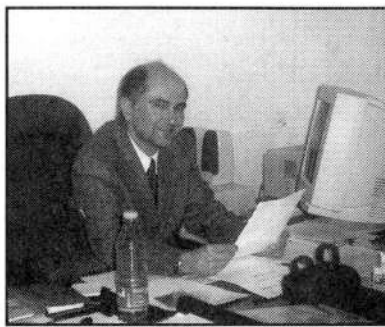
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# YALI: the Only One Owned and Run by the US Government

**Y**ALI was started in 1975 and has been affiliated with several different organizations since its inception, including US universities, the US Agency for International Development, the US Peace Corps, and the US Information Service. YALI is currently an arm of the Public Diplomacy branch of the US state Department and one of eleven



direct English-teaching programs in the world. Through the 25 years of our working here we have never been closed even during the civil war. YALI's mission as a direct English-teaching program is to provide English language instruction to influential Yemenis whose use of English will most directly benefit the bilateral relationship. In addition, YALI provides instruction to a large number of Yemeni officials and government employees nominated by the Ministry of Planning and Development. YALI's facilities include the main office, director's office, academic coordinator's office, registrar's office,

accountant's office, testing office, staff reading room, teachers' lounge, video theater, multimedia computer lab, library, diwan, various classrooms and Café YALI.

The other thing we are hoping to have this year is to have a self-access center for students where regular students can go on their free time when not studying in class and practice their English without an instructor. To have self-access means that students themselves can access materials, access English on their own without a teacher. This does not mean that technology can replace teachers but it can help students at times when teachers are not around.

We have a number of different nationalities teaching in the institute: Americans, British, one Irish teacher, a Filipino teacher, a number of Yemenis, and another one from Sudan. When choosing teachers to teach in the Institute we focus on those who are energetic, lively, of course their English must be good, as close as possible to a native speaker. Most of our Yemeni teachers have a masters degree, some of them have their masters degree from the UK or US. They are professionals and the best teachers in the Republic.

Although the enrollment at YALI may vary depending upon the season, it is usually between 750 and 900. Each term lasts for five weeks, with the week between terms used to conduct registration. The average class size is about 14, though individual classes may range from 8-24, depending upon level and time.

YALI is dedicated to teaching students to communicate in English, so the focus is on listening and speaking, with a lesser emphasis on reading and writing. Courses are divided into

Regular, Advanced and Intensive. Regular courses consist of 8 levels, with each having an "A" and "B" section of fifty hours per term. An intensive course is both the "A" and "B" sections in a single term and is only available upon request. When it is offered, an intensive course is taught by two instructors, each teaching two



hours per day. The eight levels of regular courses are: Access, Basic, and levels 1-6. Both access "A" and "B" use YALI-designed textbooks, designed with the best possible materials gathered from a variety of sources. Basic "A" and "B" use the Interchange Intext, an American English course published by Cambridge University Press (CUP). Levels 1-3 use the New Interchange series, while level 4 and 5 will use Passages, also from CUP. Level 6, which currently uses Spectrum, is under review and will change late in the year 2000. We are changing our programs a little bit as we are trying to phase in new books, changes and innovations in technology.

In addition, the YALI Computer Lab is required of all courses here, with the number of hours per term dependent upon the level of the class. I can confidently say that the books we are using "interchange" are the best books and are state of the art in all over the world not just for Yemenis but for any student who wants to learn to communicate in English. About 99% of our students come here to learn to communicate. Advanced courses are offered only to students who have completed levels 4

or 5, or to those who place at these levels on our placement test. At present, YALI offers courses in TOEFL preparation, advanced conversation, advanced writing, advanced grammar, advanced listening, pronunciation, translation, American culture and short stories. Other courses may be developed in the future, particularly those



involving English for Specific Purposes. There are so many language institutes that have "American language Institute" as part of their names, however, for this is the only one YALI that is run and is owned by the US government. All the other ones - I won't mention any names - have nothing to do with the American government. Besides, all the workers working here are connected with the American government. So that makes us the only American school in Yemen.

Regarding the role played by the other language institutes I think that for some people these institutes are more appropriate for we are more expensive than most of them. There are some of these institutes which are OK. However, I am confident to say that there is not any one of them which is as good as YALI. Of course, there is a wide range of quality and this is true not only in Yemen but in so many parts of the world.

Some of the other activities which we are looking at is the possibility of an English teaching conference and we will have an announcement about this. We are planning to have a number of

English teaching professionals coming to Yemen from a number of countries to improve the quality of English teaching. We are always willing to help any organization that seeks improve the quality of improving English in terms of arranging seminars and workshops.

An interest in place is that from my experience in teaching in different parts of Asia students used to be very quite and a little bit shy in some cases. That is difficult when you are trying to get them speak because your whole job as a teacher is to convince them to talk. However, we do not have this problem here. We have male and female classes and all students are willing to talk. The only difficulty we face sometimes is to get students stop talking in English. So this is the kind of the opposite problem I had in Asia.

Students who got top scores in their courses provided that they have been at YALI from level 2 through level 6 and they have paid for themselves, they are going to be granted a free course which we have started last year.

Unfortunately, we do not have funds to grant students scholarships to America. However, there are a number of students who have been to America after finishing their courses in YALI but scholarships have come from different organizations. Besides, since the time we have started working here we have never provided scholarships.

The government of Yemen is cooperating with us and we want to see more and more cooperation. Right now we are working with the Ministry of development and planing. Last year YALI contributed over 70,000 as an aid by



sponsoring their students studying at very reduced costs. YALI receives no funds from the US government which makes itself a self-sported institution. The whole and sole income is from students.

There are several obstacles we face on basis of business for we are always trying to find ways of reducing our costs so that we do not have to charge students more for tuition. I promised students this year not to raise tuition fees in the year 2000, therefore, my job this year is to try to make sure that over expenses decrease so that we do not have to raise tuition. We have done pretty good job in reducing our costs last year.

We have a web site in the internet ([www.yali.org.ye](http://www.yali.org.ye)) through which we



can be reached and contacted. "I almost receive an e-mail every day from teachers who want to teach here, students who want to study, people contacting me asking me to get some information about Yemen," the director of the Institute said.



## The First Yemeni Cuban Medical Meeting

Yasser M. Ahmad  
Yemen Times

**I**n cooperation with the National Orthopedic Teaching Hospital "Frank Pais" and the Cuban Embassy in Sanaa, the Ministry of Public Health together with Al-Thawrah General Hospital and the Military Hospital organized the First Yemeni Cuban Meeting on 2-3 February 2000 at the Police Officers Club in Sanaa. The opening ceremony was attended by Mr. Abdu Rabo Hadi Mansour, Vice President of the Republic who delivered a speech in which he expressed his pleasure for attending the meeting and talked about the attention the political leadership paid to health services. He called upon Yemeni physicians to benefit from the outcomes of international meetings, conferences and studies in the domain of medicine as well as from using the Internet. Mr. Hadi also praised the work of the Cuban teams working in our country and the good relations between Yemen and Cuba. After that Dr. Abdul Karim

Shaiban, Deputy Minister of Health delivered a speech in which he said that cooperation between Yemen and Cuba was not confined to the medical domain but exceeded that to many different areas. He said that there were hundreds of Cuban specialists working in Yemen, more than 50 Yemeni students studying in Cuba and that more than 800 Yemeni physicians had graduated from the Cuban universities so far. By the end of his speech, he said that the Yemeni-Cuban Joint Committee would hold a meeting in Havana in the following few months. The Cuban Ambassador to Yemen, HE. Hector Argiles Perez, said that the first Yemeni-Cuban meeting was an outcome of the fruitful Yemeni cooperation that agreed with the two countries' trends to enhance and add impetus to the relationship between them. He also spoke highly of the efforts the



Yemeni and Cuban physicians exerted to keep in pace with what was new in all domains of knowledge. He also expressed his optimism for furthering cooperation between the two countries. On the other hand, Dr. Yahya Hamoud Humaidha, member of the preparatory committee said that the main goals of the meeting were to exchange expertise and to come close to what Cuba had achieved so far in the domain of health. He also said that discussions would clarify the challenges that face health services development. Discussion in the meeting centered on a number of subjects such as: Recent Advances in Hepatitis, Bone Transplantation in Orthopedical Surgery, Post Traumatic Femoral Neck Fracture, etc. in addition to a number of lectures that were delivered by both Yemeni and Cuban professors and doctors. The Cuban team also done a number of difficult operations in a number of Hospitals.

The opening ceremony was also attended by Mr. Ali Mohammed Al-Aanisi, Chairman of the Presidency Office, Dr. Abdu Al-Hadi Al-Hamdani, Vice Chairman of the Presidency Office and a number of doctors and professors.



## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1:

### British-Yemeni Society Delegations Visits Yemen:

# Friendship that Exceeds Borders

**D**r. Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, Chairman of the Yemeni-British Society was among the first to receive and welcome the delegation.



Last Monday, the delegation came together with personalities from the media and had an informal discussion in which several issues were discussed. During the discussion, Mr. Bill confirmed to Yemen Times that the delegation's aim of visiting Yemen was to give a clear evidence of its secure and peaceful environment, and to seek ways of further strengthening the relationship between Yemen and the United Kingdom. When asked by the Yemen Times whether his delegation attempted to challenge the official warning to not travel to Yemen, he said "Yemen is a peaceful country with kind and hospitable people who tend to welcome visitors from all over the globe. We have come before, and we will come again, and our love to Yemen will continue."

As a response to another question to Yemen Times regarding the obvious change since the first time he has visited Yemen, Mr. Bill men-

tioned that he was quite impressed of how the country have changed. He expressed his delight at the very low of armed men seen in streets compared to the last visit. He added, "the kindness and hospitality of the Yemeni people have not changed."

During the discussion, Dr. Mohamed Abdulmajeed Qubaty asked whether the UK businessmen and companies are losing from the warning it had issued regarding visits to Yemen, taking into account the economic potentials for investment, especially if we consider the British familiarity with the area. Mr. Bill replied positively by stating that indeed, there have been a lot of economic loss for the UK as well as Yemen because of the warning which limited the number of tourists coming from Commonwealth countries to a minimum level. He also told Yemen Times that he will try to support a move of cancelling this warning, and having tourist visits revived again.

Later on in the day, a lunch session on the honor of the delegation took place in which H.E. Mr. Vic Anderson, the UK Ambassador to Yemen, and other high-ranking officials and representatives from both the British-Yemeni Society and Yemeni-British Society were available. In his final words to Yemen Times, the delegation expressed its happiness to have visited Yemen, and willingness to come back again soon.



### About the British-Yemeni Society

The British-Yemeni Society was inaugurated in February 1993. Its objectives are to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries and to advance public knowledge in Britain about the Republic of Yemen, its history, geography, economy and culture.

The Society holds regular meetings and lectures and has been involved in sponsoring visits of Yemeni musicians to Britain, the recruitment of British teachers to work in Yemen, support for a medical clinic in Aden, a visit of Welsh musicians and craftsmen to Yemen, and support for publications and exhibitions.

It also provides a focus for contact between individuals of both countries for the development of cultural, commercial and humanitarian activities.

H.E. the Yemen Ambassador in London and H.E. the British Ambassador in Sana'a are Honorary Presidents. The Society is a charity registered in the UK (No. 1027531) and its affairs are managed by an elected Committee and Honorary Officers.

Membership is open to all who have an interest in the Republic of Yemen. The program of activities includes six lecture meetings per year. Members also receive the Society's annual Journal.





# مسابقة الألفية الثالثة الكبرى YEMEN TIMES 3RD MILLENNIUM COMPETITION

To Participate in the competition, you need to fill out at least one coupon during the 1 month period (or longer) that the competition would continue in. You can send more than one coupon to increase your chances of winning. However, you can send either the Arabic or the English coupon, both languages will be acceptable. Do not forget to write your name and phone number.

Write the answers to the following questions beneath every question, then cut off the coupon and send it to P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa. To guarantee their arrival, you can directly submit them to Yemen Times by placing them in the Millennium Competition Box at our Sanaa, Taiz, and Aden Bureaus. All the coupons with the correct answers will be eligible of winning the first prize, which is YR 1,000,000 in cash. Prizes worth hundreds of thousands of Rials will also be distributed to the other 10 or more winners. Coupons that arrive after the 15th of February 2000 will not be accepted, no photocopies or faxed coupons will be accepted.

1- Question: When was the first issue of Yemen Times published (indicate date/month/year)?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2- Question: In which village and province is the Shammr fortress?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3- Question: What are the two products produced by National Cigarettes & Matches Industry Ltd. ?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4- Question: What are the cooking oil products whose agent is Salim Bagirsh & Sons Est.?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5- Question: What are the main ingredients of Kaha Mango Juice?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

6- Question: Which group does United Insurance Company belong to?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

7- Question: Mention three brands that Artex Agency sell?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

8- Question: In which city is United Company for Industrial Metals' main office?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

9- Question: Mention three Suzuki Models being sold by Ba Maroof Group in Aden.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

10- Question: What is the old name and location of the Gen. Est. of Furniture & School Equipment?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

11- Question: What is the most famous and prestigious hotel located in the heart of Sanaa City?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address (City/Region): \_\_\_\_\_

ID Card No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_ (\*All entries MUST be filled)

المشاركة في المسابقة، ما عليك إلا تعبئة الأجابات والمعلومات الشخصية لكوبون واحد على الأقل، ولكن لمطابقة احتمال الفوز بالجائزة الكبرى ننصح بإجابة على كل الأعداد التي فيها المسابقة إذ أن الأسئلة قد تختلف في صيغتها من هذه الأخرى. شارك بإحدى الاستمارتين بالإنجليزية أو العربية (وليس كليهما) ويمكن لنفس الشخص المشاركة في أكثر من كوبون واحد!

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية (كل إجابة تحت السؤال) ثم قص الكوبون وارسله بالبريد إلى ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء. إذا أردت ضمان وصول الكوبون، يمكنك إرساله إلى صندوق مسابقة الألفية الثالثة في مكتبنا الرئيسية في صنعاء عدن، وتمزج جميع الكوبونات التي تحمل الألفية الصحيحة ستكون مرشحة للفوز بالجائزة الأولى التي هي مليون ريال نقداً. كما سيتم توزيع على الأقل عشر جوائز أخرى تقدر بمئات الآلاف لبقية الفائزين. الكوبونات التي تصل عبر الفاكس أو التي قد صوتت (فوتوكوبي) لن تقبل. عليك قص الكوبون كما هو محدد بالفاصل، والكوبونات التي تصلنا بعد تاريخ ١٥ فبراير ٢٠٠٠ لن تكون مقبولة.

السؤال الأول: متى تم إصدار أول عدد من صحيفة يمن تايمز (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال الثاني: في أي محافظة وقرية تقع قلعة شمر؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال الثالث: ما هما المنتجان اللذان تنتجها شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال الرابع: ما هي ماركة الزيوت التي وكيلها مؤسسة سالم عبد الرحمن باجرش وأولاده؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال الخامس: ما هي المكونات الرئيسية لمصير المانجو من قها؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال السادس: الشركة المتحدة للتأمين تتبع مجموعة معروفة في اليمن، ما هي هذه المجموعة؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال السابع: أذكر ثلاث ماركات عالمية وكيلها في اليمن شركة أرتكس التجارية؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال الثامن: في أي مدينة يمنية يقع المركز الرئيسي للشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال التاسع: أذكر ثلاث موديلات لسيارات سوزوكي التي وكيلها مجموعة بامعروف - عدن؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال العاشر: المؤسسة العامة للأثاث والتجهيزات المدرسية ماذا كان اسمها سابقاً؟ وأين موقعها الرئيسي؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

السؤال الحادي عشر: ماهو أشهر فندق سياحي يقع في منتصف العاصمة صنعاء؟

الإجابة: \_\_\_\_\_

الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_ العمر: \_\_\_\_\_

الهاتف: \_\_\_\_\_

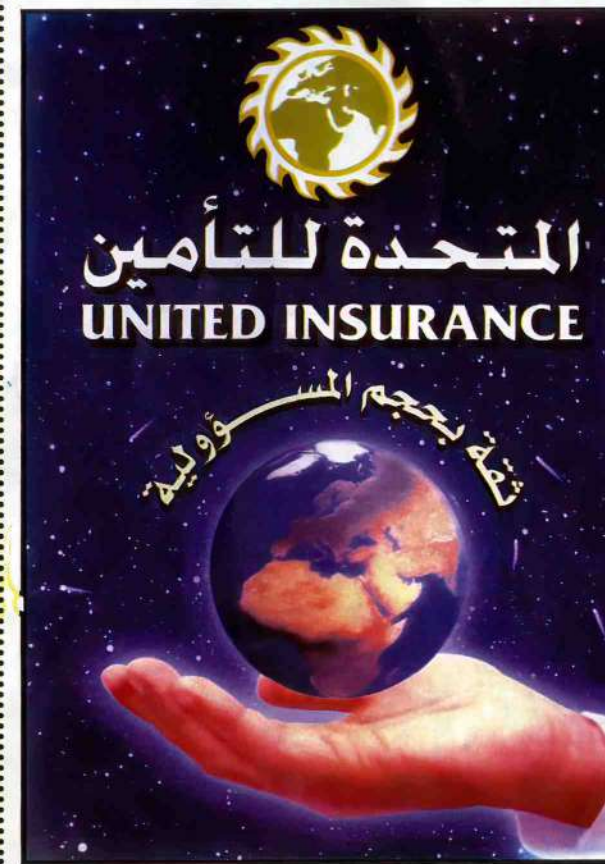
العنوان (المدينة/المحافظة): \_\_\_\_\_

رقم البطاقة الشخصية: \_\_\_\_\_ (من الضروري تعبئة جميع البيانات للمشاركة)



ARTEX TRADING CO.  
Sana'a Al-Geria street  
Tel: (400446).

شركة أرتكس التجارية  
- صنعاء شارع الجزائر تليفون: (٤٠٠٤٤٦)



مفاجأة الألفية الثالثة - شركة شمر للاستثمارات السياحية والتجارية المحدودة  
بقسمتها السياحي والتجاري

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- \* A health club for men and women.
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- \* Car renting services
- \* Elevator services (one for the residents and another for customers).
- \* Electrical generator.
- \* Playground for kids
- \* Read-made cloth sections.
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Supermarket with all your demands and Home Appliances سوپرماركت شمر يحتوي على جميع احتياجاتكم المنزلية (تسويبية واجهزة)

Ready-made Clothes Section قسم الملابس الجاهزة

شركة شمر للاستثمارات السياحية والتجارية المحدودة

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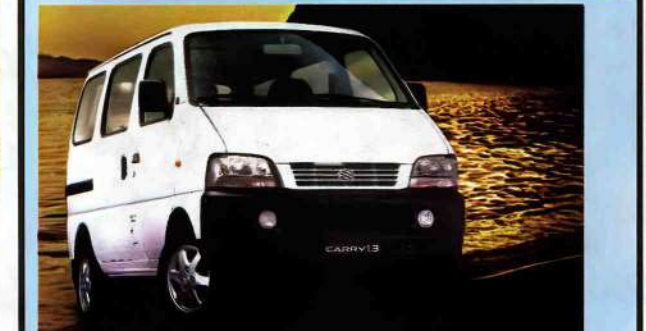
Tel: 418545/6/7/8 - Fax: 418549 - P.O. Box: 16183

المؤسسة العامة للأثاث والتجهيزات المدرسية / عدن



أثاث منزلي - أثاث مكتبي - أثاث مدرسي - أثاث فندقي، وفق أحدث المواصفات، ترضي جميع الأذواق.

تلفون: ٢٨٤٤٧٦ / ٢٤٢٩٨٣ / ٢٨٣٦١٩، فاكس: ٢٤٤٦٢٢



سوزوكي اليمن  
عضو مجموعة بامعروف - عدن



مؤسسة سالم عبد الرحمن باجرش وأولاده  
وكلاء منتجات شركة ظفار للزيوت النباتية



شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة



مؤسسة مسلم التجارية  
وكلاء منتجات قها بقوليات وعصائر

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANA'A, YEMEN

فندق تاج سبأ صنعاء - اليمن

الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية

من يعلم؟ قد تكون أنت الفائز بمليون ريال

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YEMEN TIMES

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5- المتحدة للتأمين

6- مؤسسة سالم عبد الرحمن باجرش وأولاده

7- شركة أرتكس التجارية

8- مؤسسة مسلم التجارية

9- فندق تاج سبأ - صنعاء

10- الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية

الراعون لمسابقة الألفية الثالثة الكبرى

لـ "يمن تايمز"

1- شركة شمر للاستثمارات السياحية والتجارية المحدودة

2- مركز صنعاء التجاري

(الشركة العربية لليبية القابضة)

3- سوزوكي اليمن - عضو مجموعة بامعروف

التجارية - عدن



# Eritrea - Yemen Arbitration Documents

## 6 and final in a series

### Phase II Maritime Delimitation

#### Eritrea's Answer to Judge Schwebel's Question

[letterhead: The State of Eritrea Zuqar-Hanish Archipelago Arbitration Office]

Mrs. Phyllis Hamilton  
Permanent Court of Arbitration  
Peace Palace, the Hague  
The Netherlands August 12, 1999  
By facsimile: 31-70-3024167  
Re: Eritrea/Yemen Arbitration

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

As you probably recall, during the July oral hearings on the maritime phase of the Eritrea/Yemen arbitration, the Tribunal requested that the State of Eritrea supply it with the coordinates for the historic median line which was referred to in Eritrea's written and oral pleadings. It was requested that these co-ordinates be supplied within four weeks of the close of the hearings (simultaneously with the filing of Yemen's response to the question that it was asked.) I am attaching the co-ordinates to this letter. In fact, you will find attached to this letter two sets of co-ordinates, one for the historic median line and one for the western boundary of the shared resource zone described in Eritrea's written pleadings. The difference between the two is that the historic median line gives full effect to the Eritrean Mohabbaka and Haycock islands and to Southwest Rock. The western boundary of the shared resource zone does not, and thus runs to the west of the historic median line. The coordinates that have been chosen for drawing these two lines are either on land territory or Eritrea or on straight baselines drawn in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I hope that you will forward this information to the Tribunal, and also to Counsel for the Republic of Yemen (after Yemen submits its response to the question that was posed to them). At the point that you receive this, I will be in transit from Asmara to New Haven and so I hope that no problems arise concerning our submission. I will be reachable in New Haven by the end of

the day on Friday, August 13 if any problems do arise, and I hope that you will be able to forward to me there the answer that Yemen submits to me question that the Tribunal has presented it with. Many thanks again for your cordial assistance.

Sincerely yours,

/s/  
Professor R. Lea Brilmayer  
Co-Agent, the State of Eritrea

(Attachments - in preparation)

Basepoint Coordinates for Eritrea's Proposed Historic Median Line  
Basepoint Coordinates for Eritrea's Proposed Historic Median Line in Degrees and Minutes (Approximated)  
Basepoint Coordinates for the Western Edge of Eritrea's Proposed Delimitation Western Basepoint Coordinates Eastern Basepoint Coordinates  
Basepoint Coordinates for the Western Edge of Eritrea's Proposed Delimitation in Degrees and Minutes (Approximated)  
Western Basepoint Coordinates  
Eastern Basepoint Coordinates

#### ANNEX III

Treaty Establishing the Joint Yemeni-Eritrean Committee for Bilateral Cooperation  
Between the Government of the Republic of Yemen  
And the Government of the State of Eritrea

Based on the progressive civilized example set by bilateral relations between the Republic of Yemen and the State of Eritrea, and

Affirming their shared desire to continue to strengthen and reinforce these relations in service to their common interests, and

Aware of the importance of strengthening and developing bilateral cooperation in all fields of mutual concern,

#### The two parties have agreed to the following:

**Article One** - The two parties shall form a Joint Committee for Bilateral Cooperation between them in all fields of mutual concern, containing representatives of each party, to be called the Joint Yemeni-Eritrean Committee for Bilateral Cooperation, hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Committee," with the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs presiding. The Ministry of Planning and Development from the Yemeni side and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Eritrean side, with the presence of required assistants, shall have jurisdiction over the secretariat and monitor implementation of Joint Committee results.

#### Article Two - The Joint Committee shall assume the following tasks:

1. Studying programs and recommendations designed to expand bilateral cooperation between the two countries and signing agreements, protocols, and implementation programs in that regard.
2. Monitoring the implementation of agreements, protocols, memoranda of understanding and minutes signed between the two countries in the fields referenced in Paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. Discussing proposals submitted by either country with

the purpose of strengthening and developing the horizons of cooperation between them in all various fields of mutual interest.

4. Encouraging the exchange of bilateral visits and meetings between officials of both countries, and exchanging information and documents relevant to joint cooperation relations.

#### Article Three

1. The Committee may form permanent and temporary subcommittees and work teams to carry out certain specific tasks in the framework of Joint Committee work.

2. The subcommittees and work teams referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit their recommendations to the Joint Committee for approval.

Article Four - The draft agenda for each round of exchanging recommendations shall be prepared through diplomatic channels and shall be submitted sufficiently in advance of the convening of the round. The Joint Committee may assign a technical committee from both sides to prepare for its meetings.

**Article Five** - The Joint Committee shall convene its round annually, alternating between Sanaa and Asmara. Special minutes shall be prepared for each round, signed by the chairmen of both sides on the Joint Committee, and approved by the relevant authorities in both countries pursuant to the laws and regulations in effect in each country.

**Article Six** - This treaty shall come into force on the date the ratification instruments are exchanged in accordance with the constitutional procedures in effect in each country. It shall remain in force for five (5) years and shall be renewed automatically for identical periods, provided neither party informs the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the treaty six months prior to its expiration date. Any additions or amendments to the articles of this treaty shall only be made with the written approval of both parties thereto.

The treaty has been drawn up in Sanaa on Friday, 25 Jumada II 1419, equivalent to 16 October 1998, in two original copies in the Arabic language, both having equal legal weight.

For the Government of the State of Eritrea [Signed]  
Haile Woldemane  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Yemen [Signed]  
Abd al-Qadir Abd al-Rahman Ba-Jammal  
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister

#### ARBITRATION AGREEMENT (October 3, 1996)

The Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Republic of Yemen hereinafter "the Parties");

Prompted by the desire to re-establish their peaceful relations in the spirit of the traditional friendship between their two peoples,

Conscious of their responsibilities towards the international community as regards the maintenance of international peace and security as well as the safeguard of the freedom of navigation in a particularly sensitive region of the world,

Considering the "Agreement on Principles" between Eritrea and Yemen signed at Paris the twenty-first day of May, 1996 (hereinafter "the Agreement on Principles");

#### Have agreed as follows:

##### Article 1

1. On or before 31 December 1996, the Parties will provide the names and addresses of their appointed arbitrators to one another and to France. The four arbitrators thus named shall meet within two weeks to consider the choice of the President of the Tribunal.

2. Within two weeks thereafter the four arbitrators will narrow their consideration to a list of five names which they will then circulate to the Parties.

3. The Parties will have two weeks from the date of circulation of the list during which they may present their views concerning the list.

4. The four arbitrators shall then attempt to reach agreement on the choice of the President. On reaching agreement, they will inform the Parties that the Tribunal has been formed.

5. If no agreement has been reached by 15 March 1997, they shall so inform the President of the International Court of Justice and, pursuant to the Agreement on Principles, they shall request him to choose the President of the Tribunal. In transmitting this request, the four arbitrators shall make known any views that the Parties have expressed on the choice of the President of the Tribunal. The President of the International Court of Justice shall choose within two weeks and after consultation with the Party-appointed arbitrators. By 31 March 1997 at the latest, he shall notify the Parties, the four arbitrators and France that the Tribunal has been formed and of the name of the President of the Tribunal.

6. The Tribunal shall meet on or before 11 April 1997.

7. All the members of the Tribunal commit themselves to exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously.

8. France shall transmit a certified copy of the Agreement on Principles and of this Arbitration Agreement to the members of the Tribunal as soon as they are chosen.

##### Article 2

1. The Tribunal is requested to provide rulings in accordance with international law, in two stages.

2. The first stage shall result in an award on territorial sov-

ereignty and on the definition of the scope of the dispute between Eritrea and Yemen. The Tribunal shall decide territorial sovereignty in accordance with the principles, rules and practices of international law applicable to the matter, and on the basis, in particular, of historic titles. The Tribunal shall decide on the definition of the scope of the dispute on the basis of the respective positions of the two Parties.

3. The second stage shall result in an award delimiting maritime boundaries. The Tribunal shall decide taking into account the opinion that it will have formed on questions of territorial sovereignty, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and any other pertinent factor.

a) The Tribunal shall describe the course of the delimitation in a technically precise manner. To this end, the geometric nature of all elements of the delimitation shall be indicated and the position of all the points mentioned shall be given by reference to their co-ordinates in the World Geodetic System 1984 (W.G.S. 84).

The Tribunal shall also indicate for illustrative purposes only the course of delimitation on an appropriate chart.

b) After consultation with the Parties, the Tribunal shall designate a technical expert to assist it in carrying out the duties specified in letter a) above.

##### Article 3

1. The participation of all Tribunal members shall be required for the awards. The presence of all members shall also be required for all proceedings and decisions other than the awards except that the President may determine that the absence of not more than a single member from any proceeding or decision other than the awards is justified for good cause.

2. a) If a member of the Tribunal chosen by a Party is unable or unwilling to act and to continue to perform his functions, this Party shall name a replacement within a period of one month from the date on which the Tribunal declares the existence of the vacancy.

b) If the President of the Tribunal is unable or unwilling to act and to continue to perform his functions, a replacement shall be chosen by the Party-appointed members of the Tribunal within a maximum period of two months from the date on which the Tribunal declares the existence of the vacancy. If they cannot agree within this period, the President of the Tribunal shall be chosen by the President of the International Court of Justice.

c) Where a vacancy has been filled after the proceedings have begun, the proceedings shall continue from the point they had reached at the time the vacancy had occurred.

3. All members of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article and notwithstanding the existence of vacancies where the only matter for consideration is the declaration of vacancies for the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article or where either Party has neglected to fill a vacancy as provided by paragraph 2, letter a) of this Article.

##### Article 4

1. Subject to paragraph 2 of this Article, the decisions of the Tribunal concerning questions of substance or questions of procedure, including questions related to the competence of the Tribunal or the interpretation of this Arbitration Agreement, shall be made by a majority of its members if those decisions cannot be made unanimously.

2. In the case of an even division of the votes in the circumstances referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 3 above, the vote of the President shall be decisive.

##### Article 5

Subject to the provisions of this Arbitration Agreement, the Tribunal shall decide on its rules of procedure and on all questions relating to the conduct of the arbitration.

##### Article 6

1. Each Party, within thirty days of the signature of this Arbitration Agreement, shall designate an Agent, who will represent it and act on its behalf for the purposes of the arbitration, and shall communicate the name and address of its Agent to the other Party and, upon its formation, to the Tribunal.

2. Each Agent so designated shall be entitled to name one Co-Agent or more to act for him where necessary. The name and the address of the Co-Agent(s) so named shall be communicated to the other Party and, upon its formation, to the Tribunal.

##### Article 7

1. The Tribunal shall sit in London.

2. The Tribunal shall appoint a Registrar after consultation with the Agents, as soon as possible and in any event no later than its first meeting.

The Registrar shall perform his functions impartially and conscientiously.

3. After consultations with the Agents the Tribunal may engage such staff and secure such services and equipment as it deems necessary.

4. The Tribunal may consult any experts of its choice after notice to the Parties. Such experts shall perform their functions impartially and conscientiously.

5. a) At any time during the arbitral proceedings the Tribunal may call upon either Party to produce documents or other evidence relevant to the question within such a period of time as the Tribunal shall determine. Any documents or other evidence so produced shall also be provided to the other Party.

b) if either Party fails to respond to a request for the production of documents or evidence under paragraph a), the Tribunal may draw from this failure any appropriate evidentiary inference and may make an award based upon the evidence before it.

c) At any time during the arbitral proceedings the Tribunal may request if necessary that a nonparty to this Arbitration Agreement provide to it documents or other evidence relevant to the question. Any documents or other evidence so provided shall be transmitted simultaneously to both Parties.

##### Article 8

1. The proceedings before the Tribunal shall be adversarial.

2. Without prejudice to any question relating to the burden of proof, the proceedings before the Tribunal shall include two stages as follows.

3. The first stage concerning questions of territorial sovereignty and the definition of the scope of the dispute mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 2 of this Arbitration Agreement shall include two phases, one written and the other oral.

##### 3.1 The written pleadings shall consist of:

a) A memorial to be submitted by each Party to the Tribunal and to the other Party not later than 31 August 1997;

b) A counter-memorial to be submitted by each Party to the Tribunal and to the other Party not later than three months after submission of the memorials;

c) Any other pleading that the Tribunal deems necessary, such pleading to be submitted not later than two months after submission of the counter-memorials.

##### 3.2 An oral phase shall follow the written phase.

a) It shall be held at the seat of the Tribunal, at the place and on the dates determined by the Tribunal after consultation with the Agents. The oral phase shall start in so far as possible not later than three months after the submission of the last written pleadings of the Parties under Article 8, paragraph 3.1 above.

b) Each Party shall be represented in the oral phase of the proceedings by its Agent or, as appropriate, by its Co-Agent, and by such counsel, advisers and experts as it may designate.

3.3 At the conclusion of the oral phase, the Tribunal shall declare the end of the proceedings in the first stage. Notwithstanding such declaration, the Tribunal may request from the Parties their written views on any issues necessary for the elucidation of any aspect of the matters before the Tribunal until the award on questions of territorial sovereignty and the definition of the scope of the dispute is rendered.

3.4 The Tribunal shall render its award, which shall be binding, on questions of territorial sovereignty and the definition of the scope of the dispute in so far as possible not later than three months from the end of the proceedings as declared under Article 8, paragraph 3.3 above.

3.5 The Tribunal shall communicate this award to the Agents on the day of its rendering. The Tribunal and the Parties may make public this award as of the day of its rendering.

4. The second stage concerning questions of delimitation of maritime boundaries mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 3 of this Arbitration Agreement shall begin immediately upon the rendering of the award which concludes the first stage. It shall include two phases, one written and the other oral

##### 4.1 The written pleadings shall consist of:

a) A memorial to be submitted by each Party to the Tribunal and to the other Party not later than four months after the rendering of the award on questions of territorial sovereignty and the definition of the scope of the dispute;

b) A counter-memorial to be submitted by each Party to the Tribunal and to the other Party not later than two months after submission of the memorials;

c) Any other pleading that the Tribunal deems necessary, such pleading to be submitted not later than two months after submission of the counter-memorials.

##### 4.2 The oral phase shall follow the written phase.

a) It shall be held at the seat of the Tribunal, at the place and on the dates determined by the Tribunal after consultation with the Agents. The oral phase shall start in so far as possible not later than three months as of the submission of the last written pleadings of the Parties under Article 8, paragraph 4.1 above;

b) Each Party shall be represented in the oral phase of the proceedings by its Agent or, as appropriate, by its Co-Agent, and by such counsel, advisers and experts as it may designate.

4.3 At the conclusion of the oral phase, the Tribunal shall declare the end of the proceedings in the second stage. Notwithstanding such declaration, the Tribunal may request from the Parties their written views on any issues necessary for the elucidation of any aspect of the matters before the Tribunal until the award on questions of delimitation of maritime boundaries is rendered.

4.4 The Tribunal shall render its award on questions of delimitation of maritime boundaries in so far as possible not later than three months after the end of the proceedings before it as declared under Article 8, paragraph 4.3 above.

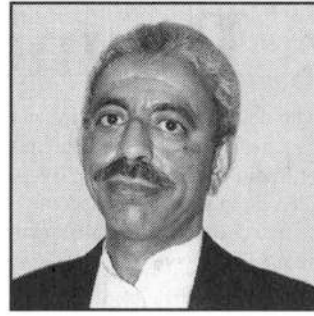
CONTINUE ON PAGE 11



# COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## In Tribute to a Fine Lady



"Son, please straighten your room and get rid of all this garbage! If your mother ever say you leaving your room like this, she would never look at your face again, after giving it a whack or two," said the father to his son who was gathering his things rather haphazardly without showing any sense of organization. His room was messy on account of his hard studying in preparation for the final Secondary School Examinations just a few months away. "Father, you are always stating: 'if your mother saw this, if your mother was around, etc.' on just about every occasion. How is it that my mother left so many impressions on you, that even after 10 years since she passed away, you - and many others who knew her - continue to bring back memories of her?" inquired the boy, who only had scant memories of his departed mother, since he was only eight years old at the time of her tragic death of chronic liver disease. "My son, this is one of the bounties of Allah bestowed upon you, to compensate you for the loss of your mother at such an early age in your life that you should still encounter your mother's presence in the minds of people who knew her and loved her. Your mother, God bless her soul, was that rare breed of woman that exhaled warmth, kindness, piety and sheer goodness in everything she did, said and made." The father said while adding an extended sigh, "You should be proud of your mother by all the memories she left behind with people to recall for you" The boy inquired, "But Father, you said that her schooling never went beyond fourth grade. How could she do all that she did being deprived of a

complete education?" His father was ready with the answer: "My son your mother was educated in the School of Hard Knox, and as a Yemeni women, at the time she had sufficient enough of a start to undertake her own self-education. People who are endowed with intelligence, determination and a high sense of self-esteem discover their own paths to reach their places at the forefront of society. On the other hand the formal education that is available today can not even be relied upon to produce anything that would come close to what your mother was. The output produced by our educational system today seems to lack any ambition for achievement and success. The graduates of the present school system even lack the sense of goodwill and community spirit that our generation was able to develop just by going to the traditional schools that lacked any modern facilities or syllabuses. Even for the development of sound personal traits, the present educational regime fails to impress upon today's youth the significance of good manners and proper decorum. This can be clearly seen from the widespread vandalism and destruction that schools throughout the country are being subjected to. You see son; your mother found ways to teach herself most of the things women need to know to keep her household in top-notch gear. In addition, she never failed to search for knowledge on those matters that will help her to ensure that her family shall remain dignified and without having to face any feeling of deprivation. On the other hand she had a wholistic concept of family life, where the roles of each individual integrated well to work towards the enhancement of the welfare of the family as a whole. Such being the case, even the head of the

household found the right atmosphere that enabled him to face the hardships and challenges of meeting the family's needs, while at the same time giving the support needed to help overcome some of the pitfalls and disappointments that a father must overcome. This is especially important for the father who refuses to compromise between principal and narrow interests and honor and greed. Your mother was sharp and easily picked up any new material that was useful to enhance the family's well being, in addition to giving her the satisfaction of achievement by learning trades that helped to increase the family's income and add to our enjoyment of life and our ability to enjoy some of the modern amenities of life. Thanks to her efforts, your father was able to even save from his salary for future emergencies and needs, when the going gets tough. On the other hand, she did not forego any material that will enhance her artistic and aesthetic taste. More important, she maintained an insistence on projecting traditional values and traits that are so important in projecting a sound family where faith and trust in God has its paramount influence in deciding the family's course in life. She was also strongly attached to the Koran, where she found the strong inspiration to keep her spirits always on the up side, even when the torment and agony she suffered from her liver disease was at its peak and produced the severest challenges to the human will." The son then asked: "How did the illness affect family life? How were you able to take care of us and at the same time look after your external responsibilities?" "With faith and determination, it is much easier to overcome any difficulties posed by the hardships of life. On the other hand, your mother never suc-

cumbed to the disease and never allowed her spirit of life to wane, no matter how much she suffered. Believe me she suffered, but only her eyes could tell you that behind all this verve there is pain - very strong and very taxing. But, it is Allah's will and there is no sense in letting others also suffer along with you. So, keep it all inside, that was her resolve and one must let life go on as normal as one can make it. Her strong faith enabled her to find significant periods of respite and relief from the agonizing attacks that confront the carriers of the strong viral disease. God, with his mercy, was kind enough to her and to us to enable us to bear with the times when the disease had the upper hand in her. The periods when she was ill and really suffering were generally short and manageable for most of the years. Thank God, but it would be difficult to give you an idea the extent of the suffering she went through, because of the formidable strength she had to keep it all inside." The son was still interested in knowing more about his mother's and the family's predicament: "How did you manage to meet the high costs involved in dealing with the disease?" It was not long before the answer came out: "Son, thanks to God and your mother's undaunting faith and prayers, somehow we never faced that much difficulty in being able to tackle the liver disease attacks before they got uncontrollable. For the most part of the 10 years of her illness, your father hit upon much greater luck in finding the means to overcome the high costs involved. Of course the economic picture of Yemen was much better than and it was much easier to get a hold of cash whenever one needed to meet a certain emergency. Things somehow just worked out almost by them-

selves." The son asked: "Father, how was it that you were able to keep yourself together knowing that, sooner or later this disease was bound to do away with its victim, especially as there does not seem to be any means in the country to help people and their families who face the hardships of having members of their families with this horrible disease?" "Son, no matter how hard life can get and no matter what challenges one faces there has to be a way through the predicament. It is really up to the indi-

vidual and how much strength within one is endowed with. You must bear in mind that, despite her feeble condition, your mother, in her short life, was able to instill the importance of having a woman with a strong character, determination and faith in the raising of a family. Without these attributes, life for all the members of the family would have been void of any hope, spirit or purpose. That is why, even the memories of your mother continue to be a strong source of inspiration for all of us even in these very trying times."

### Staying Ahead Into The Millennium Busy Activity At Taj Sheba



Seen in the Lobby of the Taj Sheba Ms. Heidemarie Wiczorek-Zeul, the German Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development being welcomed. Front Desk Executive Ms. Leenu seen in the Lobby of the Taj Sheba handing over flowers to welcome Dr. Schmalstieg, the Mayor of Hannover. Italian Diving Company owners from Italy promoting Yemen as a destination for Diving groups, seen at the Taj Sheba Hotel with Mr. Shaukar, the Sales Manager, Mr. Fernando from Marjan, Mr. Fouad Aziz from Unicef, and Ms. Simoneta from Italian Embassy.

## Letters to the Editor

Any letter sent to the Yemen Times office is subject to correction and modification. Letters which are seen suitable for publishing will be published as soon as there is space. Letters without the name of the author will not be published. Yemen Times is not responsible for the contents of the letters.

Dear Editor,  
I read with great interest your editorial view point, when time has no meaning and felt sad and disappointed with the slow progress and development taking place in Yemen, while other nations within the Arab world, and in particular those in close proximity to Yemen have developed and flourished in recent years. Your honest and factly reporting is admired and respected. By the way the overall rating of your paper is very good.  
Nageeb Ali Aziz  
British Columbia, Canada.

killing between the various tribes, and we are hoping that Yemen Times would provide the media coverage, and put some pressure on the government to establish justice and law.  
Kalid Shajrah

### What happened to the Yemeni-Ethiopian Friendship Association?

Almost seven years since it established by some businessmen. As this association could be the strongest and the most efficient one. It became the weakest and even disappeared.

Dear Editor,  
I am a Malaysian born Australian (mixed parents) and converted to Islam. I am a part-time journalist and script writer for Radio/Television Malaysia on Islam in English. I have worked for government at the State Religious Council and the private sector as an Admin/Accounts Manager. It is my sincere desire to come to Yemen to study Arabic because the language is still pure there, living is cheap and backward, and life - well, you have to leave it in the hands of Allah?  
Reading news in the newspaper, especially the comments of the Editor, reminds me of my own very nature and struggle for positive progress amongst all Muslims. As such, I could help to some extent in English at the newspaper for nothing. In return I enjoy your patronage which will allow me to stay in Yemen for one year and to attend Arabic classes while I am there. I will pay for my own board and lodgings. All I require is your employment free of charge. Will you consider this? Please let me know. I would like to come up in March/April.

During the time of the establishment there were some active administrative members, who were trying to make it more successful. They had a very big well furnished apartment as an office. Never long even for a year. After that no body knows what has happened. Where they are and what they did so far. Are there people thinking that they are the only people in Yemen thinking about the friendship of the two people?  
Can one of these people give an explanation why? Didn't they get any personal advantages out of it? Was it only feathering for your own nests?  
Did they really know the friendship association suppose to do and not suppose to do? Our of the eleven elected management members only four of them are around, but when asked about the association they have different contradicted replies. The surprised the very weak point of this association is none of them knew were the legal documents of the association are. Such as stamp, head letter, etc.  
At the other side the so-called ordinary members from the Ethiopian side who are living here in Yemen, never asked or interfered, but when high delegatio or officials come for business or other purposes some hidden members of the association show off; that was also through the big effort of the embassy. Why they are trying to show off or pretending only on this type of association? What a shame?  
Lastly, this type of association should be lead by active, honest, and historically well backgrounded about the two people/countries, not by some selfish businessmen only. The businessmen can benefit out of it if they reestablish it again and hand over it for other active members. The businessmen can backup it, and be the backbone of the association. Let's get he shows on the road.  
We are ready to cooperate with them to re-establishing the very important and useful association for the benefit of all.  
Mohammed Shatabi  
Ordinary member  
of the association

Mr. Editor, your column is indeed a desirable awakening if only the human soul would reflect upon life instead of letting its physical state run its affairs. As a part time journalist I promote the same stimulating values to life with the hope that the Ummah will raise itself from being that of an animal.  
I have sent an email to the 'General' section of this paper. Please kindly read its contents as I intend to come to Yemen and hope to meet you.  
Haji Mokhtar Stork  
hajimokhtar1@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,  
I want to express my thanks to you, for continuing on the path that your father has set. He was a great individual, and I'm glad to see that he raised people like you to continue his path. I always read your paper, and the one thing that seems to be missing is the news coverage on the Radaa and Damt area. The reason I'm asking about these two areas is that we have many people in the state of Michigan who are from that part of the country. There have been many conflicts and

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arbitration Agreement.  
DONE AT PARIS, this third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six, in three original copies, each one in the Arabic, English and French languages, the English text being authentic.  
[signatures]

## Eritrea - Yemen Arbitration Documents

6 and final in a series  
Continued from page 10

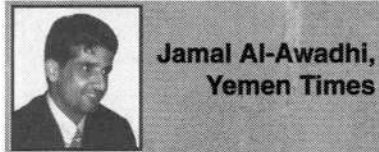
5. The Tribunal shall be empowered for good cause only to extend the time periods established in this Article on its own or at the request of either Party. The total cumulative extension of the time periods granted by the Tribunal at the request of either Party during the proceedings under the provisions of this sub-paragraph cannot exceed two months for each Party for each stage.  
6. The Registrar shall provide the Parties with an address for the filing of their written pleadings and of any other document.  
The Registrar shall transmit to the Parties simultaneously copies of all written pleadings and documents upon receipt thereof.  
7. If, within the period of time fixed by this Arbitration Agreement or by the Tribunal, either Party fails to make a scheduled appearance or file a written pleading, the Tribunal shall continue the proceedings nonetheless and shall make an award based upon the pleadings before it.  
Article 9  
1. The written and oral pleadings before the Tribunal shall be in English. Decisions of the Tribunal shall be in English.  
The Tribunal shall keep a verbatim transcript of all hearings. Verbatim transcripts of the oral proceedings shall be communicated to the Agents as soon as possible.  
2. All documentary evidence shall be filed in their original languages by the Parties. The parties shall arrange for any translation that they deem necessary for their own preparation of the case.  
The Tribunal may avail itself of translation services where it deems appropriate. Any translations thus generated

shall be provided to the Parties.  
3. All written pleadings and verbatim transcripts of the oral proceedings and all the deliberations of the Tribunal shall be confidential.  
4. Members of the public shall not be admitted to the oral proceedings.  
Article 10  
1. The remuneration of the members of the Tribunal and of the Registrar shall be borne equally by the Parties.  
2. The general expenses of the arbitration shall be borne equally by the Parties. The Registrar shall keep a record and render a final account of the expenses.  
3. Each Party shall bear all the expenses incurred by it in the preparation and conduct of its case.  
Article 11  
1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Agreement on Principles, the Tribunal, either on its own or after examining the request of one of the two Parties, may prescribe any provisional measures which it considers appropriate under the circumstances to prevent irreparable harm or damage to the natural resources of the area or to preserve the status quo as of 21 May 1996. The Parties shall apply such measures within the time period prescribed by the Tribunal.  
2. In no event will a request for provisional measures or a prescription of provisional measures affect the time periods for the submission of pleadings or rendering of the awards under Article 8 above.  
Article 12  
1. a) The awards of the Tribunal shall state the reasons upon which they are based.  
b) The awards of the Tribunal shall include the time period for their execution.  
c) For each award of the Tribunal, each member of the Tribunal shall

be entitled to attach an individual or dissenting opinion.  
2. The Tribunal shall notify immediately to the Agents or Co-Agents its awards, signed by the President and the Registrar of the Tribunal, and any individual or dissenting opinion.  
3. At the end of the second stage, the Tribunal shall make public both awards and any individual or dissenting opinions.  
Article 13  
1. The awards of the Tribunal shall be final and binding. The Parties commit themselves to abide by those awards, pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Agreement on Principles. They shall consequently apply in good faith and immediately the awards of the Tribunal, at any rate within the time periods as provided for by the Tribunal pursuant to Article 12, paragraph 1(b), of this Arbitration Agreement.  
2. The Tribunal is empowered to correct within three months of the rendering of its awards any material error relating to those awards such as arithmetical, mathematical, cartographical or typographical errors. Any such corrections shall in no event affect the timetables set out in Article 8 above.  
3. Each Party may refer to the Tribunal any dispute with the other Party as to the meaning and the scope of the awards within thirty days of their rendering. The Tribunal shall render a decision regarding any such dispute within sixty days of the day on which the dispute is referred to the Tribunal. Pending this decision, the time periods for the submission of written pleadings set forth in Article 8 above may be suspended by the Tribunal.  
Article 14  
1. This Arbitration Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date of its signature by the two Parties.  
2. The Tribunal shall apply the provisions of this Arbitration Agreement.



# Aden Radio Station: Round the Clock Pretty Hard Work



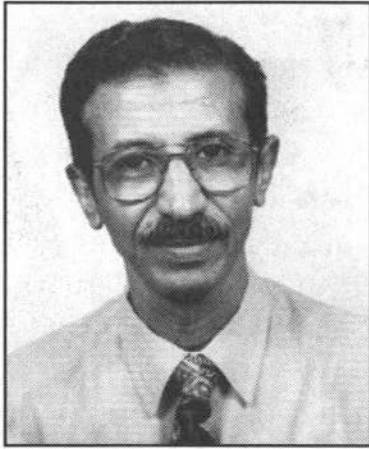
**Jamal Al-Awadhi,**  
Yemen Times

**T**he first radio transmission in Yemen was from Aden during the World War II in 1940. The British Authority used it to broadcast news beamed to the Yemenis on the British military victories and the allied states over Germany and its allies. However, the transmission was so short that it did not exceed half an hour. The transmission continued like this till the end of the war and then it stopped till Aden radio station was opened in 1954.

Ever since, Aden radio station lived through the different stages in the life of the Yemeni people and expressed views of the successive authorities that came to power throughout that period. It was used as information medium for the colonization authority and governments of the then Southern Arab Union until the unification and the separation plot and after. Mr. Gamil Mohammed Ahmad came to hold the position of chairman of Aden station. He is a well-known eminent media personality who was coeval with different stages of development of Aden radio station. He has a working knowledge and great ambitions to improve conditions of Aden radio station. Jamal Al-Awadhi of Yemen Times launched a field survey and paid a visit to the radio station where he filed the following interview with him:

**Q: Will you brief us on the different stages that Aden radio station has passed through since its establishment?**

**A:** We can say that Aden radio station has passed through three different stages; the first stage extended from August 7, 1954 to November 29, 1967. This is the period before the independence of the then Southern part of Yemen. This period represents certain independent characteristics the station has acquired as it was then a media organ of the colonialist authority and governments of the Southern Arab Union. We cannot, nevertheless, belittle the informative and enlightening role the Aden radio station played at this stage. The second stage was from November 30, 1967 to May



22nd, 1990, during which the radio station presented views and beliefs of the then Southern regime. The third stage started from the time of declaring the unity on May 22, 1990 during which Aden radio station acquired its new features and characteristics embodying one of the main media organizations based upon democracy and plurality.

**Q: When the secession was declared on radio, what changes were made inside the station?**

**A:** When the secession was announced from the station, the old name was re-used "The station of The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen". During this period the radio expressed views and presented some programs that call for separation and disunity. Transmission period was extended to 18 hours daily. However, when the separatists were defeated on July 7, 1994, they destroyed the radio station in Haswah Al-Sha'ab town. The damage and losses had led to stop transmission outside the city of Aden. Besides, the radio station buildings Tawahi were plundered and destroyed by the separatists. However, by the sincerity and commitment of some workers and engineers and under directives given by the president the transmission was restored 2kw. On July 7, 1994 conditions to the radio administration were re-organized and Mr. Alawi Al-Saqqaf, who was advisor at the Ministry of Information, was assigned to supervise work in Aden radio as well as TV stations. I was assigned to carry out the duties of chairman of the radio station 2nd program besides my work in program managing. Mr Ahmed Fadaak was also appointed to hold the position of director-general of the news department of the station. In 1995, Mr. Abdul Ghani Al-Shamiri was assigned

to hold the position of chairman of the branch of the General Establishment for Radio and TV in Aden. Ever since, Aden radio station has become one of the branches of the establishment. The medium wave of the radio station was rebuilt and reconstructed with frequency of 750 kw and the other two medium waves with 200kw beginning from 1989.

**Q: How did the station play its role to strengthen the importance of Yemen as a unified country?**

**A:** After the unification the radio station of Aden sought to accomplish the tasks set up for it as being major goals for the Yemeni State Establishment of Broadcasting and Television based on the Yemeni republic constitution and information policy precepts of the unified state. Some of these goals were the following:

- 1) It should cement the idea of the national unity of the people and raise the public awareness to the importance of protecting it by means of working to overcome the consequences of economic, social, political, and media disunity.
- 2) It had to play effective role to muster popular support and interaction to carry out missions aimed at enhancing various pillars of the unity by investing various radio programs to meet this goal.
- 3) One of the objectives was also to raise the public awareness of their great history, heritage and strenuous struggle of our ancestors to achieve this unity.
- 4) It had to work for deepening the supreme values and principles of democracy through encouraging the correct democratic practices in the society and uncovering the wrong acts.
- 5) Its role was also to seek the satisfaction of the people's needs by keeping them informed on all political events and developments at local, Arab and international levels in an objective, practical way matching developments of the reality.

**Q: In this era of tremendous development in communication and the revolution in information, what does the station broadcast to the people as it is considered to be the voice of the Free Zone and the commercial capital?**

**A:** We hold great ambitions and hopes and entertain a good attention by the Ministry of Information represented

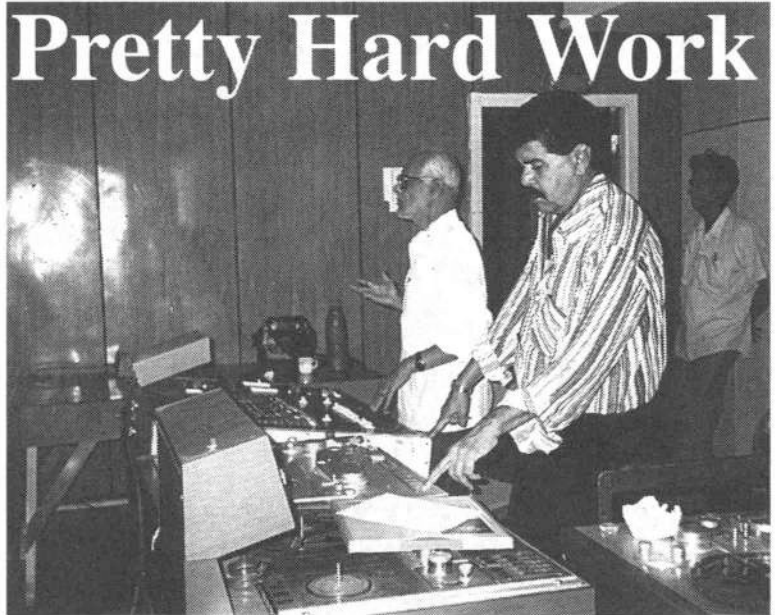
by Mr. Abdul Rahman Al-Akwa'a. In this year we are going to conduct renovation of all the studios and offices of the radio station, besides improving news services, especially as Saba Agency has already computerized its news services. Regarding transmission the radio station of Aden, as mentioned above, had been destroyed entirely by the separatists however, from 1995 we could make progressive strides towards improving conditions and extending transmission starting from 2kw to 750kw, for now we are able to cover so many areas of Eastern Africa and the neighboring countries such as the Arab peninsula and the Gulf countries. We have also become in daily communication with Yemeni expatriots. We could also make another step to extend broadcasting by means of joining the transmission system to the Yemen Satellite Channel and as a result Aden radio station is now being heard through the two satellites; Arabsat and Intelsat. Therefore, we could gain support of different sections of the Arab recipients. There are new projects for the Ministry of Information and new steps to extend the transmission so that we could match the new technical developments in terms of using the digital system which has become the solution for many problems as well as overcoming obstacles used to facing the transmission.

**Q: What are the outstanding subjects that Aden radio station focus on?**

**A:** Aden radio station is distinguished for being interested in development and environment issues in its programs. It also focuses on daily social problems. In this regard we have allocated a good space in the programs agenda to live programs. This is considered actually as a bridge for communicating with the people both inside and outside Yemen.

**Q: What did Aden radio station present during the month of Ramadan?**

**A:** Programs in this month were distinguished for being very intensified and different in a way that they met many of spiritual needs of the Yemeni listener from various segments and ages of the people. These programs were pertaining to culture, entertainment, history, religion, etc. They were much applauded by the people. One of these successful programs is "Evening



On Air" in which we used to host a singer from different governorates of the Republic. The program also focused on some singers who were not given much attention. This has actually given singers a push and inspired them with some hopes after the state of stagnation that has dominated the literary area. Therefore, whenever we accomplish something we aspire for more and more. The objective we are always seeking is the people's satisfaction and if we achieve that we reach the high point of our satisfaction.

**Q: What are the programs on your station new plan?**

**A:** We are getting ready for the new plan of programs which lasts for four months, from May to August, 2000. In

this plan we coincide to have our unity festivals, that is the tenth anniversary of the unity and the sixth anniversary of re-strengthening the unity on July 7, 1994. We are creating some programs that will be presented in these festivals. We wish that we would be given the support from the Ministry of Information and the General Yemeni Establishment for Radio and TV. We also pin great hopes on that Aden radio station for 2000 will be given all the facilities needed to change it to a forum that will meet all interests of the listeners of different cultures. To achieve such an aim, we have well qualified staff both in the English as well as French languages. Hence, it is of crucial importance that we make others aware of our deep-rooted civilization and great heritage.

## The Drug Fund For Medical Supply



صندوق الدواء  
للتأمين الطبي

### INVITATION TO TENDER

Country: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN  
Sector: Essential Drugs for Specialists and Special services  
Specification: The Drug Fund of Yemen  
Financed by: The Drug Fund of Yemen  
Amount: USD 1.80 million

The Yemen Drug Fund, P. O. Box 8561, Al Hassabah Zone, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen is floating a tender for the purchase of Essential Drugs for Specialists and Special services (tablets, capsules, injectables and galeicals) to the total value of USD 1,80 million (YER 290 million). The Essential Drugs must be supplied to the Regional Drug Fund stores in Sana'a, Aden, Mukallah and Hudaydah.

The tender document ref.: Drug Fund/MED/1/2000/SP is available from the project authority mentioned below against a payment of USD 100/- per copy.

Place of destination: Sana'a, Aden, Mukallah and Hudaydah.  
Starting Date for supply: the 30th of June 2000  
Closing date for supply: the 30th of September 2000.  
Closing date for tender: the 29th of March 2000  
Closing time for tender: Not later than 10.00 am.

**Information:** For further information you may contact the Buying Officer of the Drug Fund: Mr. Ahmed Al-Magdoub, P. O. Box 8561, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.  
**Authority:** Project Authority: The Drug Fund for The Ministry of Public Health, P. O. Box 8561, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, tel. (967) 1-252209, fax (967) 1-252209

## The Problems of Refugees in Aden:

# The Search for a Solution Continues..

**Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf**  
Yemen Times,  
Aden

**A**mong the programs of the UN High Commissioner office for Refugee Affairs is the voluntary deportation of refugees to their countries via Aden airport. The head of Yemen Times Aden Bureau Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf interviewed Mr. Nabeel Dawood Othman, Representative of High Commissioner office in Aden, filing this report:

**Q: How do you assess the work of the High Commissioner office in regarding refugees according to the international law?**

**A:** In 1980 Yemen became a party in the United Nations agreement of 1951 and 1967 protocol concerning refugees care in Yemen. The High Commissioner office of the United Nations for Refugees Affairs in Yemen is coordinating with the Yemeni government to observe the implementation the two agreements and to help the Yemeni government in providing active protection for the refugees according to article No.(31) of the agreement. The office helps the government follow certain policy of examining asylum requests and pro-

viding material assistance to refugees in a way ensuring their essential requisites in Yemen.

**Q: What do the statistics mention about number and nationalities of refugees?**

**A:** According to the statistics of 1996-1999 there are 47,090 Somali people living in Aden, Sana'a and other governorates of the Republic.

**Q: There are complaints by refugees on not receiving refuge cards and insufficiency of food rations.**

**A:** We, in the office of the High Commissioner work hard in spite of our moderate capabilities to render the best services to refugees in Yemen. It is not necessarily that such assistance covers all the needs or wishes of the refugees. Nevertheless we try to carry out projects and activities for the refugee to depend on himself as much as possible.

**Q: What kind of assistance do you offer?**

**A:** The High Commissioner offers various kinds of assistance to governments hosting refugees to provide them with their basic needs of food, health care, drinking water, education, Islamic studies for their children and housing.

There is also a multi-department social center for professional training, handi-

craft for women, such as sewing as well nurseries for children. This is carried out by local and foreign non-governmental organizations funded by the High Commissioner office.

There are also scholarships for refugees in Yemen. In September 1999, the High Commissioner for Refugees Affairs granted twenty scholarships to refugees from Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese nationalities. Those refugees were sent to study in Aden University and Amin Nashir Institute for Health Sciences.

**Q: What is the present condition inside camps in Hugain area?**

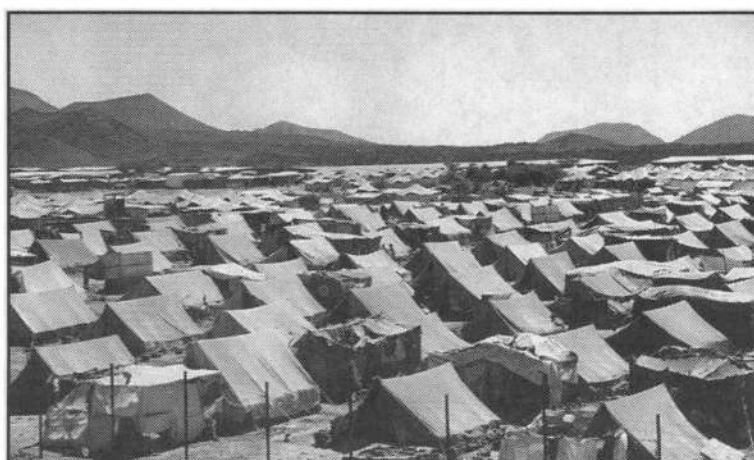
**A:** Refugees who live inside the camp receive food and other basic requirements like mattresses, blankets, plastic materials and tents. We have so far

pitched around 500 tents. Regular maintenance and repairs are carried out in the camp in addition to a project for collecting garbage to keep it clean.

**Q: Does the High Commission continue in carrying out voluntary deportation of refugees?**

**A:** Yes, in 1999, the High Commission had voluntarily deported 1833 Somali refugees and five Ethiopians. We also received 9311 refugees during the same year. They arrived in Yemen through Maifa'a center, which was constructed by the High Commissioner in Shabwah governorate.

**Q: What are the projects that are being done recently by the High Commission?**



**A:** For the time being, the High Commissioner office received instructions from the government to transfer the camp to Kharaz area. The process of moving it will be finished by the end of the first half of the year 2000. The main services and equipment are available in that area for digging wells, in addition building water tank and offices for employees.

**Q: What is the relationship between the High Commission and the Yemeni authorities? How do you assess the level of cooperation?**

**A:** We have continuous coordination and cooperation with Yemeni government authorities regarding refugees. We also thank Yemeni government for their help to facilitate the commission's tasks. We are proud to find an Arab country like Yemen that hosts refugees in spite of its economic difficulties. Yemen's government and people deserve all gratitude and appreciation by the refugees.

The High Commissioner office had last year drawn up a program for training government representatives through joining workshops held locally or abroad with the aim of providing them with criteria, principles and measures on the laws of asylum and refuge.

The High Commissioner held workshops during 1998/1999. More than 120 official representatives participated in those workshops. By the end of the year 1998 the High Commission and the government trained their employees in Maifa'a to enable Yemen



to play an active role in recognizing those seeking the right to asylum.

**Q: Can you give us a brief idea about your assistance in ensuring voluntary return of refugees?**

**A:** Since 1994, the UN High Commission for Refugee Affairs has been encouraging Ethiopian and Somali refugees to return to their countries if there is a guarantee that they will find protection. During the period 1994-1997 the High Commission offered help to Somali and Ethiopian refugees to return to their countries under financial aid and logistic backing offered by the commission.

In 1999 the High Commission returned 1833 Somali refugees to their country. There is also a number of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees who returned willingly to their countries. Due to the unstable circumstances in Somalia, the Somali refugees cannot return at the present time. So, we try to implement such programs to make refugees return to the safe areas in Somalia.

The High Commissioner office is still receiving applications from refugees who want to return to their countries willingly.



# Sultan Assamie Back to Political Life

**Q: Mr. Sultan Assamie, you have kept yourself away from social and political life for some years, what has happened? What about Al-Hadath newspaper you used to publish and have you got any plans to re-issue it again?**

**A:** I am still living my life as I used to and even during the time I used to be wanted, I tried to do my best to help people despite my limited resources.

Al-Hadath newspaper has become part of our history and I have no intention to re-issue it again.

**Q: What is the award that has been passed and who are the sides involved in passing it? and what is your comment?**

**A:** My case was over by passing the verdict of the arbitrators. The award was that I have got to pay YR 15,400,000. I have no comment on the verdict for I have chosen these arbitrators and authorized them. About 90% of the political as well as social cases are settled out by conventions, "Al-Orf" and tribal norms in Yemen and my case is like that. He who has chosen and authorized someone, he must accept the judgment no matter how aggressive it is, otherwise he will be considered to be so low and inferior in his social and tribal status.

**Q: What is your position after the passing of the award?**

**A:** I don't know. However, I will continue my political as well as social life in a balanced way and I'll seek to serve the people and my country at all costs.

**Q: Reports say that you have received financial aids from different sources. What do you say?**

**A:** I have never received anything either from internal or external sources and none could prove the otherwise.

**Q: You were one of the most dominant leaders of the Mass Conference of the people of Taiz, why didn't it play any activities since the events of 1992?**

**A:** Mass Conferences came at a time of political strife between the two ruling parties; PGC and YSP at that time. Through this conference we used to present some requests for the benefit of the people in Taiz and the welfare of our society. However, as tensions between the two ruling parties became more fierce, and the

attempts on my life after 1992 events, enthusiasm was daunted step by step till activities of the conference were stopped.

**Q: During the period you have spent away from political life, what is your impression on the political life in a country where the other opinion is not accepted?**

**A:** I did not hold myself aloof from the political arena during the seven years you mentioned, though my activities were somehow limited for I was so confined to Sama'a, Khadir's hills and some districts of Taiz, Ibb and Lahj. Despite all this, I have participated in elections of 1997, elections of the PGC, and the presidential elections.

**Q: After ten years of the unification, how do you assess democracy and plurality? and how do you view the war of 1994?**

**A:** The ten years period that have passed since the reunification is not a long span of time. Democracy and plurality are still in their infancy and need a lot of care and commitment by the authority as well as opposition. I do believe that we learn a lot in course of time for all the sides will be adapted to it; the ruler will learn how to accept the opposition's comments which in course of time will be more objective. After all the people will be the only beneficiary of this process.

War of 1994 was a catastrophe that had befallen the people who are still suffering its horrible consequences psychologically, socially and economically. However, I believe that if there is strong commitment in the authority and opposition, these consequences will certainly seize to exist.

**Q: How do you assess the role of the Yemeni opposition? Do you think that it reflects the worries of most people? Do you think that the seizing of Al-Showra newspaper and oppressing writers is a outset to stop the opposition?**

**A:** The opposition is still in the making. Therefore its role is still weak. Moreover, a real opposition that could come up with a complete project as an alternative of the authority and could gain the trust of the majority of people has not yet been established. It is still disputable that the opposition cadre is still not qualified and competent enough to carry out and take the responsibility of managing the people's affairs. He who wants to rule Yemen, should possess

some specific characteristics and features that make him qualified to do so.

Regarding seizing Al-Showra newspaper or any other one without any court's award is not at all accepted for we have embraced democracy and freedom of the press which are strongly stressed in the constitution.

To stop the opposition is something nobody should imagine of and is almost impossible for it has become part and parcel of the democratic system which is taking roots in course of time. The opposition has also become important under the new world order. Thus, the authority should recognise the facts and accept the opposition as a reality. Each side should accept the other so as to achieve a balanced political life.

**Q: The patriotic symbols are meeting death so quickly either by means of murder, accidents, heart attacks, or other causes. Do you think that there are still some patriots in our country who could stand against oppression and corruption?**

**A:** I still do believe that there are some tribes as well as some groups and individuals who can stand in the face of corruption and oppression for without their presence we won't be able to live. The good and the bad are always there and the conflict between them is ever-lasting. Corruption and oppression do exist at all times and in all places. However, the good should also be there so as to fight them.

**Q: What is your relationship with the president? Is there any enmity between you?**

**A:** There is nothing between me and him, except the different opinions we used to have pertaining to some political issues. This is something normal and happens in any democratic country.

**Q: In the constituency number 40, where your home town is, the president got about 18,000 votes. Shall we presume that 80% of your supporters have voted for him?**

**A:** I have played a role in many constituencies during



the presidential elections and I've stood by the president for I've strong belief in his being qualified and is able to continue managing the affairs of the people despite the divergent opinions and views we used to have.

regime which is not bothered by the disparity of opinions, is more strong and a firm one, leading to prosperity and welfare of the society and its people.

**Q: Some reports say that you have shifted from your attitude used to be reflected in Al-Hadath Newspaper. What is your comment?**

**A:** I'm with the right wherever and whatever it comes from. I have never and will never change this attitude.

**Q: Anything you would like to add?**

**A:** Yemen is a big country that could accept all. Moreover, the

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Feb. 20<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup>, 2000

المنظمون



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As Car Horns Prove to be of Dangerous consequences on people's phsycological conditions and hearing abilities

# STOP THIS NOISE!!!

Jalal Al-Shara'abi  
Yemen Times

Many are the bad phenomena that annoy us everyday and everywhere, whether in the streets or at our work sites. One of the most disturbing of such phenomena is the deafening noise of horns blown by truck, cars and various types of vehicles.

Such a distressing phenomenon does not only trouble us, Yemenis, for we may have become used to it, however, its terrible consequences have reached tourists, foreigners and visitors who come to explore the beauty of our country, have an unforgettable experience and enjoy the lovely outdoors atmosphere.

Is this noise a way of expressing the motorists welcome? I wonder.

Many foreigners have complained about this. One of them came to the headquarters of Yemen Times and said 'I can never stand this noise. It is horrible. Please do something to stop it. I'm ready to go to the people in charge in the traffic offices to complain officially about this so that they attend to the matter seriously and do something to stop this farce. Otherwise, I am ready to leave the country renouncing

my job here. I will try to look for another quiet place, where I can live peacefully far from cars' horns.'

The absence of law and order and the delinquency of applying laws — if ever existed — makes many motorists take all things lightly and drive the way they like, speed up or slow down whenever they like. They blow their horns in a manner very disturbing to pedestrians in streets and even those at their homes. All this is done under the nose of the people in charge of traffic who never move a finger to put an end to such stupid behavior. Moreover, sometimes we find that it is those supposed to keep the laws are themselves who breach it, for there are some uncultured and unruly drivers driving police or military cars tend to abuse their positions by breaching laws and creating chaos as a matter of showing off in the public. Obviously no one will dare to change this.

The issue poses great dangers, for bus drivers have made streets and turning points as parking lots to wait for passengers leading to traffic jams and at many times to dreadful traffic accidents that have increased sharply these days. Some of these drivers are rather obstinate for they sometimes stay in

as well as other vehicles. On the other hand, a horrible unbearable noise happens as a result of blowing horns.

This situation has led to many question marks, disinclination and dissatisfaction among people. The unruly behavior of some drivers has reached the limit as we see some of them adopting new ways and techniques to escape from being stuck in any street by sounding official horns such as those of the police cars or ambulances.

A foreign tourist told Yemen Times that "Blowing horns have become absolutely irrational. It is a never ending process of continuous noise." Bus drivers have started using noisy amplifiers in all the places and always. Besides, one frequently sees big vehicles and lorries in streets at noon time that is not at all allowed. This distinctly increases street jamming. The people suffering from these cars are a lot, especially those living in the first floors to the extent that they sometimes could hardly sleep well.

A patient in the surgery section of the Republican Hospital named Khaizaran Husain said "Horns have almost become a terrible headache agitating our minds and trying our nerves. We can hardly sleep for the Hospital is so close to one of the main streets in Sana'a. Motorists never stop sounding their horns to our disturbance and pain and no one moves a finger to stop this."

Dr. Mohammed Abduh Al-Kamali, a surgeon doctor in the hospital said "The main reason behind the spread of this phenomenon is the negligence and ignorance of traffic authorities. It is also owing to the social order that drivers have been used to. The state of illiteracy prevailing in our society has also an impact. If we - hale and healthy - are disturbed much by such noise, let alone patients who need to have a

quiet and peaceful atmosphere.

All the traffic laws in countries all over the world have banned blowing horns next to hospitals, schools, however the situation in our country is different."

Abdul Kader Abdullah Taher, sales manager at Al-Motanawa'h Company of Hail Saeed Group said "Sounding horns in the way some drivers do is related much to culture and the reactions of people in society towards things around them. It is true that we frequently have traffic jams to the extent that driving at times becomes almost difficult, however, this does not justify all that annoyance some drivers make. For there are many international capitals where traffic jams are more frequent to happen than in Sana'a and still things are organized and it is not allowed to blow horns in such wild way. Therefore, what I believe is that there are some drivers feel content and relieved by disturbing others."

In any country all over the world one can enjoy his time sitting at any place where nothing will disturb him. Cars pass peacefully and quietly. Horns are used only when necessary and in an organized proper way. However, the case is different in our country.

Vehicles' owners tend to explain the matter in their own way making excuses and justifying their blowing of horns for different reasons such as the nature of their work, the narrow and small streets we have, some drivers' misunderstanding of order, besides the absence of sense of responsibility and taste among some drivers to respect others and be considerate of their feelings. To come close to the heart of the matter, I came to ask a mini-bus driver why drivers sound their horns in that way. He said "We do that for a number of reasons; the surrounding circumstances of our work. That is, some-

times we blow horns to attract the attention of passengers and sometimes to warn people who walk carelessly and aimlessly without being conscious of anything around. There are around 3000 minibuses in Hadda Street alone so it is natural that we blow horns.

The absence of specific law and order that is applied to all equally without fear or favor. Wildness of some drivers and their misunderstanding of being civilized and hit and miss policy of some drivers all are some reasons that help increase the occurrence of such phenomenon. We are not only the ones who blow horns more than often but there are also some drivers who own fancy and fabulous cars and want to show off in streets therefore they blow horns always when and when not necessary. Therefore, you find most of us have big horns to sound so that we can avoid making contravention's and accidents. When other drivers see us do this they started following suit aimlessly without any constraints and laws that will put an end to these violations. The chaos prevailed as a direct result of the non-existence of strict laws that are enforced on all. For example when the traffic week is inaugurated, we find that traffic officers come to check whether you have horns or not, they never try to organize drivers giving them instructions how to drive according to rules in different places. However, whatever they do they do it for the sake of finding some faults on you or with your papers so that they could get some money."

Mr. Samir Nagi Saeed, psychological teacher, spoke about the effects of this phenomenon and said "There are many abnormal phenomena in our society that are encountered by anyone from the time he gets out of his house to the time he reached work or any other place. We for example find many people smoke in mini-buses paying no attention to the people around them. Bus drivers also keep waiting at each street corner or traffic circle making people reach late to their works and

leading to traffic jams. All this tarnishes the image of the traffic office that is playing the role of a bystander or on-looker."

Many people are blaming the traffic offices for all the chaos that has spread in our cities. Traffic Office is the concerned organization and the one that organizes all this stuff. So I met with one of those traffic officers Mr. Ahmad Saleh Omar who said "All the people are blaming us for this noise though we are the most disturbed by it. Some drivers start giving way to their horns before the light is red. The noise is not only made by the buses, it is actually more by the police and government cars and that of those well-to-do. Besides many sheiks accompanied by a good number of armed tribesmen never respect the laws of traffic and adhere to it. These influential people are also another source of trouble and noise more than any other ones."

Yahya Zaher, general manager of the Traffic Administration said "It is quite difficult to completely control this. The solution lies in the hands of all the people; the drivers as well as the passengers. All of them should be considerate of others. For example, passengers should respect others by not smoking in buses. This can be done without passing any laws.

Regarding blowing horns it is true that drivers are doing that in T-junctions and everywhere they go in a terrible way, however, if we launch a campaign to punish and arrest those doing that, we will arrest and punish all and this is almost impossible.

In fact, the media is also responsible for this, for they have to launch a campaign against such behavior and to raise the public awareness."

This was the answer of the person in authority when we contacted and asked him about the procedures conducted to stop such abnormal behavior. However, it seems that such phenomenon will continue to exist. This makes us wonder "Who Could Stop Disturbing Cars' horns?"

### Car For Sale

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Royal Netherlands Embassy Sana'a  
Mr. J. H. Hoiting  
Tel: 01-264078/79/80, Fax: 01-264094

these traffic circles and streets for a long time and never leave until their buses are full with passengers. By this they create traffic congestion's on these streets, eventually hindering the passage of people

## Yemen To Participate in EXPO 2000, The First and The Biggest Ever Exposition in the Third Millennium

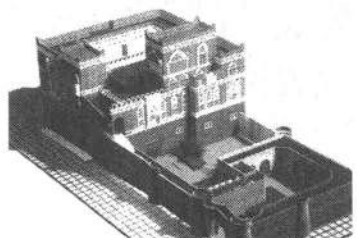
Tawfeek Al-Shara'abi,  
Yemen Times

A press conference on World Exposition in Germany (EXPO 2000) was held last Wednesday in Taj Sheba Hotel. A German delegation to Yemen headed by Dr. Herbert Schmalstieg, the mayor of Hannover came to Yemen to hold talks with the Yemeni side about the Yemeni pavilion in the fair. The press conference was attended by Georg Sewig, deputy chief of Protocol, Matthias Kiesler, deputy head of Mission and Dr. Marwan Rifai and a good number from the media people.

The press conference began with an address by Dr. Herbert Schmalstieg who highly appreciated the hearty and warm welcome he received on his first ever visit to Yemen. He has said the purpose of his visit is to call for the international exposition 2000 taking place in Hannover, the capital of the state of lower Saxony, Germany. The exposition will be the first great meeting point for human kind in the new millennium. Around 177 countries from all over the world will participate in this great gathering in the new millennium.

"The exposition will hold on an area of 100,000 square meters. We expect 40 million visitors to come to Hannover during the exhibition opening period lasting from June 1st to October 31st 2000. Under Key theme "Human kind, Nature, Technology a new world arising" EXPO 2000 will demonstrate how the global community can tackle the major challenges of the future and will seek to find answers to the challenges that are facing humanity in the new millennium in a way that is both vital and entertaining," he added.

He went on to say "Rough preliminary statistics show that 10% of the visitors will visit the different exposition fairs. This means that about 4 million visitors will come to see



and visit the Yemen Fair which will certainly benefit Yemen much. This exposition is a splendid chance for Yemen, because you will be able to introduce yourself to the world; You will introduce a microcosm of Yemen in terms of the traditional village that is going to be established so that visitors will savor the delights of Yemen's architecture, the wedding ceremonies, folklore, costumes ....etc. When these visitors see all this magnificence there, it is certain that they will be enchanted much to visit Yemen on reality. Yemen has been granted a special place for establishing its fair. This exposition will also enhance and strengthen the amicable and strong relations between Yemen and Germany lasting for 30 years."

Mr. Herbert also talked about procedures that are going to be conducted to make the Yemeni fair continue after the exposition is over.

Then, Mr. George Sewig made a brief speech on the exposition and the different activities that are going



to be held in it. Speaking about the benefit of this exhibition to Yemen he said "Yemen can launch a big propagandist campaign to show the world the deep-rooted civilization and great tradition Yemen possesses. The exposition will give Yemen a good chance to start business opportunities as well as attract investors from Europe and all over the world. The Yemeni Fair has been granted DM1,5 million as an aid to establish its fair in a way that magnificently matches an old traditional village.

There will be around 18,000 parties that are going to be organized during the 135 days of the exposition. Mr. Sewig told Yemen Times that the theme of the exposition was one of the main reasons behind choosing Germany for hosting this EXPO 2000. The exposition will demonstrate how technical progress can serve goals. It is intended to demonstrate how mankind can use technology to serve humanity and to create a new harmony with nature."

يا أيتها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي الى ربك  
راضية مرضية، فادخلي في عبادي وادخلي جنتي)  
صدق الله العظيم

نتقدم بخالص التعازي للشيخ  
صالح محمد حليس (أبو عبدالرحمن)  
بوفاته والده  
تحمده الله بواسع رحمته وألهم أهله وذويه  
الصبر والسلوان،  
وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

المعزون:  
الشيخ / محمد علي هيثم طماح،  
الاستاذ / ريدان عبدالعزيز السقاف  
الاستاذ / سالم محمد حسين  
ياسر علي حسين الياضي  
عمر علي محمد الياضي  
علي أحمد سالم الناخبي

نهني ونبارك للأخ  
عارف عبدالباقي عبدالمحمود  
بمناسبة ارتزاقه المولود البكر الذي أسماه  
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ياسر عبدالرحمن عبدالرب  
بمناسبة ارتزاقه المولود البكر الذي أسماه  
«عمار»  
المهتزون،  
سامي عبدالله محمد دومان، فتحي مقبل قائد،  
وليد عبدالجليل محبوب، وليد علي عبدالوولي، رفيع دومان

ألف ميروك  
باقة من الورد والياسمين نزهة للشباب الخلاق  
د/ منير محمد عبده الأديمي  
بمناسبة عقد قرانه الميمون وقرب دخوله القصر الذهبي  
المهتزون،  
عبدالرحمن طاهر الأديمي  
صلاح منصور الهويش  
هانز بجاش علي الدعي  
نورالدين علي قاسم المحمدي  
وكافة عمال وموظفي صيدلية الحمد والشفقة

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات مقدمة  
للأخ  
أحمد عبدالخالق العريفي  
وذلك بمناسبة نجاح العملية  
الجراحية التي أجريت له.  
المهتزون،  
جميع خريجي قسم اللغة الانجليزية  
(دفعة 24) - كلية الآداب  
عنهم/ عمر علي الياضي

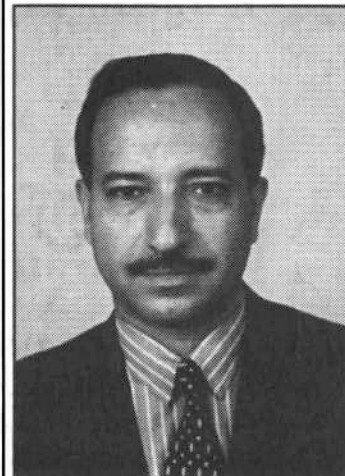
هلا تحبب العزيز  
بتقدم كل من  
-حرم المرحوم عبد العزيز السقاف  
-وليد عبد العزيز السقاف ورحمه  
- ريدان عبد العزيز السقاف  
- ناهية، وولفاء عبد العزيز السقاف  
-جمال السقاف ورحمه  
-رضا عبد الرحمن السقاف ورحمه  
-وجميع موظفي ومن تابعهم بفرحنا في صنعاء وتتم وعن  
بأسم آيات التلاني والتبريكات للأستاذ/  
عبدان فضل السقاف ورحمه  
بمناسبة ارتزاقها المولود الجديد والذي أسماه  
عبد العزيز  
نفع الله به والديه ووطنه وجعله مفخرة لنا جميعاً..

## FedEx Launches New Box Service in 7 Middle East countries

Federal Express Corporation, the world's largest express transportation company, today announced the launch of its FedEx® 10kg Box and FedEx® 25kg service in seven Middle Eastern countries -Oman, Yemen, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Qatar and Cyprus. The launch follows the success of the 10kg Box and the 25 kg Box service in the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait and Egypt, over the last two years. They offer customers a new, simple and convenient solution to box with high quality package available free of charge and with access to all the destinations served by FedEx in over 210 countries worldwide.

Meanwhile, customers can track their shipments by using e-mail or the internet. More importantly, the pricing structure is straightforward, the same flat rate applies up to 10kg and up to 25kg, above which a pro-rate rate applies. The FedEx® 10kg Box and FedEx® 25kg Box have been designed with distinctive, wooden crate appearance. They are both made of double corrugated, water resistant thick cardboard and finished in a tough laminate to protect the contents and ensure they look good on arrival. They can be stored flat, assembled in seconds, and require no tape, scissors, or string

## New Sales Manager of Hadda Hotel



Mr. Aidroos Obied, a Yemeni nationality was appointed as the Sales Manager of Hadda Hotel. He has well experience in the Field of Hotels, Tourism and Public Relations. He worked more than eight-years at Aden Hotel Movenpick as a Manager of Sales and Public Relations. He also was working in Saudi Arabia at the same field.

By this appointment of Mr. Obied, Hadda Hotel will witness a good development because of the experience and well management of Mr. Obied.



## Improve Your English

### Punctuation Marks

Prepared by: Ahmed A. Al-Qadri  
Teacher of English

The usage for the marks of punctuation, italics and capital letters given here are those generally observed by Americans today. The following is a practical, concise treatment of the most important usage. Practice in punctuation often differs in particular among writers, publishing houses...etc, but the modern trend generally is towards simplification.

#### Period:

The period (.) is used to

- 1) **Mark the end of a declarative or imperative sentence.**  
e.g. The sun has set.  
Don't wait for us.
- 2) **After abbreviations.**  
e.g. Mr., U.S.  
In the modern use of the language, the trend is to avoid the use of periods with abbreviations.
- 3) **As one of a serious (unusually three) to indicate missing material or a break in continuity.**  
e.g. "I pledge allegiance to the flag... and to the Republic..."

#### Comma:

The comma (,) is used for

- 1) **Between independent clauses of equal value that are short and have no commas within them.**  
e.g. He worked hard, saved his money and bought a house.
- 2) **Between two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions.**  
e.g. We went to the party, but Ralph was not there. Either the fuel pump is broken, or we are out of gas.
- 3) **After a dependent clause, usually a fairly long one, that precedes an independent clause.**  
e.g. When it became apparent that they would not cooperate, we stopped all negotiations.
- 4) **Before and after a dependent clause that comes in the middle of sentence.**  
e.g. The apples, although they had been freshly picked, became spoiled in shipment.
- 5) **To set off a non-restrictive, as distinguished from a restrictive, clause, phrase or word.**  
e.g. Dick, who is my brother, is not in town (But not in: The boy who is my brother is sitting on the left).  
The president lives in the White House, in Washington. (But not in: Many buildings in Washington House government offices).  
The planet on which we live, Earth, is between Venus and Mars. (But not in: The planet Earth is between Venus and Mars).
- 6) **After a phrase that begins a sentence, especially for emphasis or to prevent misreading.**  
e.g. From this balcony, he spoke to the crowd. In dealing with Frank, Smith was always kind.
- 7) **To set off conjunctive adverbs, such as however, moreover...etc or short transitional phrase.**  
e.g. We are pleased with your suggestion; moreover, we intend to put it into effect.
- 8) **To separate clauses, phrases, or words in a series.**  
e.g. Find out who he is, what he wants, and where he comes from.  
I proceeded up the stairs, down the hall, and into the office.  
Ann, Lois, or Jane will be chosen.  
Some writers omit the comma before "and" which is used to connect the last two elements of a series.

- 9) **After terms (e.g., i.e., namely) that introduce a series or example.**  
e.g. Some of our presidents, e.g., Jefferson, J.Q. Adams, and Buchanan, had previously been secretaries of state.
- 10) **To set off a parenthetical clause, phrase or word.**  
e.g. By the end of the month, when the bill is due, I will have the money.  
The family, along with the servants, has left for the summer.  
Come, please and bring your children.
- 11) **To set off a word or phrase used in apposition.**  
e.g. Jim, my brother, is here. Cincinnati, the Queen City, is on the Ohio River.
- 12) **Between two adjectives which modify the same substantive and can be interchanged in position.**  
e.g. A large, modern building.
- 13) **To indicate omitted materials.**  
The infant becomes a child; the child, an adolescent; and the adolescent, an adult.
- 14) **To set off the one spoken to in direct address.**  
e.g. "Go, Dick and shut the window."  
"Yes, sir, I'm going."
- 15) **To set off direct quotation.**  
e.g. He said, "Keep to the right." "Thank you," we replied.
- 16) **To set off titles, names of places...etc.**  
e.g. R.T Fisher, Ph.D., secretary, 110 Elm street, Akron, Ohio, handles all correspondence for the society.  
He traveled from the Black Forest, Germany to Paris, France, by bicycle.
- 17) **Before and after sometimes after the year in dates.**  
e.g. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1999, in a long cabin.
- 18) **After the salutation of a personal letter.**  
e.g. Dear Max and Alice.
- 19) **After the complementary close of letter.**  
e.g. Very truly yours, Peter B. Stewart.
- 20) **To separate thousands in numbers of one thousands and over.**  
e.g. The area of the earth is approximately 196,950,000 Sq. mi.
- 21) **To separate inverted names, phrases...etc., as in a bibliography, index, or catalogue.**

#### Answer the last issue exercise:

Q: Complete the following exercise using an appropriate form of do or make :

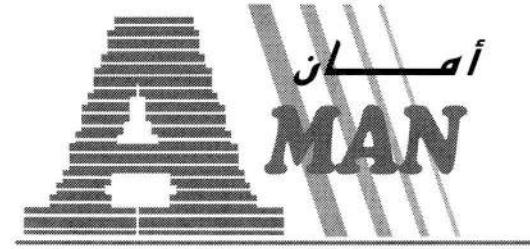
- 1) **Osama:** If you want to improve your English, you have to make lots of efforts.  
**Ashraf:** Well, I'm doing my best. I always do my homework.  
**Osama:** Yes, but you make too many mistakes. Still I think that this is a healthy sign that you're making some progress.
- 2) **Would you mind doing me a favor? I've got to make a speech on Thursday. I want to make certain that it's all right. Would you go over it and make any changes you see proper? It is my first time to stand speak to people. I have never done any thing like this before and I do not want them to make fun of me.**
- 3) **Ramzi:** He is the worst boss I have ever had. He is incapable of making a decision and I am tired of making excuses for him.  
**Omar:** Really! Has he done any harm to you?  
**Ramzi:** Actually, he neither does any harm nor any good to anyone. I do not know how he runs the company and how it makes a profit if all the managers working here are like him. I could do his job better myself.

## Condolences

Aman Insurance Company would like to present its deep condolences to:  
**Mr. Akil Abdullah Al-Sakkaf**  
Managing Director of the company over the death of his mother.  
May her soul rest in peace.

#### Consolers:

Mohammed Abdullah al-Sunidar, Chairman, the Board of Directors, The Management and the Company's Staff



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## YOUTH FORUM

#### Yemeni Hospitality

There is a proverb in the Yemeni culture that goes like this "He who is generous to you by his food, be generous to him by appreciating it." Many tourists and people come to Yemen from different countries all over the world. They come having different opinions and views about Yemen, however most of them come to change their views as they come to meet the people and see how generous and kind they are.

So whether you are coming to Yemen as a tourist, on business or as a long term employee and you could take the time to experience the hospitality of Yemenis and sample some of their delicious food, you should never leave such a chance slip through your finger. You will be amazed and be filled with wonder. There are many foreign people who expressed

their love and liking for all these meals, customs and the simplicity of the people that Yemenis do still possess and which they can not find in any part of the world.

Many families in the Yemeni society do still believe that offering coffee to guests is a sign of respect they should perform. This is done because Yemen has been famous for its authentic coffee. If you come to visit some of these houses that still hold fast to conventions and customs, you may find that these families like much to use incense "bakhoor" to give a nice smiling to their rooms. All these memories and some other ones you will never fail to notice if you are interested to know them and really have the time to experience them.

Sadeq A. M. Alward  
Department of English

#### Faculty of Education

#### Good-bye

My whole years withered like faded roses,  
Snowed to my loneliness, when I was not aware.  
One day I saw the bare truth of my life on the mirror!  
My conscience has already whispered me,  
For along time.  
In the blind and darkness corners of the life,  
I lived in vane.  
What has been blowing in the wind of my life,  
Till now ....  
I could not know!!!

savanora@yahoo.com

**تعزية**  
تلقينا بقلوب مؤمنة بفضاء الله وقدره ومملوءة بالحزن والأسى نبأ وفاة  
المرحومة رقية أحمد السقاف  
وبهذا المصاب الجليل نتقدم الى  
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بأخلص آيات التعازي داعين الله أن يدخل والدته فسيح جناته  
ويظهر أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان.  
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الجائزة التاسعة	٠٥١٠٢٥	---	مام-تعز	ساعة حائط
الجائزة العاشرة	٠٥٠٠٣٣	نادية	مام-صنعاء	طقم أقلام واترمن
الجائزة الحادية عشر	٠٥٠١١٨	مختار منصور	مام-صنعاء	قلم إيف سان لوران YSL
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