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YEMEN TIMES

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EXAM TIME!

Starting Saturday May 16th, 234,224 9th grade students are taking their exams in 2236 schools. These students are completing their preparatory level education. These are the hard exams.

Some 2.6 million primary school pupils had completed their annual tests a week earlier. On the other hand, Secondary School Leaving Certificate exams will start on the 30th.

University students will take their finals late in June. Exams are always a source of anxiety all around as students scramble to live up to family expectations.



Iryani's Government: WHO IS SPEAKING OF CHANGE?

An ambassador of a leading industrialist country popped up the question. Where will it go? He was referring to the choice of Prime Minister.

There are 2 competing camps. The camp of the Old Guards, whose most vital qualifications are that they play the game without making waves, that they satisfy the power-balance game, and that they don't threaten the "interests" of the power centers of Yemen. Then there is the camp of the Cleaners or Future-oriented whose most important qualifications are good governance based on efficiency, integrity and cleanliness.



on page 5). The reaction among the general public was as expected. There is frustration and disappointment all-around!

Continues on page 5

AMERICANS Converge on Yemen

These days, Sanaa has become a favorite destination for US delegates. They just keep pouring in. On the political side, several American delegates were in town. There was the Peace Corps regional director who was here to study the return of PC volunteers. Then, there was the USAID assessment team, which is busy with a two-year extension for its programs. Then there was the NDI group who are planning a conference for Newly Democratizing Nations in Sanaa. Then there was Ronald Neumann, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. There were also other visitors.

On the military side a number of groups have arrived and more are expected soon. First, Colonel McMenamin arrived at the head of a 9-person batch. That was on May 15th. On the next day arrived LCDR Rodgers at the head of a 14-person group. Then on the 17th of May, more American military people arrived. But, the climax of the US military trek is yet to come. Next week, Yemen will receive General Anthony Zinni, Commander of the US Central Command Theater. What are all these Americans doing in Yemen?

Read more on page 5

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OUR VIEWPOINT

SANAA: Cry O Beloved City

Yemenis speak with pride of Sanaa, this city of thousands of years of civilization. They speak passionately about the beauty and magnificence of the architecture. They speak eloquently regarding the progressive land use and zoning patterns. They describe the ecologically advanced recycling system of the living style of its people.

And it is all true.

But visitors are immediately struck by the filth and chaos of Sanaa city. They are overwhelmed with the lack of care that is shown in handling the affairs of this lovely city. And it is not due to lack of resources. It is due to lack of vision, lack of commitment, lack of patriotism.

Now, take examples:

1. Late last year, the water drainage system of the First (Inside) Ring Road - east and west sides - was constructed. Evidently, it must have been designed and approved by engineers and people who are well informed about the rain-floods and other factors. With the arrival of only the first rains, it was clear that the job was not well done.
2. Donors gave the city a few years back, garbage collection, compacting and other equipment. Can someone tell us where these machines are today? Can anyone say why they are not being used?
3. The roads in some parts of the city are just awful. It is as if someone is trying to generate business for car spare parts, because the holes and bumps do break many parts in the cars. Look at the ring-road leading to the Old Sanaa University Campus. Look at Hayel (Riyadh) Street. Look at Djibouti Street. The examples are many. Why are the roads left to fall to such disrepair?
4. Have you seen the mountains of garbage pile up. We have foreign laborers picking up the garbage in a country that has an unemployment rate that exceeds 30%. But even then, the job is not done, unless you live close to foreign diplomatic missions or high ranking government officials. There, the garbage is collected more regularly than in other places.
5. Have you seen the schools in the city? Some of them are in excellent shape. But many are hardly a place that inspires any learning. The wear and tear is evident, and there is hardly any maintenance effort.
6. Driving in Sanaa is hell. Even New York cab drivers would throw in the towel. I have seen a few gutsy foreign women enjoy the venture, or rather the adventure. But there is extreme lawlessness in driving.
7. How can we leave our streets to be controlled by hoodlums and gangsters? That is another problem. Although Sanaa is still a small city, by international standards, street violence has increased dramatically. This happens at a time when the state has invested heavily in emergency police cars which are often parked at car intersections. These cars are half full with the remains of qat shrubs.

I can go on and on in listing examples of decay. The situation has nothing to do with resources. It has to do with the interest of individuals to do their job. The barometer for this is how much the top executives are interested in doing their own work in a city they see as a milking cow.

They can continue to do the milking for as long as they want, but one day the cow may wither away.

The Publisher


UK Official's Visit

Mr. Robin Lamb, Deputy Head of the Middle East Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, leaves Sanaa today, Monday, May 18th, at the end of a 4-day official visit. During his stay, he met with a number of senior officials in Sanaa and Aden, including the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani.

AELF Cultural Days

The French Language Association (l'association des étudiants de langue française - aelf) of the College of Arts in Sanaa University is organizing cultural days on 14, 21, 28 May and 4 June. The events include competitions in translation, chess, football, volleyball, poetry and short-story writing as well as lectures on tourism and party politics. An art and handicraft exhibition to be held simultaneously.

Japanese Training

The government of Japan is offering 20 training courses in various fields to the government of Yemen during this fiscal year. Organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) within the framework of Japan's Official Development Assistance to developing countries, the training courses are in the sectors of water, health, fishery, agriculture and energy. Japan has been offering these training courses to Yemen since the beginning of the bilateral technical cooperation between the two countries in the early 1980s. The total number of Yemeni participants until the end of the 1997 fiscal year reached 283.

Arabization Encouraged

The national seminar on Arabization and the development of translation was held on Wednesday, 13 May in Sanaa. It was jointly organized by the Yemeni National Committee for Education, Culture and Science and the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science. Sanaa University professors and other education and translation specialists took part in discussing three main papers on higher education, Arabization & translation.

Museum Training

Organized by the General Authority of Antiquities and Manuscripts (GAAM) in cooperation with the Dutch government, the technical workshop for training on museum keeping and curatorship was concluded on Tuesday 12 May in Sanaa. The 3-week long workshop provided the participant GAAM staff with valuable information on how to run museums and deal scientifically with the priceless ancient relics.

Archeological Season

The American Institute of Anthropological Studies launched its archeological excavations at Mahram Bilquis archeological site. The activities are set to go on for several seasons. The first archeological digs in this site started in the early 1950s by the American archeologist Vidal Philips. The site is a very important tourist attraction.

Health Minister Returns

The Minister of Health, Dr. Abdullah A. Nasher returned to Yemen after attending a meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the WHO in Geneva. In the meetings, Yemen was elected a member of the WHO Executive Council for the next three years.

The Minister cited malaria and maternal and infant mortality as still prevalent in Yemen despite the many advances achieved by the health-care system in the country.

Halaqa Quarterly Published

The Halaqa Journal is the 'first journal on art and tourism to be authored and published in Yemen in both Arabic and English.' It will be on sale in hotels, bookshops galleries, and at the Halaqa House.

The first edition of the Halaqa quarterly includes articles by Dr. Jacques Veerman, the Halaqa secretary-general, and several other Yemeni and expatriate writers and poets. It also has color reproductions of painting by outstanding Yemen artists.

Moreover, the journal also offers some valuable information and telephone numbers that may be needed by visitors to Yemen.

Noman Book

Entitled "Al-Ustaz", a new book was published on the life (1909-1996) of Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Noman. It details his lifelong struggle passing through many regimes and countries. It is a rich life!

Ronald Neumann:

"Democracy is not just elections. It is a fair play and equality of opportunities for all."

"We are interested in stronger ties with Yemen," said Mr. Ronald Neumann, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. The American official who was speaking in a press conference attended by Yemen Times Managing Editor, Dr. Salah Haddash, expressed support for the country's democratization process. But he cautioned that democracy was not just elections. "It is a system of justice, free dialogue and equality of opportunities for all parties," he added.

He then disclosed that the US is considering a number of steps in support of the economic reforms presently being implemented by the Yemeni government. He mentioned the possible return of the Peace Corps volunteers, and the extension of the USAID program for two more years.

Finally, Mr. Neumann pointed to 3 agreements to be signed on Tuesday May 19th by Finance



Minister Alawi Salami and US Ambassador Barbara Bodine. They are debt rescheduling agreements between the US and Yemen. The first deals with the 1997 Paris Club Agreed Minute. The Second deals with rescheduling of Commodity Credit Corporation debts, and the third with the rescheduling of older US AID debts.

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Abdullah Al-Sharaabi:

"Tax payment is subject to bargaining!"

Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Anam Al-Sharaabi is the chairman of the Yemeni Certified Accountants Association (YCAA). He graduated from Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia, and started working at the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA) in 1975. Working in COCA for more than 20 years, Al-Sharaabi's last post, which he occupied from 1990 to 1996, was the deputy minister for control and audit. He was later dismissed from COCA, and opened a private accountancy office.

Dr. Salah Haddash, Yemen Times Managing Editor, talked to Mr. Al-Sharaabi about various issues related to this very important sector. He filed the following interview. Excerpts:

Q: How many members are there in the YCAA?

A: The Yemeni Certified Accountants Association (YCAA) was established in 1992, and now has a membership of 320 people. The YCAA does not have any branches other than in Sana'a. To open a branch, there must be at least 20 certified accountants in the governorate concerned. Most accountants and accountancy graduates are based in Sana'a.

The YCAA, however, is planning to open three branches in Aden, Hadhramaut and Hodeida.

Q: What are the conditions of becoming a certified accountant?

A: To get a license as a practitioner accountant, an accountancy graduate must have at least a 3-year experience or 4-year experience for other graduates. One must also pass a test by a panel consisting of the Minister of Supplies, president of the YCAA, a member of the COCA, and a practitioner accountant. The candidates are chosen according to

their experience and competence. Out of the 16 people that applied the last time, only one was successful.

Q: What difficulties do female accountants face?

A: The number of female accountants in Yemen is very small, about 11 only. People are just not used to it. As it is, women find it difficult to work in ordinary jobs, let alone opening their own accountant's office.

A certified accountant has to travel a lot to visit companies everywhere in the country, something not suitable for women in Yemen. There are no accountancy offices run by female accountants in Yemen, but there are some women who work as accountants in private companies.

Q: Does the government help the YCAA?

A: The YCAA is an association entirely funded by its members' subscription and donations. The government does not assist us like it does with other associa-



tions and societies.

Elections are held every two years. The last elections were all but controlled by COCA. The government, represented by the Ministry of Insurances, refused to renew our license because they refused to recognize the last election. We will be filing a law suit soon.

Q: Do all Yemeni companies have their own certified accountants?

A: The Yemeni law obliges all companies to employ a certified accountant. But in Yemen only stock and limited liability companies employ certified accountants. They do this for two purposes: they have to declare their finances and budgetary policy to their shareholders every year and to solve any possible disagreements among the shareholders regarding the annual profit.

Q: How is the YCAA relation with the Tax Authority, concerning the taxation of companies?

A: The Tax Authority levies taxes by employing unqualified staff. Taxes are usually not collected according to the statements made by the certified accountants in individual companies, as stipulated by the law. Many companies do not have certified accountants, anyway. This situation has led to the prevalence of bribery. Money is paid to tax collectors to endorse falsified statements and income declarations; thereby, diminishing the state's revenue and negatively affecting the national economy. It also seriously undermines the independence of the accountancy profession.

Q: What are the main obstacles which the YCAA faces?

A: Several organs, official and otherwise, try to interfere with the activities of, or even take over, the YCAA. This sometimes severely restricts our performance. The last election I just mentioned is a good example. The other major difficulty is that some official bodies are either unable or unwilling to cooperate with the YCAA.

Q: What sort of revenue does the state get by way of taxation?

A: The state does not get more than 20% of what should really

buying and selling or bargaining.

The state, the primary party interested in receiving the tax revenue, must stem such faults in the system. It is certainly for the supreme national interest.

Development can only be based on the influx of accurate information. So it is vitally important for the state to have correct and very

accurate figures as to the amount due in terms of taxes and other forms of revenue.

Q: Any last comment?

A: I really hope that all journalists and other media people take a greater interest in uncovering all sources of corruption and abuse of power in this country.

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Cont'd from page 1:

Iryani's Government

Presidential Law number 72 for 1998, which formed the new government, brought no change. There were 3 additions to the government. Abdulaziz Al-Kumaim, Mutahhar Al-Saeedi and Faisal Mahmood Hassan Ali joined the cabinet for the first time. Other changes include rotation in places of several ministers which involved Abdul-Qader Ba-Jammal, Ahmed Mohammed Soufan, Ahmed Ali Al-Bishari, and Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Ali Othman. All members of the government are members of the People's General Congress. This is normal as the PGC has a solid majority in parliament. Even then, there are a lot of PGC people who have more personal integrity and a cleaner record than those in the present government. It looks like the clique of interlocking interests have carried the day. But that day, however long it is, will ultimately come to an end.

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Minister of State

Continued from page 1:

Americans Visit Yemen

What are all these Americans doing in Yemen?

There are some logical explanations.

First, most of the military people are involved in the demining operation, which is about to start. This is a US\$ 5 million project which will clear the mines that had been planted on Yemeni soil over the last 35 years in the

various civil wars.

Second, there is continued US support for the democratization process of Yemen. That explains the NDI engagement, which has an office in Yemen for positive interaction with the experiment. The Peace Corps and USAID efforts also come within the American effort to help the economic situation in Yemen.

Even with all the explaining, however, there were just too many Americans in town to say it was a mere coincidence. Barbara Bodine, US Ambassador explains it this way. "I invited as many US officials as I could. I think many took on the offer."

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Chief Editor, Yemen Times.

Bekanntmachung

für Deutsche zur Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag

Am 27. September 1998 findet die Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag statt.

Deutsche, die ausserhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland leben und hier keine Wohnung mehr innehaben, koennen bei Vorliegen der sonstigen wahlrechtlichen Voraussetzungen an der Wahl teilnehmen.

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3. in ein Wahlerverzeichnis in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland eingetragen sind. Diese Eintragung erfolgt nur auf Antrag. Der Antrag ist auf einem Formblatt zu stellen; er soll bald nach dieser Bekanntmachung abgesandt werden. Einem Antrag, der erst am 7. September 1998 oder spaeter bei der zustandigen Gemeindebehoerde eingeht, kann nicht mehr entsprochen werden (§ 18 Abs. 1 der Bundeswahlordnung).

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angefordert werden.

Weitere Auskuenfte erteilt die Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Sanaa, Dienststunden: Sonntag bis Donnerstag von 9 bis 11 Uhr.

Sanaa, den 6. Mai 1998

German Diplomat Leaves with Good Impressions

Mr. Cristoph Anton, the second secretary at the German Embassy in Sanaa, who is responsible for press and cultural affairs is preparing to leave the country at the end of his assignment here. Yemen has been his first posting after serving for one year in the South Asia department at the German Foreign Office. He came to Yemen in October 1995.

Ismail Al-Ghabry of Yemen Times talked to Mr. Anton and filed the following interview.

Q: What has Yemen added to your diplomatic experience?

A: Yemen has been a very interesting posting for me. I had the privilege to accompany the developments in Yemen in the last 3 years. Yemen has developed a lot in that period. We have seen the second elections, which were highly praised by the international community.

We have also seen developments in the structural reform program and in the cultural sector. A cultural agreement was recently signed by the Republic of Germany and Yemen. So I think many sectors in Yemen are very quickly approaching the 21st Century.

I have found many friends here in Yemen. I find the Yemeni people very friendly and so I really had a very good time during my stay here in your very hospitable country.

Q: How do you evaluate the Yemeni events which occurred during your posting here?

A: There have been very positive developments in many fields, and I was able to closely watch these developments concentrating on the cultural and press sector which is my domain here at the embassy.

We had a lot of new developments at the embassy. We have introduced language classes and supported the establishment of the German language departments in the universities of Sanaa and Aden. In the autumn there will be a German lecturer coming from the German Academic Exchange Service to work in the Faculty of European Languages in the German Language Department in Sanaa University.

There are also other language classes in the Ministry of Defense. The German language promotion has been a very important part of our work. Another

important aspect is the work of the German archeological institute which has been here since 1987 and which the embassy also follows closely. We are very grateful that we can help Yemen in restoring some of the old mosques and temples and also in exploring the past. One example is the project to restore old manuscripts found in the mosque in Sanaa. Micro-films are made of the manuscripts, and at the moment they are scientifically researched and looked after in order to learn more about the past. There have been very important projects funded with more than DM 2 million.

Another sector of course is our film exhibitions. We have established a yearly European film festival which will take place in June this year for the second time. We also regularly show German films at the British Council. We had several scientific and art exhibitions with German and Yemeni artists.

Q: What about the Yemeni press?

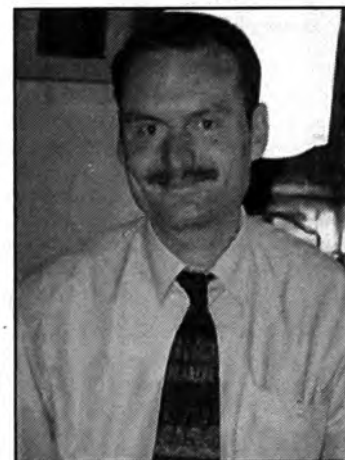
A: I am really impressed how free the press is here, which sometimes strongly criticizes the changes in this country. If you look at other countries in the Arab world, that is not necessarily the case. This is very important for democracy, and the people are able to express their opinions freely.

So I have had a very interesting time here, having met many interesting journalists. I have been able to send them to Germany through various programs implemented by the German government. This will further enhance the understanding of the German problems which concern the issue of unification.

Q: How can you evaluate the democratization process?

A: You have had already a second general election just last year after the unification, which has been very successful. The participation and the election campaign before showed that there was a keen interest by the population in this issue and that people are really wanting to participate in discussing the issues of the day.

Q: There will be an election in September in Germany, are you planning to invite some journalists to report on this election?



A: Yes, there will be trips organized by the German Ministry of Information, and I think one Yemeni journalist will have the opportunity to go to Germany to cover this election.

Q: During my stay in Germany last March, there was talk of making Berlin an important EU administrative center. Can you comment on that?

A: Berlin has always been the capital of Germany, but due to the political situation the actual government seat is Bonn. Now things have changed, Berlin is also the political center in Germany.

At the moment you see cranes everywhere in Berlin. There is a new city built in the center of Berlin, which is quite vast because it was empty. So there is a lot to be done, and the Foreign Ministry will move in the Autumn of 1999 to Berlin.

Most of the people are very excited to go to this capital, which offers a lot in the culture, economy and politics. There are exciting developments. For foreign embassies, it will be very interesting to come to Berlin and benefit from these opportunities.

Q: What is your new post?

A: I am going to Madrid in Spain, which is a very different place from Yemen. But on the other hand of course Spain had a very strong Arab influence. When you visit some cities you still find a lot of Arab relics. So I think I will not miss the Arab world very much.

Q: Any last comment?

I had a very interesting time here and I just want to wish Yemen and the Yemeni people a prosperous future and strong commitment to more development and further democracy.

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This is an **OPINION** page.
Every week, a different intellectual writes a **FOCUS** on a pertinent issue!

Human Rights & Criminal Justice



**By Michael Hartman,
American Legal Specialist***

is the only way they know of getting information. Society needs to give the police other legal ways to do it.

The fourth area is legal literacy. People should be literate in their knowledge of their rights. The way you do that is by the mass media. Also schools and public assemblies, for example are good forums for educating the people. One method that can be used is employing law school students. This is used all over the U.S. and in several European countries. Law students who have finished their human rights course are assigned to go to five public schools (not colleges) where they can talk in very basic terms about the rights of those students, who can educate their parents as well.

The constitution of Yemen is excellent in that it incorporates human rights documents, but it needs to go further. There are some things that need to be changed. In the criminal procedure code, for example, some of the articles give too much discretion to the police and the prosecutors. For instance, Yemeni law allows the police to search the house of anyone who is arrested. It has no limits on this,

and by not saying where there is a legitimate law enforcement need for the house to be searched; would be a violation of human rights. This does violate some of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.

There are also many other areas mostly in search, seizure, arrest, detention and summons powers. The right of the police or prosecutor to summon to his office any individual without limitation on some connection between the individual and certain information, would also be considered a violation of human rights.

For example in Bosnia where I am working for the Council in Europe, it was concluded that a similar summons power which actually was less powerful than in Yemen, violated human rights. It only allowed people to be summoned or detained for a certain number of hours. It takes from the German as well as the French laws, as does Yemeni law which was found to be in violation of human rights declarations.

But that aside, for the most part the Yemeni criminal procedure law is an excellent law compared

to other countries and some states in the U.S. The problem here is that of implementing the law, no problem is with the law itself.

As an example, the regulations that can be changed include those of detention and search and the protocols on having the right of attorney or to be represented. Also the client and the attorney must be able to communicate confidentially. That is if the client and the attorney want to speak in the jail, they have an absolute right under the human rights law.

The attorney should also be able to meet with his or her client sufficiently in advance to prepare for the trial. Here the Yemeni law only allows one day in the criminal procedure code, which is something that violates certain human rights requirements. In almost every nation these small problems can be found. The primary problem is that in most cases the law is not at fault.

The second issue is about reducing the police human rights abuses against the accused. They are doing this because it is rational, there is a reason behind it. The police are often told that they must solve crimes. If they do not, they get fired or do not get promotions. They are also told to enforce the law, to make arrests. To get convictions, they need to get evidence. If the police cannot get it through legal means they use illegal means.

They use unlawful means because of two reasons: one is that when they get such evidence it helps them in court and, second, because they are not punished. That's the motive behind it.

So what must be done? In addition to educating the police, the general prosecution and the judges, the motive or the incentive to commit abuses must be reduced.

By increasing the chance of discovery and increasing the certainty and severity of punishment, the police will do what they are obliged to do. Evidence elicited under duress, say, needs to be excluded from use in court. The Yemeni criminal procedure code says: 'Any torture of a person is inhumane treatment and any statement made under pressure will not be relied upon.' This term is called 'The Exclusionary Rule.' Not just torture is reason enough for excluding evidence, but also any other form of inhumane treatment for the sake of obtaining an admission of guilt.

The judges should consider expanding that principal to exclude not only the statements of the people, but also any evidence that is found. It should also include when an attorney has the right to be present but the police do not allow it. That is one way that would reduce the motives of the police to commit abuses. Another is to help the police, which is something that some human rights people do not want to do. They see the police as the enemy.

The human rights people must understand that the police should catch criminals because it is not only the rights of the accused we should be concerned about, but also the rights of the victims of

the crime. The police need to be helped to solve crimes. If police officers are allowed to use other methods, they will be happy not to use this one. It must not be assumed that they like doing this, but they feel they have to do this to prevent crime.

The other thing that needs to be done is to increase the certainty of discovering and penalizing the police and prosecutor abuses. In the Yemeni criminal procedure code, the prosecutor is given the authority of supervising and handling the investigations. The first thing that should be done to curb police abuses should be against the prosecutors. They need help in training and to understand their role. They do have the power and they should be using it lawfully.

If the prosecutors do not do it, the judges and lawyers must be relied upon. Article 225 of the criminal procedure code allows a defense lawyer to appeal to a court-of-appeals judge if there is a wrongful detention. This should be used by defense attorneys in any court case. The court-of-appeals judge finding this out should make an order to the police.

There are other things to be done to increase the certainty of punishment. Articles 32, 33, and 35 of the criminal procedure code allow the court, if it discovers what seems to be a case of abuse, to order the police officer that committed it, to be referred to prosecution or indictment in another court. This referral power must be used by the judge.

The second method besides referral for prosecution is to use discipline procedures. Articles 85-90 in the criminal procedure code set out ways to discipline police officers by the prosecutor and by the courts. These should be used because unless there are certain punishments, these violations will never stop.

If a police officer can become a hero because he solved a crime, because the judges allowed illegal evidence in, because his supervisors do not care, he is not punished, he does not risk losing his job, he does not risk being disciplined and he does not risk being tried as a criminal, why should not he keep on doing it?

Article 38 of the Yemeni Constitution says: 'The police is a civilian force.' Also in Article 148: 'No special courts shall be established under any conditions.'

Judges need the power to be able to punish the police, the military courts should be the ones to try the police. Article 47 of the constitution states: 'The law shall determine appropriate compensation for any harm suffered by any victims of human rights abuses.' The law is not followed. A law should be passed immediately since the constitution requires it, that does give compensation to the victims of police abuse.

Where does the compensation money come from? The money should not be taken from the general treasury, but must be taken from the police. That is what happens in the U.S.

The constitution requires compensation for the harm suffered by the victims. Follow the constitution, but take the money from two places - from the individual police officer who beats the man and the supervising prosecutor who did not prevent the abuse. Any other money should come from the

budget of the police department. This can be done by using civil law suits.

The one good thing about the courts is that they put the case in the hands of the most independent people in the country, the judges. It cannot be simply left to the police to decide what compensation should be paid. The attorneys fees should be paid by the police department. It is easy to win a law suit of money damages than it is to prosecute officials at higher standards beyond a reasonable doubt. Once a policeman is accused, he has rights too.

Without a lawyer, a person's rights cannot be obtained through court. Yemen is in massive violation of the human rights requirement of supplying an attorney. The Yemeni Constitution says: 'The right to defend oneself by representation is guaranteed by all areas of investigation.' That means within a maximum of 24 hours, a detainee has the right to an attorney not just for trial, but during investigations as well. This is stipulated by the Yemeni Constitution, which also states: 'The state shall guarantee judicial assistance to those who cannot afford it.' Article 9 of the criminal procedure law, section one states: 'The government must provide for the poor defense by lawyers. The council of ministers, based on the recommendation of the minister of justice, shall issue procedural rules for the regulation of the provision for the defense attorneys in court.'

The law tells people what to do, the Council of Ministers is violating the law of the land. A lawyer is needed in order to sue in court the Council of Ministers. It cannot be done, the government may not want to spend their money but the law requires it and the international human rights require payment of a lawyer. This is not something that should be provided on a voluntary basis by lawyers, the law requires it to be done. This law is better than in some American states and it is better than some European countries. It is an excellent law, but it is not being followed. How can the government simply ignore this?

* Michael Hartman served as a prosecutor for 15 years in San Francisco. He also has quite an extensive legal experience in Bosnia, Pakistan, Egypt, Nepal, and India.

He now works for the United Nations Center for Crime Prevention (UNCICP), and teaches part-time at the School of Law, University of California.

Last week, Mr. Hartman visited Sanaa at the invitation of the US Information Service office. He presented a paper at the Rights of the Accused Workshop, which was recently held in Sanaa. He also talked at several gatherings.

The above article is a summary of his paper.

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Yemen Discusses Child Labor

Marking International Labor Day, the General Federation of Trade Unions (GFTU) in Yemen has organized a seminar on limiting child labor during 11-12 May, in cooperation with the FAFO Institute of Scientific Research and Studies in Norway.

The opening session was attended by Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Prime Minister, Mohammed Al-Tayyeb, Minister of Labor and Vocational Training, and many representatives of related government bodies, GFTU, and other NGOs, international organizations, the International Union of Construction and Timber Workers, the Federation of Trade Unions in Holland and the Federation of Trade Unions in Norway.

The 19 participants at the seminar were presented with a number of valuable studies:

- the results of a field survey on the conditions of child laborers in Yemen conducted by Mr. Bjorne Grimsrud of the FAFO;
- a Review of the GFTU Future Plans to Limit Child Labor in Yemen presented by Mr. Faysal M. Abdualh, the Deputy President of the GFTU;
- Future Policies of the International Labor Organization (ILO) presented by Mr. Geir Myrstad of the ILO;
- the National Policy to Limit Child Labor in Yemen presented by Mr. Ghazi Abdulrab of the

Ministry of Labor; and - the Conditions and Dangers of Child Labor in Yemen by Dr. Abdulwahab Al-Anisi of UNICEF.

Poverty was cited by the participants as the main cause of the rise in child labor. The factors that mainly cause poverty include social and educational difficulties, wars, natural disasters, migration, and rapid population growth. When children enter the labor market, they often use their legal, social and cultural rights - in the long run, increasing unemployment, changing the social structure and harming their health.

Therefore, the participants have expressed their concern regarding the rise in poverty, and stressed the need to expand the social safety network. The state's five-year plan should also include special programs to help limit child labor and provide better education and health and social for Yemen's children.

Mr. Geir Myrstad of the ILO, Geneva, told Yemen Times: "The ILO deals with the activities of governments, employees and employers alike. It aims to solve labor problems through contacts with local trade unions. "The general survey conducted in Yemen will help the trade unions to better deal with the issues of child labor. The research conducted here will be published



both in Arabic and English for the benefit of countries in the region and elsewhere in the world.

"We are now discussing the possibility of Yemen joining the International Program to Combat Child Labor. Trade unions in Yemen must play an active role in addressing the issue of child labor. In our experience, when there is a strong trade union, child labor becomes quite limited. Implementing short and long-term programs by the trade unions is crucial in this area.

"Child labor is a big and a quite complicated phenomenon, which needs the participation of several bodies to be properly tackled. The government, employer groups, trade unions and NGOs must all get involved.

"Yemen has taken very positive steps in this regard, and is fruitfully cooperating with the ILO and other international organizations for that end."

Recommendations

Legal aspects

- Labor legislations in Yemen must be reviewed in accordance with the international Conven-



tion of the Rights of the Child and other regional and international agreements signed by Yemen.

- Yemen should apply to join the International Program to Combat Child Labor.

- Yemeni laws should be modified to be compatible with the Arab agreement of 1996 concerning juvenile labor.

- Swift measures must be taken to limit child labor in public and mixed-sector establishments.

- Children must be prevented from working in dangerous and risky industries.

- Children must be prevented from working in growing or selling qat.

Studies & Statistics

- A comprehensive database must be established to collate data on child labor in Yemen.

- Statistical work must be expanded to include all manufacturing and service establishments in all parts of Yemen.

- Studies and surveys must be conducted to ascertain the extent of this problem.

Education & Training

- The network of vocational training must be modernized and expanded.

- School curricula must be reviewed and brought up to date.

- Plans must be formulated to build more schools for children.

- Teachers should be well qualified.

- A national program to eradicate illiteracy must be adopted.

- Institutions to train and rehabilitate the handicapped must be supported and expanded.

- The legal rights of children must be taught at school.

- Media programs should be developed to raise public awareness on child labor issues.

Health & Social Care

- Health care systems for child laborers must be introduced by employers.

- Free psychiatric clinics must be

opened to take care of children under social and psychological pressures.

- Local and international charities should be called on to open clinics and hospitals for poor people, and provide prosthetics for the handicapped.

- Supported labor programs must be introduced to help families and children establish small income generating projects.

- A support mechanism for children whose families are unable to support them or are abusing them must be introduced.

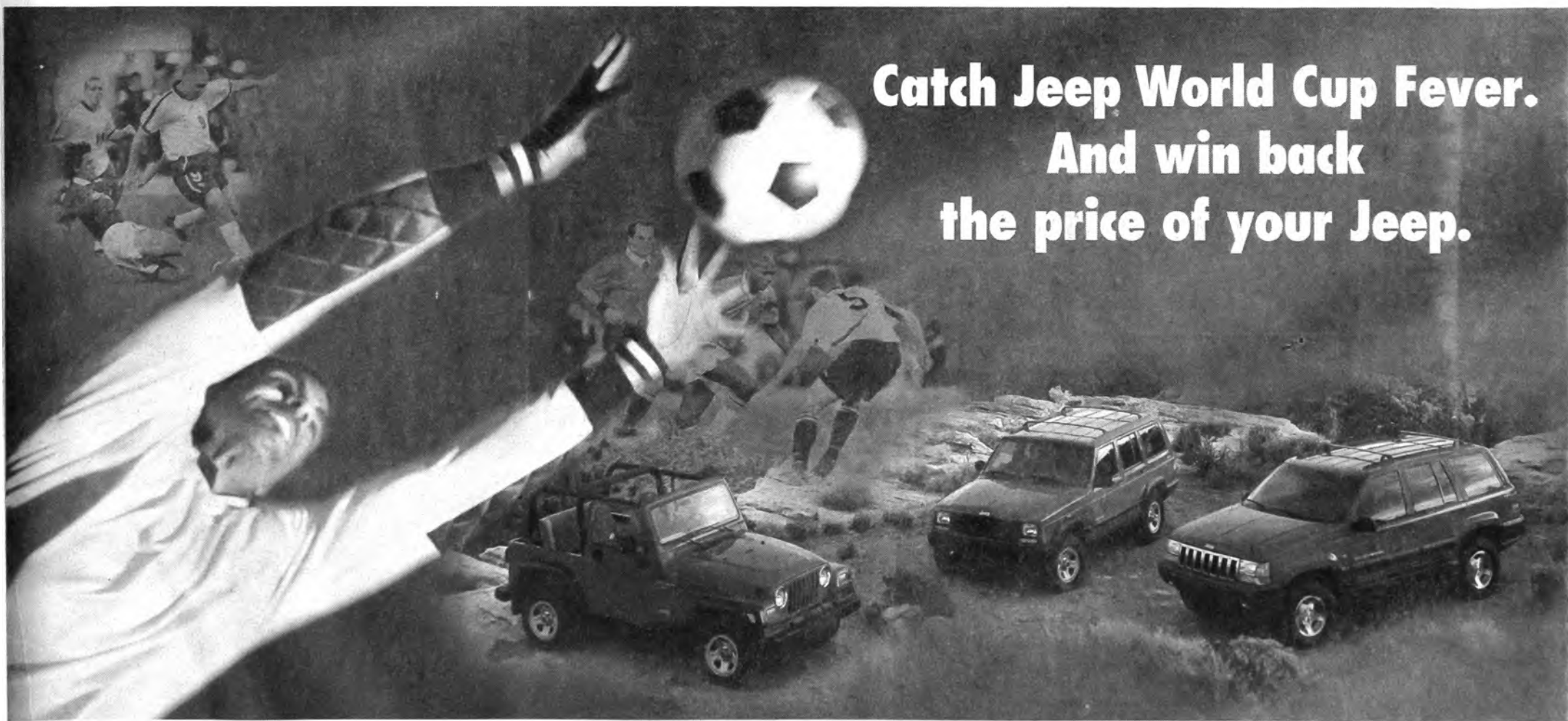
- Child-care homes must be established for both sexes.

- Early intervention programs must be introduced to protect children from being involved in labor.

- The social security program must be consolidated.

- Programs to combat poverty and delinquency must be implemented.

- Centers for producing families must be developed and expanded.



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Yemen & Poland: New Phase in Relations



Ties between Yemen and Poland are old and quite strong. They are going to be more enhanced by more trade and economy dealings. Bin Sallam of Yemen Times talked to some of the members of a delegation of Polish businessmen, who are currently visiting Yemen. He filed the following interviews. Excerpts:

Mr. Romauld A. Waga is a former admiral in the Polish navy, now works in promoting Polish businesses overseas. He also represent the Polish Fisheries Establishment and their world-famous ship-building company. Mr. Waga is the head of the delegation currently visiting Yemen:

"This delegation, consisting of nine people and representing as many Polish companies, has come to Yemen for the purpose of gauging the possibilities of investing in this country. There are people from oil companies, shipping salvage, aeronautics, other important fields of business. As well as representing their companies, members of the delegation are also in contact with other Polish companies to help answer their queries regarding the prospects of coming to Yemen.

"As a developing economy and a burgeoning democracy, Yemen offers immense possibilities for investors from Poland. The oil sector and the Aden Free Zone in particular are very attractive to Polish investors.

"Polish companies are mainly interested in the shipping sector. As you know, Poland is very



famous for its ship-building capabilities, and is interested in selling ships especially for the purpose of protecting the national coasts from pirates and smuggling. Since Yemen has a very long shoreline, it is in big need of such naval ships.

"The delegation is visiting Aden where we believe that we can do a lot of business, and enter as strong competitors with Western firms."

Mr. Jan Kurek, the Managing Director of the Petrobaltic Oil and Gas Exploration-Production Company. He has been working in the oil sector for the last 25 years:

"Investment in Yemen is becoming rather difficult due to the presence of large companies in almost all fields of business.

"With more than 450 employees, our company is a large concern that mainly deals with off-shore oil and gas exploration and production and ship supplies. Petrobaltic has activities in Africa, the Black Sea in Russia, Vietnam

and other countries.

"Our company has been conducting a study on the Yemeni oil market for the last 8 months, and we expect to sign oil exploration deals with the Yemen government within the next 6-12 months. Both Yemen and Poland have started their democratization process about 7 years ago and are on their way for better things in the future.

"Petrobaltic is planning to merge with a very large oil company in



Poland, making it a worthy contender of the biggest international oil companies. We have the necessary modern technology that will enable us to compete effectively with others. Our geologists and other oil specialist will be here in Yemen for further studying the prospects of serious business in this country."

Mr. Arnosz Cezarius Brozynski, the Managing Director of Nautilus Submarine Service and Environment Protection:

"Our company has more than 20 years of experience in marine technology and ship salvaging, and is involved in business activities in Canada, Norway, Spain and a few other countries. There

is plenty of opportunity at the Port of Aden, which is on its way to become one of the best in the world. We sincerely hope to take part in the development of this vital port.

"If we succeed at the port of Aden, which I believe will happen, we will then proceed to work in other Yemeni ports. There is a lot of activity going now in the port: dredging, salvaging, platform construction, etc. So we hope that we will be able to conclude a few deals in the very near future.

"Yemen occupies a very strategic positions at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, which attracts investors from all over the world. With the democratization process, Yemen is truly become Arabia Felix."



Mr. Leszek Grot of Grot International Trading Company, which is involved in air and sea transport:

"Good transport facilities are vital for the rapid development process that is taking place now in Yemen. Our first agreement with Yemen involves supplying school buses.

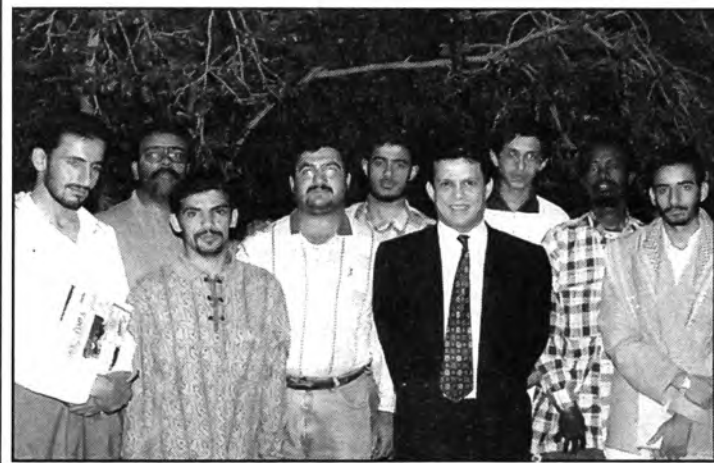
Students of Media Visit Yemen Times

A group of students at the Media College, the University of Sciences and Technology has visited Yemen Times. The group was accompanied by Dr. Khalid Al-Hamdani, professor of journalism in the department of Information. They were received by Dr. Salah Haddash, Managing Editor of Yemen Times, who gave them a complete idea about editing, distribution and the techniques used in publishing Yemen's only English-language weekly newspaper.

After that, Dr. Haddash and the students toured the various departments in the newspaper to

show them how the work actually goes on. Dr. Khalid Al-Hamdani has really appreciated the efforts of the Yemen Times staff.

On behalf of the students, Ibraheem Al-Hameli expressed his impressions about this visit, saying, "First, let me thank all the employees of the Yemen Times for their hospitality and kindness. The visit gave us a chance to learn first-hand more about journalism. We followed a story from the beginning till the end. We were surprised how the Yemen Times is very technologically advanced. It draws respect and awe."



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\$ 170-105



HV-XE100
\$ 230-135



TN-C101
\$ 110-60



XP-250
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HS-PX647
\$ 165-99



CTX6
\$ 364-199



CT-X250
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"D.I.V.O.R.C.E."

Divorce and broken homes are quite common in Yemen, representing a grave danger to the ethics and morals of Yemeni society. Children are the first to suffer, torn by loyalties to their father and mother, they grow up differently from others in healthier homes. Statistics show that children of broken homes are more prone to psychological disorders than others living with both parents. Following are real-life examples.

* Ms. Safaa is a mother of two boys and two girls from Taiz:

"My first husband was from another family. We lived happily with our two daughters. He loved me more than himself, until his family came to visit us. It seemed as if they were offended by our happiness. My husband's mother and her spinster daughter

despite all my attempts to hold it together. To add insult to injury, my ex-husband took our two daughters to live with his family in the village. I have not been allowed to see them for the last four years."

* Ms. Fatima is a mother of three sons and two daughters from Sanaa:

"My husband divorced me because he doubted my fidelity, without any proof to his suspicions. He forcibly took my children to live with his mother, who had a lot to do with our break-up. It is almost three years since I last saw my children, a chance to see them again seems to be very remote."

* Ms. Safiya is a mother of two sons from Taiz:

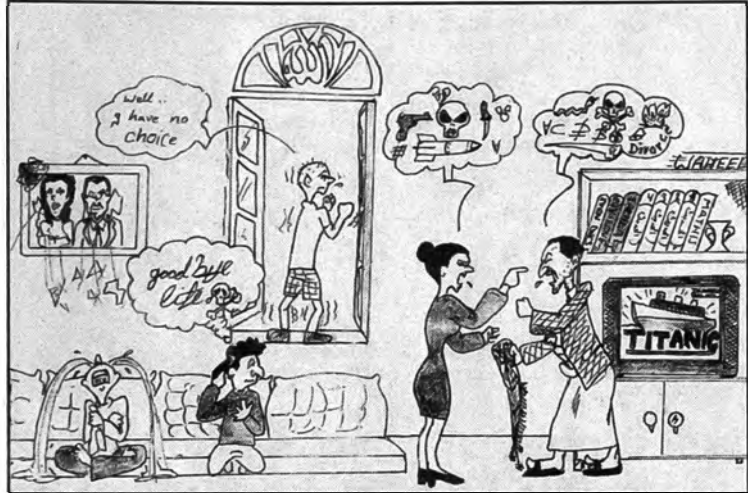
"I married a man - not one of my relatives, we met while I was living in Kuwait. He asked for my hand in marriage from my poor parents without consulting with his family back in Hadramaut, Yemen."

"We lived in Kuwait for six years and then came to Yemen just to visit," as he said. Despite my many apprehensions about this visit, my ex-husband insisted. We were met with very irate in-laws. My worst fears materialized, ending with divorce. I have not seen my kids for more than a year now."

* A child's tragic story

A 20-year-old Yemeni woman and her sister, who were living with their parents in Kuwait were in desperation when their father divorced their mother, and married a Kuwaiti woman. The girl, her sister and her mother were left to make a living for themselves. With an uneducated mother, the two sisters - still at school - were just unable to cope. "When in university, the situation became very depressing for the older sister. On one very gray morning, she went up to the 11th floor of her university hostel in Kuwait, and jumped to her death. The mother lost her mind and became a lunatic roaming the streets of Kuwait city. The father just did not seem to be perturbed at all."

By Safiya M. Abdulaziz



ters started making up all sorts of malicious stories, becoming quite creative at that. As soon as my husband returned from work, his mother and sisters would complain spitefully about me. Unfortunately he never doubted his mother.

"After telling him that I called her names and humiliated her, my mother-in-law was really delighted when my husband beat me in front of her. My father-in-law saw all of this and was on my side, but was too weak to stop his family. All he did was to talk quietly to his son to try to make him see light, but the mother's influence was far stronger."

"It suffices to say that our marriage was destroyed,

Do We Blame the Student?

There are many problems that a Yemeni student faces in his school life. An ordinary Yemeni student has to deal with three somehow different worlds - if they may be called worlds. The first is his home.

The home is the first place a person sees when he is brought into this world, also the place where he receives his first and simple guidance in life. So the home is the most important part in a human being's life. If the home environment is good, a human being is then well brought up. So what is the situation in a typical Yemeni home?

In the afternoon, a student returns from school, when the family gathers around lunch. Many parents do not even ask their son or daughter how school was. When lunch is over, everybody goes about their daily life. The father goes out to buy Qat and finds a place where he is going to spend his afternoon chewing Qat. The mother on the other hand waits for her husband until he returns from the qat market, expecting her share of this green plant. Then she goes to a wedding, a party, or just goes to a friend's house - their rule is never stay at home. So it all leads to a home without the parents.

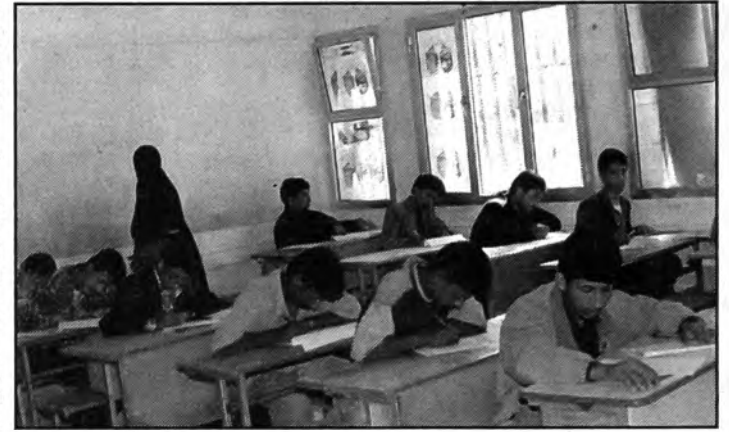
This is a great opportunity for the small children to go out and play in the street - the only place to play as there are no parks. Others will stay and watch TV, homework notwithstanding. There is no one to guide them and make them study.

Is such a home atmosphere conducive to study?

The neighborhood is the second place in a student's life. Sorry! That should read the 'street' is the second place in a student's life. The street is a dangerous place for children but it is the only place to play. Most of the streets are not only dangerous, but also unhygienic because of the overflowing sewerage system or the open sewers that run on the surface of the street.

The third important thing in a student's life is the school, the place for learning, gaining knowledge and education. But what does

a student gain from school? All the lessons are read from books, and at the front of the classroom stands a teacher who talks and explains the subject with the aid of chalk and an old and battered blackboard (greyboard in the case of Yemeni classrooms). The



student sits there on a broken wooden desk - if there are any desks that is - for the whole lesson, for six or seven lessons a day. All he gains at the end is an aching backside. The student only gains about 50% of the lesson because no teaching aids are usually used. Even scientific and practical lessons are read from books. Concluding, I leave you this question to answer, do we blame the students failing?

By Wagdy Mohammed Al-Kadasi,
Hael Saeed School, Sanaa

Villa For Rent

فيلا للإيجار

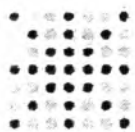
A villa for rent in Hadda consists of the following:

- 1- Two floors; each floor consists of 5 bedrooms, majlis (sitting room), 3 bathrooms, a kitchen and 2 salons
- 2- Basement
- 3- A roof apartment
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٢- بديوم
٣- شقة في السطح
٤- حوش يتسع لخمس سيارات
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بيجر: ٥٨٠٢٧٢٩



The British Council

General English classes, Business English Classes & Young Learner Classes Morning Afternoon Evening

The British Council teaching Centre is pleased to announce the beginning of a new term on Saturday 30th May 1998.

Registration Saturday 23rd May - Wednesday 27th May.

All new students will take a written test and have an interview with a teacher to identify the correct learning programme. All courses last for 49 hours and each class usually meets for one hour forty minutes a day from Saturday to Wednesday. Modern methods - audio-visual teaching aids. All students receive free short-term membership of library and information Centre and have access to a self-study Listening Centre and our multi-media Centre.

Our teachers are native speakers of English and are fully qualified and experienced in the teaching of English as a foreign language.

Courses for all levels of English ability from complete beginner to advanced.

The cost of each course is \$ 250 which includes all course books, short term membership of the Library and information Centre. Access to Listening Centre and Multi-media Centre. Special group rates are available.

Morning Intensive classes 10:00am-12:00 midday, 4 days a week for 3 weeks (24 hours) \$125.

SKILLS CLASSES

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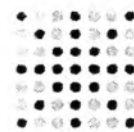
Also courses in Report - Writing/Presentation Skills/Negotiation Skills.

Young Learners Courses: 13/6/98-22/7/98

Enjoyable small classes for 6 - 15 year olds, using motivating methodology, including computer assisted learning in the multi-Media Centre. The Course is one and half hours daily Saturday to Wednesday for six weeks. Fees including all materials: \$ 235.

Registration for YL Course: 9:00am - 1:00pm 3:00pm - 6:00pm

For more information visit the British Council at no. 7 Sabian street or simply call 244 155



The British Council

New Courses & Developments

English for Doctors/Medical Students

From 30th May 1998 the British Council will be running English language courses for doctors/medical students in clinical phase of their studies and other medical professionals who have to use English to communicate with patients and medical colleagues. It aims to develop speaking and listening skills primarily but also focuses on reading skills, in particular the use of reference materials and journal articles. Practice is also given in writing referral letters and range of medical documents.

Morning classes: 2 hour sessions 10.30 a.m - 12.30 . 3 times a week (Saturday/ Monday/Wednesday).

Course dates : 30th May - 24th June.

Course fee (includes all Materials) : US\$ 130.

Registration: Saturday 23rd May - Wednesday 27th May.

From 9.30 a.m - 1.00 p.m & 3.00 p.m - 6.00 p.m.

English for the office

From 30th May 1998 the British Council will be running English Language courses for office personnel working in companies and organizations where English communication skills are required.

Topics covered secretarial jobs and duties, reception, office equipment, office procedures, business meetings, face-to-face and telephone messages/arrangements social communication, letters and memos, agendas, reports.

Morning classes 2 hour sessions 10.30 a.m - 12.30 . 3 times a week (Saturday/Monday/Wednesday).

Course dates : 30th May - 24th June.

Course fee: (includes all Materials) : US\$ 130.

Registration: Saturday 23rd May - Wednesday 27th May

9.30 a.m - 1.00 p.m & 3.00 p.m - 6.00 p.m.

British Council Multi-media Centre

The British Council is now able to offer the very latest in computer assisted language learning with inter-active CD-ROMS. These CD-ROMS have been developed by the British Council worldwide network and are designed to provide a stimulating variety of language practice activities in conjunction with regular courses.

For further information on these new courses and developments please visit the British Council at : NO 7 Sabian street or call 244 155

Hijab in Yemen Traditions

By Abdulkarim Hashem Nasr

Introduction

Hijab means the whole black covering including the head scarf and veil.

Costumes are considered to be a part of the cultural heritage of the people, handed down by one generation to another as other forms of heritage such as folk literature.

Yemeni costumes vary from one area to another in terms of the colors and the various designs.

Folk costumes are the product of a number of interacting factors, which greatly influence the human life. These factors are as follows:

- 1- Religion
- 2- Weather
- 3- Topography
- 4- Social function
- 5- Type of the social relations among the people
- 6- Degree of adhering to traditions.

These factors together, determine the type of clothes worn by the people in a certain area. Islam does not determine specific attire, but it rather imposes some limitations on the form of clothing. Every nation has the right to interpret these limitations with due consideration to the other factors. It is important to give some examples to explain these interacting factors.

Yemen has high mountains and coastal plains. Costumes in coastal areas, where the weather is generally hot, are similar. For example the Adeni dress "Shedar" which consists of a soft-textured, one-piece cloth. This kind of cloth helps to reduce the effect of the hot weather.

On the other hand, women in mountainous areas of temperate climate and uneven roads wear flowing trousers and dresses covering the legs to ease their movements and to make them feel warm. Costumes in Saba, Taiz are a good example.

Costumes in the cities and towns are different from those in the countryside. Rural women cling to their heritage, unlike their more urban sisters who

- 3- Is the Hijab imposed as a form of heritage?
- 4- Is the Hijab considered to be the cheapest of the women's clothes?
- 5- For you, is the Hijab related to a religious reason?
- 6- What about the Hijab's color, is it suitable or not?
- 7- Do you wish to stop wearing the Hijab?
- 8- Can you go without the Hijab?
- 9- When can you do that, in case of marriage or financial independence or traveling abroad?
- 10- Does the Hijab reflect a woman's beauty?
- 11- Have you worn the Hijab gradually?
- 12- Which models of the Hijab do you like?
- 13- Does the Hijab reflect women as weak human beings?

Discussions:

After collecting the answers and classifying them we found the following:

Justifications for Using to the Hijab	%
Personal choice	20%
Religious reasons	9%
Force of Habit	14%
Family Pressure	31%
Aesthetics	26%

What about Hijab needs to be changed	%
Color	35%
Shape	45%
The whole thing	20%

It was noted that 70% of the interviewed female students started wearing the Hijab between 13 and 15 years of age, and 80% of them changed from the two-piece Sharshaf to the one-piece Balto. Some 20% of the female students believe that the Hijab reflects a weak image of women, so 20% of them decided that they would go without the Hijab when they get jobs or in case of traveling abroad.

In view of the above, the following can be concluded:



Female students wearing the Hijab are mainly motivated by their free will and religious beliefs. Economy and the aesthetics are not that important to them. They consider Hijab rather expensive, compared to other female costumes.

nowadays wear "Sharshaf," which consists of two pieces of cloth.

Therefore, it has become clear that the Sharshaf or Hijab has nothing to do with the ancient Yemeni heritage. Most probably, Hijab entered Yemen during the Turkish rule, as mentioned in Al-Baradoni's book: "A Journey into Yemeni Poetry". In order to get more information on this subject, I asked a number of female students in the Faculty of Arts at Sanaa University the following questions:

- 1- When did you start wearing the Hijab?
- 2- Do you wear the Hijab of your own free will?

along without the Hijab, but at the same time they take it upon themselves to comply with the Islamic rules.

- Many female students are dissatisfied with the black color of the Hijab and they believe that it is not suitable and should be changed.

- Although these female students comply with the Islamic rules, nevertheless, they wish to get rid of Hijab.

- taking into consideration that gradually started wearing the Hijab. They first wore the two-piece Sharshaf and then changed to the one-piece Hijab.

Apology

Yemen Times has mistakenly published this photo' which was taken of some Arwa University students during the Arwa Cultural Week, March 22rd, 1998. The photo' reflected the traditional costume of Radaa, along with other costumes worn by other girls at the university. It has nothing to do with an article on marriage rituals in Sanaa which was published on page 10 of the Yemen Times issue number 19 on the 11th of May. Yemen Times extends apologies for this mistake.



CAUTIONARY NOTICES

1

Notice is hereby given that: **PETROLEO BRASILEIRO S. A. PETROBRAS** located at Ilha do Fundao - Quadra 7-21949- 900-Rio de Janeiro - RJ-BRAZIL, is the sole proprietor and original user of the following patent entitled:

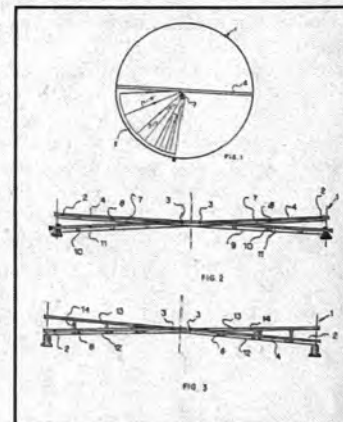
"Heating system for tanks for storing liquid products"

the system uses principal radial tubes (4) which connect an inner, central arc (3) to an outer arc (2). A plurality of branches (5) emerge from these tubes (4) and then assume a radial geometry, forming secondary radial tube which extend as far as the said outer arc (2). The system rests freely on the bottom of the tank.

The said proprietor claims all rights in respect of the above patent and will take all legal actions and proceedings against any person or company as it is infringing our said rights.

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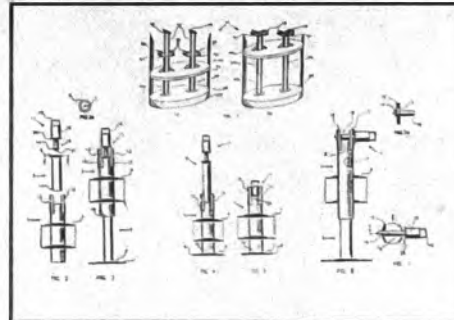
"ASSEMBLY FOR SUPPORTING THE FLOATING ROOFS OF TANKS FOR STORING LIQUIDS"

An assembly for supporting the floating roofs of tanks for storing liquids, particularly hydrocarbons comprises a support leg(5), a guide(7) rigidly fastened to the floating roof which it is desired to support, and a locking pin(11).

The lower end (16) of the guide (7) acts as a support for the floating roof when the assembly is in the operating mode. In this situation, the support leg (5) has no structural function and may be withdrawn, and the locking pin is installed at the top of the guide (7) coaxial with the vertical axis of the guide, so as to close the orifice via which the support leg passes.

When it is necessary to replace the roof in the maintenance mode, the support leg is again inserted in the orifices(13) of plates (12) which are rigidly fastened to the top of the guide(7), which allows the assembly to be locked.

The orientation of the locking pin(11) enables an operator to remotely ascertain the operating status of the following roof.



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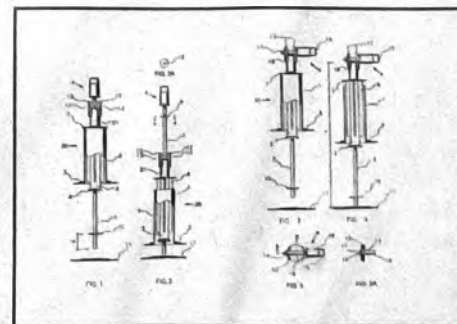
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"VACUUM-RELIEF VALUE FOR THE FLOATING ROOFS OF TANKS FOR STORING LIQUIDS"

The invention relates to a device which is used in the floating roofs of tanks for storing liquids and is intended to prevent the formation of a vacuum between the stored liquid and the floating roof(5). More particularly the device of the invention is intended for a liquid storage tank which has operating heights which are much lower than the maintenance heights.

There are two possible ways which the device of the invention can operate. When the floating roof (5) is in operating mode and reaches its maximum operating height (figure 2), a lower-shaft stop (10) of a sliding shaft of a valve comes against a lower stop (8) of the body (2) of the device causing the device (30) to open.

When the floating roof (5) is placed in the maintenance mode, use is made of a locking pin(4) for rigidly fastening the sliding shaft (3) to the body (2) of the device (30), which enables the assembly to open when the floating roof reaches the maintenance height (Figure 4)



The said proprietor claims all rights in the respect of the above patent and will take all legal actions against any person or company as it is infringing our said rights.

The subject patent is used over the world and registered with most of the world and it has been associated with the high quality and efficiency and are being sold through us or our appointed agents and licensees.

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يتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات القلبية لفخامة الرئيس

علي عبدالله صالح

وللمجلس الاستشاري برئاسة الاستاذ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني
وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر
وإلى الحكومة اليمنية برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني
وإلى الشعب اليمني الأصيل
بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة ليوم الوحدة - ٢٢ مايو
وكل عام والجميع بخير

Mr. Dirhim Abdu Noman, Chairman of

The Aden Free Zone General Authority

Present his congratulations and best wishes

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

The Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar,
The Consultative Council Headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani,
The Government of Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, and the Yemeni people
on the 8th anniversary of Unification Day, May 22.

Many Happy Returns



America Plus

18 May 1998
1200 General Hospital
1630 Step by Step
1830 Seinfeld
2100 Grace Under Fire

19 May 1998
0300 Dark Skies
1300 Sunset Beach
2400 Working
0125 Early Edition

20 May 1998
1600 Boston Common
2000 3rd Rock From the Sun
2200 Melrose Place Year 6
0210 La Femme Nikita

21 May 1998
0430 Grace Under Fire
1000 Caroline in the City
1330 The Nanny
1500 NewsRadio

22 May 1998
1200 Commish
2000 Suddenly Susan
2030 Cosby
2100 Spin City

23 May 1998
1830 Seinfeld
1900 Due South
0115 Babylon 5

24 May 1998
0830 The Naked Truth
1800 NewsRadio
2100 Highlander: The Series

Orbit News

18 May 1998
0630 CBS 60 Minutes
1130 ABC World News Now Live
0130 ABC World News Live

19 May 1998
0400 ABC 20/20 LIVE
1230 ABC World News this Morning Live
0200 CBS Evening News Live

20 May 1998
0500 NBC Dateline LIVE
1230 ABC World News this Morning Live
1800 ABC Good Morning America

21 May 1998
1030 CBS Up to the Minute Live
1230 ABC World News this Morning Live
1400 NBC The Today Show Live
2100 The Adventurers - Armstrong: Reluctant Hero

22 May 1998
0630 ABC Nightline Live
1600 CBS This Morning
0230 NBC Nightly News

23 May 1998
0400 NBC Dateline LIVE
0500 ABC 20/20 LIVE
1400 NBC Weekend Today Show live

24 May 1998
0930 NBC News Channel
Nightline LIVE
1400 C.I.A.: Berlin Cowboys
1500 NBC Weekend Today Show

Fun Channel

17 May 1998
0830 New Scooby Doo Mysteries
1030 Akher Al Koala
1705 Superman
1730 Batman

18 May 1998
0720 Richie Rich
1430 The Mask
1615 Sky dancers
1915 Flipper II series

19 May 1998
0855 Barney
1200 The Jetsons

1705 Police Academy
1755 Beetlejuice

20 May 1998
0920 New Gumbly
0945 Leo and Popi
1000 Ahlann A NBA r
2210 Mary Tyler Moore

21 May 1998
0950 Alf Tales
1500 HAYA NAMRAH (Live)
1700 Fantastic Voyage of Sinbad
1730 Inspector Gadget's Field Trip
1800 World Youth News

22 May 1998
0715 Superman animated
1300 Roadrunner Show
2210 Sanford and Son
0115 Archie Bunker's Place

23 May 1998
0830 New Scooby Doo Mysteries
1055 Loughz al Jazira
1850 Anti-Gravity Room
2000 Love Boat

24 May 1998
0855 Barney
1000 Ahlann ANBAR
1430 The Mask
2300 WKRP

Hollywood Channel

18 May 1998
0430 Jerry Springer
1200 Alive
1800 The Price is Right

19 May 1998
0830 Wheel of Fortune
1600 Travel Update
2330 Late Show with David Letterman
0200 America's Dumbest Criminals

20 May 1998
1900 Jeopardy
2100 E! Coming Attractions

0230 Movie Show

21 May 1998
0900 American Adventurer
0000 Talk Soup
0030 The Story Of Mr Bean
0130 Television Greatest Performances I

22 May 1998
0330 Celebrity Profiles
1000 Judge Judy
1230 Sunshine Cuisine
2230 E! News Week-End

23 May 1998
0600 E! Gossip Show Daily
0930 Crook & Chase
0200 Hollywood Profiles

24 May 1998
1200 Super Collectors
2100 E! In Focus
2330 Late Show with David Letterman
0030 Jerry Springer

Music Now

18 May 1998
1100 Vital Soul
1200 Ultra Violet
2300 Arabic RSVP

19 May 1998
0600 Saba Ho
1200 In Motion
1330 Musabaqa
1700 Dandana

20 May 1998
1100 "360" Degrees Prince
1300 RSVP
1900 Mediterranean

21 May 1998
0400 Min Aghanihum
0800 The Rush Hour
1900 Mediterranean

22 May 1998
0900 Retro
1200 Indimage
1400 RSVP

23 May 1998
1200 In Motion
1700 Dandana
0100 Music Now Jukebox

24 May 1998
1200 Rock Raiq
1700 Dandana
1900 Mediterranean

Super Movies

18 May 1998
1100 Warrior Spirit - 2V
1430 E! Behind The Scenes
1500 Hoop Dreams - 2L
0100 Q&A - 3SVL

19 May 1998
1500 The Fugitive - 2VL
2100 Instant Justice - 3VL
2300 The Assassin - 3SVL (Premiere)
0100 Glengarry Glenross - 3L

20 May 1998
0700 Glengarry Glenross - 3L
1305 August - 2
0100 A Place Called Truth - 3SL

21 May 1998
0300 Johnny Mnemonic - 3VL
0900 Fearless - 2L
1900 Little Shop Of Horrors - 2V
2300 Class Act - 2SL (Premiere)

22 May 1998
0500 Stripper - 3S
0900 Major League 2 - 2L
1500 Funny Farm - 2

23 May 1998
0310 Nightmare On Elm Street - 3VL
0500 The Doors - 3SVL
1700 Batman Forever - 2V

24 May 1998
0500 Demolition Man - 3VL
2100 In Pursuit Of Honor Double Exposure - 2V
2300 Late Shift Double Exposure - 3L
0100 Savate - 3V

Orbit-ESPN

18 May 1998
0300 ESPN's Major League Baseball Seattle Mariners at Toronto Blue Jays
Live
2230 ATP Sup 9 Tennis 1998 Italian Open - Final Match
0130 SportsCenter International

19 May 1998
0400 NBA Basketball Playoffs Conference Finals Live
1625 BBC - Horse Racing Goodwood Live
1805 Football Friendly USA Macedonia
2100 Gole

20 May 1998
1200 Boxing Superbouts
1900 SportsCenter
2130 UEFA Champions Final Teams Tba Live

21 May 1998
0400 NBA Basketball Playoffs Conference Finals Live
2100 European Football Weekly
0100 F-3 Magazine

22 May 1998
1800 Motoworld
2030 1998 World Cup KSA Dream
2130 England v KSA Preview

23 May 1998
0700 Motorsport Asia
0730 UEFA Highlights
1905 Football Friendly England v Saudi Arabia, Kick off 1700 Live
2230 NBA Basketball Playoffs Conference Finals Live

24 May 1998
0300 Hockey Night Playoffs Conference Finals Group B Game 1 Live
1900 Cart Fedex Champion-

ship Series, St. Louis, Missouri
2230 Football Friendly - USA v Kuwait Live
0100 ATP Sup 9 Tennis Dusseldorf, Germany Final Match

The Disney Channel

18 May, 1998
1000 Adventures in Wonderland
1230 Movie - Spaced Invaders
1600 Mickey Mouse & Friends

19 May 1998
0930 Dumbo s Circus
1130 The Wonderful World of Disney - Country Coyote Goes Hollywood
1630 Bill Nye the Science Guy

20 May 1998
1230 Movie - Swiss Family Robinson
1700 Ducktales
2130 Home Improvement

21 May 1998
1120 Talespin
1600 Shnookums & Meat
2000 Movie - Treasure Island

22 May 1998
0800 Jungle Cubs
1210 Timon & Pumbaa
2130 Home Improvement

23 May 1998
1815 Aladdin
0130 Gargoyles
0330 Torkelsons

24 May 1998
1130 Honey, I Shrunk the Kids
1230 Movie - The Sword and the Rose
2200 Dinosaurs

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Sam Yemen keeps 'em tappin'

Between 1989 and 1990 Mohammed Aqeel met Waleed Khaleel who studied cinematography in Cairo and Zakaria Abdulhaleem who studied engineering in Pakistan. They hit on the idea of forming a musical band. The Sam Yemen Band came into being. More musicians and singers joined. Following one and a half years of successful performances, the

Ms. Doaa Taha interviewed the band leader Mohammed Aqeel.

Q: Have you studied music academically?

A: Most of the Sam Yemen players have not studied music, but, through practice and contact with professional musicians and music teachers at the Aden Fine Arts Institute, they were able to acquire a lot of musical and vocal knowledge and experience.

vised parties. We also made contracts to play in top hotels and restaurants in Sanaa and other parts of Yemen. On top of that, Sam Yemen takes part in private parties such as wedding ceremonies, charity bazaars, etc.

Q: Where do you practice playing music?

A: We currently work at a top Sanaa hotel, but the band is really based in a functions hall where

Ghawth, who also sings Swahili songs; the rhythm controller is Yasser Taher; tambourine playing and Gulf songs are done by Mokhtar Al-Raboo'i and of course, I am a singer and the band leader.

Q: What kinds of songs do you play?

A: We do all types of songs - Yemeni, Egyptian, Gulf and Swahili as well as Western songs. We usually perform according to the request of our audience. Sometimes in embassy parties we are asked to do songs from that country, which we do obligingly. But of course we have to be told beforehand so that we come fully prepared.

Q: Are you going to release an album?

A: We are now working on producing the Sam Yemen first album, which will include songs with music composed by Mr. Dhiaa Jaafar.

Q: Are you able to make a decent living out of your musical performances?

A: There are two different rewards from our work: moral and financial. The moral and emotional benefits we get through the warm response of our audiences are priceless. Finances are also very important for us to buy new musical instruments. The money that we earn, however, is not equal to the artistic efforts we put in.

Q: Is your work seasonal?

A: To a certain extent, yes, our work is seasonal. During summer and towards the end of the uni-



versity academic year, for example, there are many parties in which we perform.

Q: Have you made performed abroad?

A: We performed individually in Britain, Jordan, Djibouti and a few other countries



response from Yemeni and expatriate audiences during the last two years. Our televised performances were welcomed by the audience, despite the bad quality of transmission. Many people from Yemen and from other countries sent messages of congratulations for our performance when we appeared with the famous singer Ahmed Fat'hi on the Yemen satellite TV channel during Eid.



where there is a Yemeni community. Some of us also recorded a few

songs in Cairo. But as a band we never had the chance to perform abroad.

However, in coordination with music impresarios inside and outside Yemen, Sam Yemen is

It is very often that during our live performance, the audience merrily sings along with us. Our success has made many people in Yemen believe that the country is not devoid of talent and creativity. We and other highly motivated young people can do a lot, provided that media and other relevant bodies give all possible support and encouragement.



group disbanded, each member going his separate way and leaving Mohammed Aqeel to pick up the pieces.

He did not give up. New musicians and singers were found and the band was re-formed, including top electronic organ player, Mr. Dhiaa Jaafar and the players Tawfeeq, Ridhwan, Saeed, Salim and Mokhtar

Most of us, however, started playing music at school with the aid of our respective music teachers.

Q: Where do you perform mostly?

A: The Sam Yemen band performs at university parties, public festivities, diplomatic functions and sometimes tele-

we have a space a practice our music and songs.

Q: What musical instruments do the band members play?

A: The electronic organ is played by Mr. Dhiaa Jaafar, who also does the musical arrangement; the bass guitar, by Saeed Mubarak, who also sings Western songs; the band drummer is Salim Ba-

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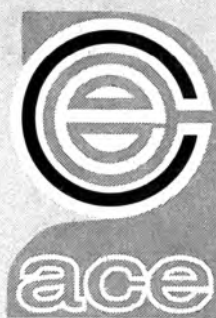
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Hadhramaut in Western Eyes

One evening in October 1996, I found myself wandering in the moonlit streets of Mukallah with a torch in my hand. Trotting behind my Sudanese guide in his imposing white galabiyah and turban, we passed dimly lit houses, venturing into ever smaller alleys, before we finally reached a wooden door. My guide knocked, and we climbed up to the reception room on the first floor. We entered a high room with a wooden ceiling and a carpeted floor, with cushions along the walls and bookshelves in the upper reaches. It was lit by a carbide lamp. A number of

Rayan, it is also visible in Wadi Hadhramaut proper. While the traveler on land can still marvel at the unspoiled image of Shibam, the Arabian New York, as it is often called for its mud-brick skyscrapers, cities like Seiyun and even Tarim nowadays feature concrete buildings, electricity, piped water supply to most houses, etc. Satellite dishes have reached most villages all the way to Qabr Houd.

The recently revived ziyara to this most famous of Hadhrami shrines has been revolutionized, as many visitors nowadays prefer cars and trucks to the

traditional pilgrimage by foot and camel. Because the local telephone system is still somewhat behind modern standards, it is more likely these days to find the tribesmen

carrying cellular phones than guns, although the latter have experienced a renaissance after tribalism has officially been restored after many years. Also, many children want to practice their English, learned in the now widespread government schools, on the foreigner, crowding around with "Hello Mister, where are you going?" whenever one leaves the trodden paths of the tourists.

The latter have arrived in large numbers, usually on package tours from Europe. For them, Hadhramaut is, at best, a three-day stopover on the 'adventure trip' around Yemen. During the tourist season, one can see small convoys of usually three to five jeeps speeding into the town centers, behind them large clouds of dust.

In front of the major tourist attractions,

covered faces. After a quick browse through the attractions and a quick stroll through the souk, the spook in usually over in 30-60 minutes, leaving behind them a somewhat one-sided picture of Europeans - as well as a booming hotel industry.

By contrast, Western visitors, and particularly women who travel on their own, are still a rarity. As a researcher who spoke the language and dressed rather conservatively, I caused a great deal of confusion. While some of the suspicions of foreigners described by earlier travelers still linger, particularly in the religious center of Tarim, I was greeted by many friendly, curious and helpful faces. Women would wave at me from the windows, inquiring whether I was some strange Arab (or Muslim) woman, perhaps coming from another country and not having understood the proper code of dress, or people would question me in the streets about my doings.

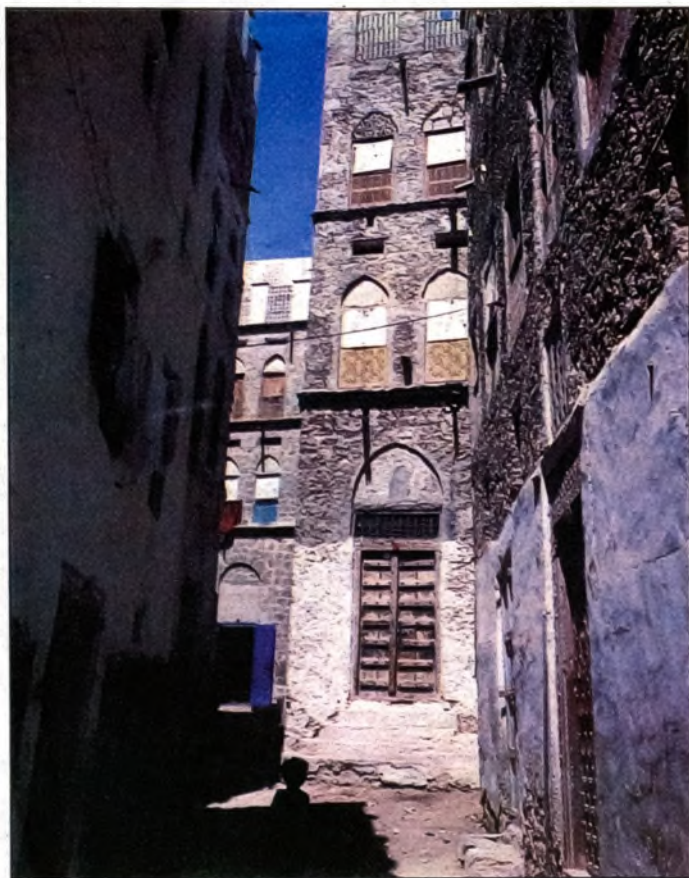
In the old Mukallah library, housed in a large dark room at the back of the Omar Mosque, I was examined critically by the young men who mostly use the library for their studies or for reading the latest Arabic magazines. As only very few adventurous local women use the library, and then only to borrow books and disappear immediately, they were not used to the regular presence of a woman in their midst day after day. After some days of inspection and hushed discussion, the most courageous one approached me to find out about this stranger. Once he realized that I was not an obscure eccentric who only stared at Arabic books for obscure reasons, but actually spoke and read the language, we had a lengthy discussion which was joined by everyone present. After that, I was greeted friendly upon every visit, and on a number of occasions received help from these young men.

Several times I was invited into houses, usually by people I had met through my work in the libraries and archives. Thus, I got a chance to witness the famous tea ceremony in Seiyun, where strong tea is laboriously prepared on a little coal burner before the beverage is served in intricate little glasses placed on silver plates, an event more impressive as it took place in one of those marvelous old houses with high ceilings and lavish decorations with carpets and cushions. I was also lucky to taste the Indonesian *rijstafel* so often described for the 1930s, the ingredients of which came from a small specialized shop in Tarim.

While the relations with the South-east Asian *mahjar* have been transformed thoroughly by political events since the Second World War, both the *ribats* of Al-Sihr and Tarim have once more a thriving population of some two hundred Indonesian, Singapore and Malaysian students, many of whom are sons of *peranakan* Arabs who see studies in Hadhramaut still as a good basis for a future career in Islamic teaching and *daawah*.

There is no denying that it was often exhausting to be an exotic stranger behaving at odds with the established norms of society, a woman with uncovered face walking about the towns or traveling unaccompanied by public transport. At the same time, this enabled me to meet many, often by chance - such as the youth gathering at my hotel to meet an Adenese lawyer who later provided me with a copy of an old journal, or the veiled girl who took my hand and wanted to introduce me to her family. Thinking back about my visits from a hotel room in Surabaya - where, incidentally, the lively quarter around Sunan Ampel reminds me in many respects of the Mukallah souk - I realize just how much I have grown to like this unique region of Yemen and its hospitable people.

By Dr. Ulrike Freitag, a lecturer at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London.



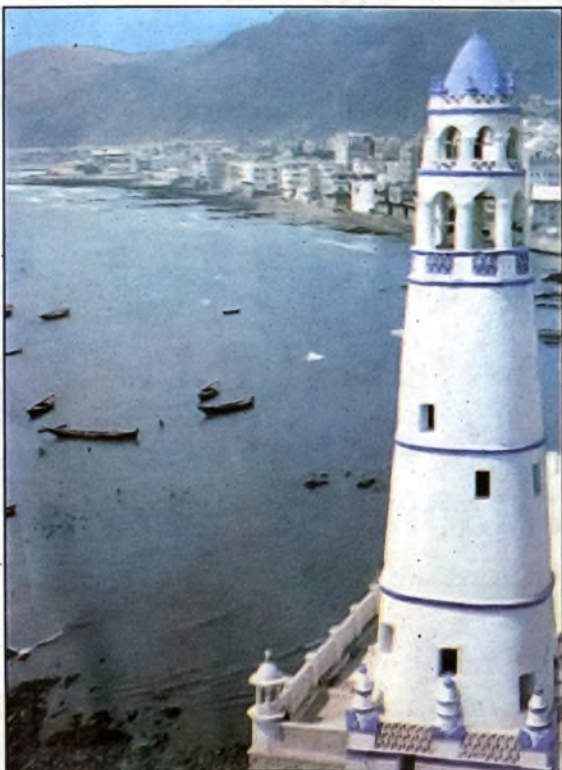
middle-aged men, clad in sarongs and kufiyya (white skullcap), gathered around an old man in his eighties, listening eagerly to his every word. As we entered, they turned and looked somewhat puzzled at the foreign woman who had entered their circle. My guide introduced me to Sheikh Abdullah Al-Haddad, Mufti of Mukallah, who died later on in 1997.

That evening, I got a feeling of how the European travelers in the 1930s, Freya Stark, Van der Meulen, Van Wissman, and Harold and Doreen Ingrams might have experienced Hadhramaut. The Mufti had been a student at that time in Tarim and later had become a prominent member of the judiciary, while my Sudanese guide was the son of the first Qu'ayti Minister of Education and later Prime Minister, Sheikh Al-Qaddal. The sense of history increased as Sheikh Al-Haddad kindly showed me old laws and told me the history of his life.

However, about one hour later electricity returned to the cheers of the youth in the street and the time warp came to an abrupt end. Mukallah, although suffering from a temporary crisis in electricity supply, had changed greatly since the days when those early travelers moved from their vessels ashore in small boats.

I had arrived a few days earlier after a nine-hour journey by car from Aden, and would continue by car inland, reaching Seiyun within 6-7 hours - a far shot from the earlier days when the journey from the coast to the inland required an arduous twelve days on foot, donkey or camel.

Although the pace of change is most striking in the booming city of Mukallah with its new university, hospitals, fish factories and new buildings springing up all the way to the airport at Al-



like the old sultan's palace in Seiyun or the old, now crumbling merchant places in Tarim, the jeeps spit out their usually only scarcely clad occupants to the obvious joy of young local men who tend to see local women - other than relatives - only in black baltos with



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الصحفي

AL-WAHDAMI: Sanaa weekly, 12-5-98.
(Nasserite Unionist Party)
Main Headlines:

- 1- Opposition MPs question the Minister of Defense on press reports on government intentions to provide military facilities in Yemen for the US armed forces.
- 2- Former PM, Bin Ghanim will not withdraw his resignation. Former PM, Abdulaziz Abdulghani is the most likely candidate.
- 3- New 1000-riyal banknote is to be introduced next June.
- 4- Parliament orders its Civil Liberties Committee to return to Mukallah to re-investigate the shooting incident at a demonstration last April.
- 5- Sanaa teachers demonstrate in protest over a four-month delay in payment of their salaries.

Article Summary

Elections Irregularities

By Mohammed H. Al-Farah

Fresh evidence indicates that gross violations took place during the general elections of April, 1997. Rosters of the electorate in various governorates were tampered with.

People below the legal age of voting were registered and ordered to vote for the ruling People's General Congress. Voters who were already registered during 1993, especially members of the military, re-registered themselves to be able to vote twice. The names of dead people were not omitted from the registers, either.

These irregularities were uncovered when a comparison was conducted between the number of people aged 18 and above and the number of registered voters in a given area. The former were found to be more than the latter.

السياسة

AL-THAWRI: Sanaa weekly, 14-5-98.
(Yemeni Socialist Party - YSP)
Main Headlines:

- 1- Bodyguards of the YSP secretary-general were briefly detained and had their weapons confiscated in Sanaa, despite having official firearms licenses.
- 2- Opposition parties widely condemn the report by the parliamentary committee investigating the Mukallah demonstration killings.
- 3- Journalists meet to discuss the crisis in their syndicate, which has been able to hold its second session since 1990.



Yemeni Press in a Week

By Adel J. Moqbil

Article Summary: Student Arrested

A student of engineering in Sanaa University is being detained by the Political Security Office (PSO) since the beginning of this week. The PSO is also questioning a number of students for distributing a bulletin published by the students sector of the Yemeni Socialist Party at the Law College. There is now stronger PSO presence in all University of Sanaa colleges.

Student leader conducted an emergency meeting, and issued a statement calling for the release of the student and warning the authorities of the 'barbaric acts of the PSO.'

الطريق

AL-TAREEQ: Aden weekly, 12-5-98.

(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1- A Central Security patrol killed two men in Aden. Their families refuse to receive their bodies from the city morgue until the perpetrators are brought to justice.
- 2- The Military Intelligence apparatus sequesters the civil registry building in Shabwa and threatens to kick the employees out.
- 3- Conflict worsens between the executive authorities and the People's General Congress in Shabwa because of the latter's constant interference in top-job appointments in the governorate.
- 4- Guards at the Shabwa TV relay station resorted to taking all the equipment, protesting not being paid for the last 4 months.

Article Summary:

Forgers Arrested

By Hussain Al-Saqqaf

Security forces in Zanzibar, Abyan, announced the arrest of two men in their early thirties accused of forging official seals, national service books, secondary-school certificates and title deeds of plots of land in the former Fadhli sultanate. Police suspicion was aroused when one of the men sold plots of land worth YR 3 million by using counterfeit title deeds stamped with forged rubber

stamps. Some influential figures are trying to divert attention from the case.

البراق

AL-BALAGH: weekly, 12-5-98.

(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1- The Minister of the Interior announces referring the suspects in the Al-Khair mosque bomb explosion to the prosecutor.
- 2- The governor of Al-Jawf resigns due to the failure of the government to implement development programs in the governorate.
- 3- Gold prospecting is conducted in Sanaa by Indonesian, Canadian and US companies. About \$123 million is invested.

Article Summary:

Cypriot Ship Attacked

The British Navy announced that a cargo ship carrying the Cypriot flag was attacked by armed pirates last week opposite the Gulf of Aden. A Polish signal man was injured.

The Cypriot ship sent an SOS message to the British Navy flagship 'Diligence' while it was en route to the Suez Canal. A rescue team was sent by the Diligence to treat the injured sailor, who was later taken to an Aden hospital for further treatment. On another level, the Diligence refuse to raise the Yemeni flag when it approached the Yemeni coast, as is stipulated by their international marine law.



AL-SAHWA: Sanaa weekly, 14-5-98.

[Yemen Congregation for Reform (Islah)]

Main Headlines:

- 1- Parliament cautions the Minister of Construction and the Mayor of Sanaa for failing to attend a parliamentary session devoted to cleaning the capital.
- 2- Leader of the Islah Supreme Committee & Speaker of parliament urges Islah leaders in Ibb to be responsive to the issues concerning their people.
- 3- Islah denies any contact with the People's

General Congress over forming new government.
4- Palestinian Hamaas leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yaseen is to visit Yemen.

Article Summary:

Conflict in Court

Hearings at the primary court in Seera, Aden are continuing in the case of the 27 men from the Zubaidi clan, who are accused of perpetrating the several bomb explosions in July and October of 1997. The court was adjourned several times because procedural shortcomings.

A lawyer on the 8-man defense panel was accused by his colleagues of colluding with the prosecutor. The accused claim that they had made statements implicating themselves because they were tortured by the Criminal Investigation apparatus during interrogations in Sanaa.



26 SEPTEMBER: Sanaa weekly, 14-5-98.

(Yemen Armed Forces)

Main Headlines:

- 1- Meeting the NDI delegation, the President welcomes holding a summit conference for burgeoning democracies in Yemen.
- 2- The President: "Yemeni-Omani relations are strong and advanced, there is no tension between the two countries, whatever."
- 3- Parliament stresses the need to swiftly issue a law for the public sanitation fund, and improve public hygiene in the capital.
- 4- The Council of Minister ratifies a project to modernize & develop the Aden refinery with the participation of new investors.
- 5- Yemeni military attaché in Washington meets the US Defense Secretary and other officials.
- 6- A technical US team arrives in Sanaa to assist in the demining efforts.

Article Summary:

Reforms: a national necessity - editorial

Since the actual launch of the reform program in March, 1995, a lot of progress has been achieved. Inflation is brought down considerably, and the national currency is now stable against the US dollar and other major currencies. This has raised confidence in the Yemeni economy among donor countries and organizations.

The reform program should never be influenced by individual political concerns. Changes in the government should never be allowed to disrupt this program; its strategy must be constant and stable.

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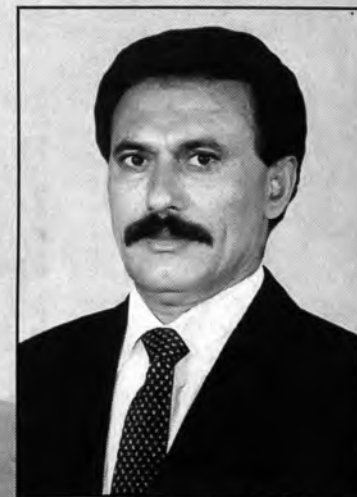
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and to Mr. Dirhem Abdu Noman, the Director of the Aden Free Zone

on the 8th anniversary of Yemeni unification on 22 May.

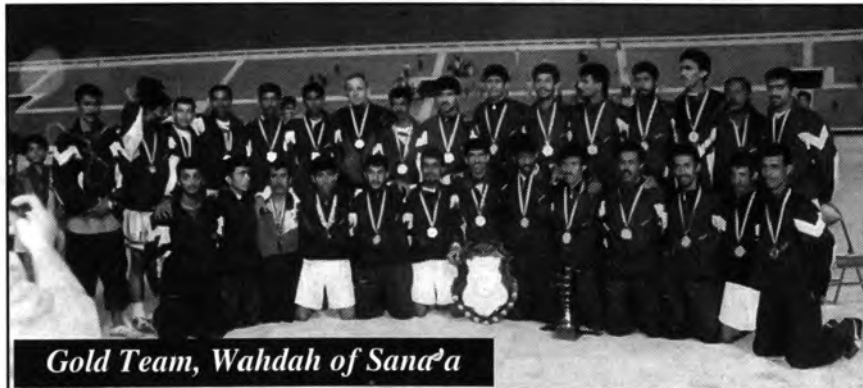
Many Happy Returns.

End of Excellent-Division Football Tournament: Whada, Champion Forever!



The strong will, continuous training and big aspirations of the players made the Wahda

the second place and the silver medal. The Shoula of Aden got the third place when they defeated Al-Tilal 2-1 in a match that was characterized by tension, considering that Shoula played with 10 players

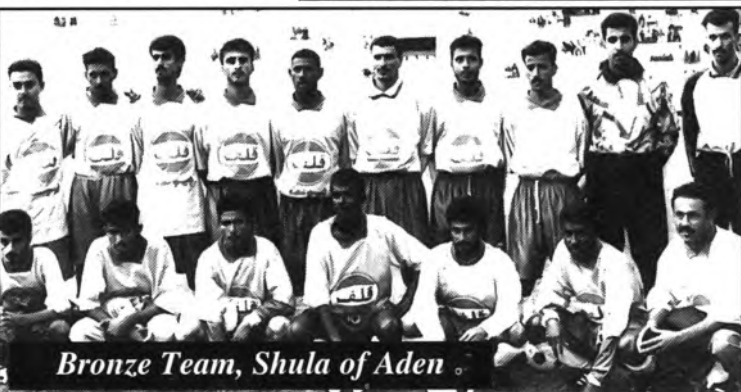


Gold Team, Wahdah of Sana'a



Silver Team, Ahli of Sana'a

plans and some players were injured." Therefore, Hassan got to 5th place. The Shaab of Mukallah got to 6th place after defeating Hassan 3-1. The Shoula of Aden defeated the Tilal of Aden 2-1. With this victory, Tilal of Aden got the 7th place. Itihad of Ibb got to 8th place after defeating Ahli of Hodiedah 2-0. The Zohra of Sanaa got to 9th place and the Talia of Taiz got to 10th place with 18 points.



Bronze Team, Shula of Aden

only after one of their players was withdrawn. With the triumph of the Wahda of Sanaa, the Shaab of Ibb was left in the 4th place with 43 points. Hassan fell back during the 19th week of the Excellent-Division Football Tournament. The Hassan team's coach Mr. Ashor Abdulrazzaq said, "Al-Shoula defeated our team before two weeks because the players did not follow the

Team	Results			Goals		Points
	Won	Tie	Lost	For	Against	
Wahdah of Sanaa	15	3	4	54	21	48
Ahli of Sanaa	14	5	3	44	12	47
Shullah of Aden	13	5	4	46	28	44
Shaab of Ibb	13	4	5	42	24	43
Hassan of Abyan	12	4	6	37	26	40
Shaab of Mukalla	7	7	8	34	41	28
Tilal of Aden	8	3	11	37	43	27
Itihad of Ibb	7	5	10	28	32	26
Zohra of Sanaa	7	3	12	27	33	24
Taliha of Taiz	5	3	14	25	56	18
Ahli of Hodeidah	3	7	12	15	33	16
Shamsan of Aden	3	1	17	22	57	10

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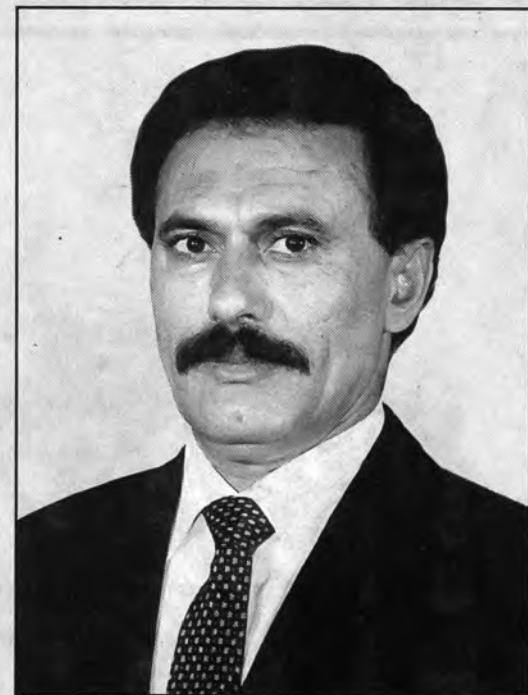
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Italians Promenade in Sanaa

On the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, which led to the establishment of diplomatic relationships between Italy and Yemen, the Italian Embassy in Sanaa, together with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Yemen, have organized a series of cultural events.

The art exhibition, 'Italian Promenade,' held at the Bab Al-Yemen Gallery in Sanaa, was opened by the Minister of Culture, the Italian Ambassador and a large number of diplomats and dignitaries. The exhibition, which is due to last for one month, contains 48 paintings by Italian artists from various generations and backgrounds.

In addition to the exhibition, a week of Italian cultural activities was also organized, including food and baroque music.

The booklet accompanying the exhibition, written by Arnaldo Romani Brizzi has the following to say about Italian figurative painting:

'Contemporary Italian painting and figurative painting in particular, is in fact enjoying excellent health, not only quantitatively but as regards the quality of aesthetic enjoyment that many painters succeed in giving us through their works.'

'This being the case, it would be truly impossible to organize a group exhibition of Italian figurative painting that gathers together under one umbrella all the artists deserving to be singled out.'

For this reason, "sample collections" can be provided from time to time, which present certain "family" trends, thematic and pictorial similarities in the more or less narrow sense of the word, and also some extreme "territories".



"The God of salt" by Massimo Livadiotti, 1998



"The glass of water" by Mario Fani, 1997



"Between Scilla and Cariddi" by Salvo Russo, 1998



"Selfportrait with owl" by Lithian Ricci, 1998

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- ٥- عيادة العيون
- ٦- عيادة العظام
- ٧- عيادة القلب والأوعية والشرايين
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- ١٢- عيادة الأمراض الجلدية والتناسلية

تلفونات/ (٢١١٣٦٨) - (٢١١٣٦٥) - (٢١١٣٦٧) - تلفاكس (٢١١٣٦٧)

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الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الارياني

وإلى مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر

وإلى المجلس الاستشاري برئاسة الاستاذ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني

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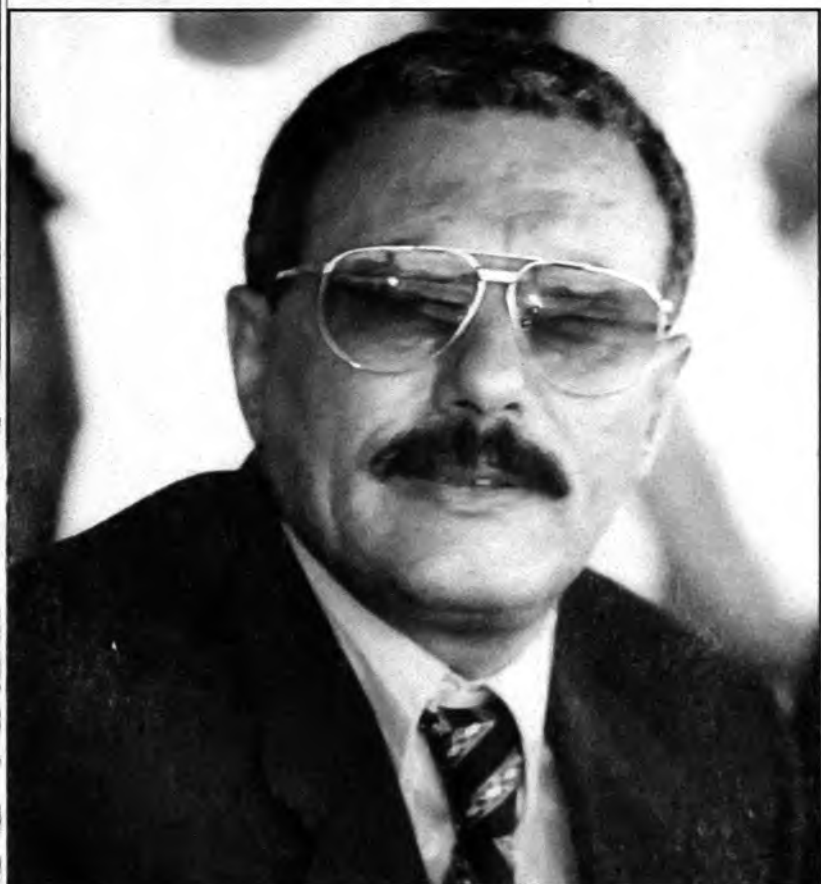
President Ali Abdullah Saleh

The Government Headed by Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani,
The Parliament headed by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar,
The Consultative Council Headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani,
and the Yemeni people
on the occasion of 8th anniversary of Unification Day, May 22.
Many Happy Returns

شركة انحداد المقاولين العالمية

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى
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وأعضاء حكومته الرشيدة

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Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani - Prime Minister

and the members of his cabinet

on the trust of President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and the Yemeni People.

We commit to support the Government in its endeavors.

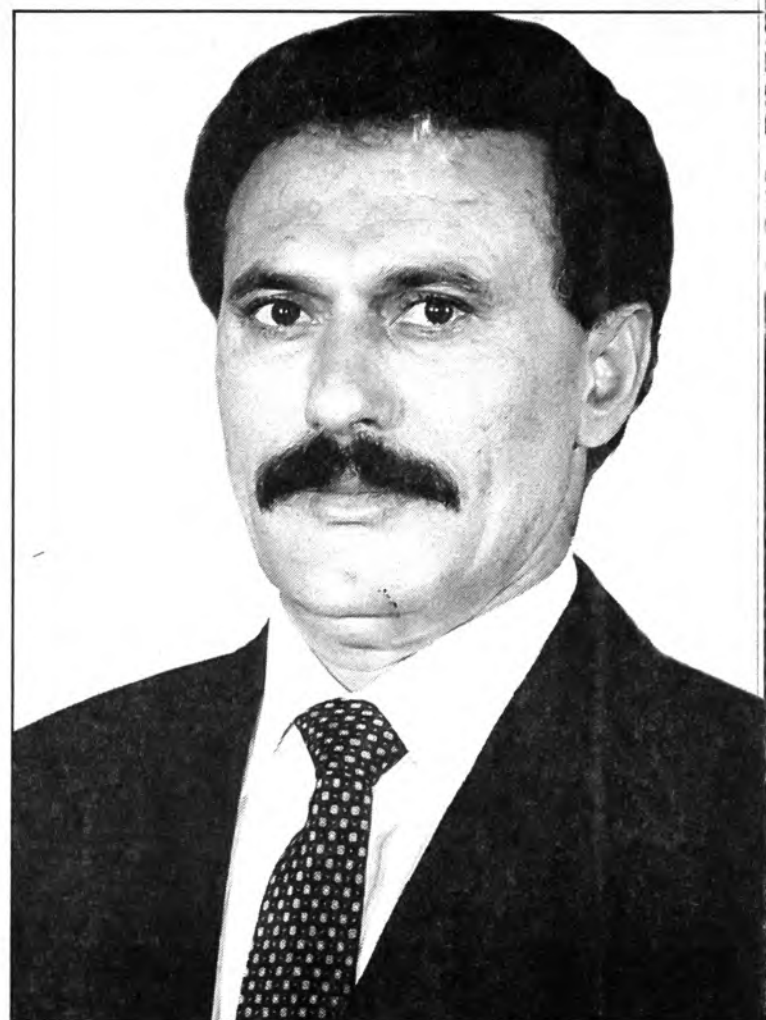
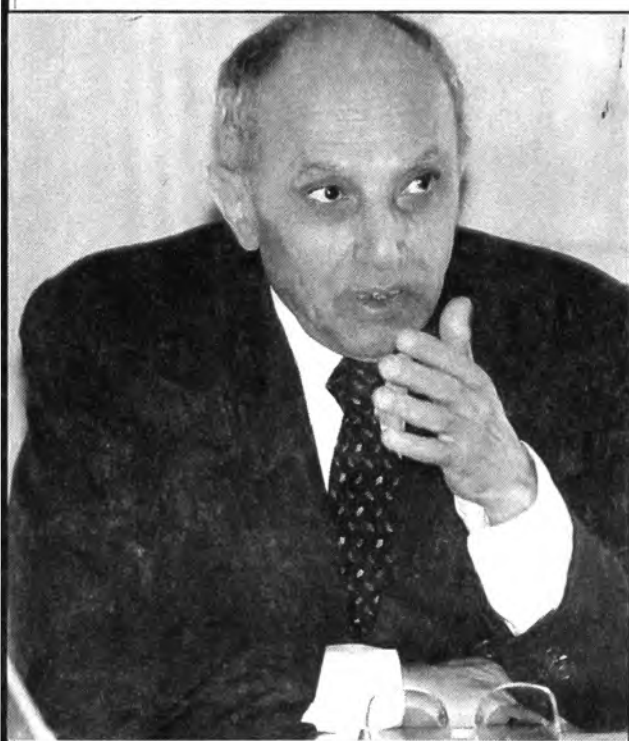
شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

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الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني - رئيس الوزراء

وإلى أعضاء حكومته الرشيدة

بمناسبة ثقة الرئيس على عبدالله صالح والشعب اليمني بهم
ونتمنى لهم النجاح في تحقيق أهداف اليمن



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on the trust and confidence of

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and the Yemeni People.

We hope them all the best
in achieving the objectives of the nation.



أربعون سنة . . . من قوة الى قوة



لندن في ٢٠ نيسان / أبريل ١٩٩٨

أقامت شركة روثمان العالمية المحدودة حفل استقبال في لندن يوم ٢١ مارس الماضي احتفاءً بذكرى مرور أربعين عاماً على شراكتها مع شركة هایل سعيد أنعم وشركاه اليمنية.

فقد تحولت هذه الشراكة الى واحدة من انجح الشراكات التجارية وأكثرها ديمومة، ليس في الجمهورية اليمنية فحسب، بل وفي منطقة الشرق الاوسط قاطبة. وكان ضيفاً الشرف في هذا الحفل كل من الشيخ علي محمد سعيد، أحد مؤسسي مجموعة هایل سعيد أنعم الجديدة، ورئيس مجلس الادارة والشيخ عبد الرحمن هایل سعيد.

ألقى إيان ميتلاند، نائب المدير التنفيذي لشركة روثمان العالمية، كلمة في ضيوفه وكبار موظفي الشركتين قال فيها: "لقد واجهت هذه الشراكة خلال الأربعين سنة الماضية جملة من التحديات؛ تم التغلب عليها جميعاً بفضل التعاون المتين بين الشركتين".

وقد بلغت الشراكة شأواً من النجاح بحيث انه بحلول ١٩٩٨ تحققت لمنتجات روثمان الريادة في السوق اليمني؛ وبالإضافة الى الاستثمارات الكبيرة لكلا الشركتين، فقد ساهمت الشراكة بشكل فاعل في دفع عجلة التصنيع والتنمية الاقتصادية في اليمن.

وقد كان قرار تصنيع سجاائر روثمان في اليمن قراراً جريئاً وعلي درجة كبيرة من الأهمية، لأنه حمل الكثير من الفوائد لإقتصاد البلد وللشعب اليمني. يقول إيان ميتلاند: "لقد لعب الشيخ علي محمد سعيد دوراً فاعلاً في سبيل الوصول الى هذا القرار الإستراتيجي، وإخراج الشركة المتحدة للصناعات الى حيز الوجود. ومنذ تدشين اول خط إنتاج، شعرت الشركتان بالفخر من عبارة "صنع في اليمن" وبما يتصف به المنتج من جودة وبالفوائد التي جنتها العمالة المحلية".

إن المستقبل حافل بتحديات أهونها تخفيض الجمارك على واردات السجاائر والتي ستمكن السجاائر المستوردة من منافسة سجاائر روثمان المصنوعة في اليمن.

كما صرح إيان ميتلاند بأن هذه التطورات "ستؤدي الى بروز تحديات تختلف عن تلك التي تم مواجهتها خلال الأربعين سنة الماضية، ولكن أسلوب مواجهتها لا يختلف".

وبعد توجيه الشكر لأعضاء شركة هایل سعيد أنعم والضيوف، قال إيان ميتلاند: "إنه وبناء على النجاحات التي تحققت عبر السنوات الأربعين الماضية، فإني اعتقد بأننا سنتمكن من مواجهة التحديات، وأن نجني جميعاً - شركة هایل سعيد أنعم وشركة روثمان والشعب اليمني - ثمار الفرص التي يحملها المستقبل".



اعلان عن



المرحوم الحاج / هائل سعيد أنعم

فتح باب الترشيح لجوائز المرحوم الحاج هايل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب لعام ١٩٩٨م

- ٢ - ان يكون الباحث يماني الجنسية او عربياً مقيماً في اليمن.
- ٣ - ان لا يكون المتقدم قد نال جائزة عن الانتاج المقدم من اي جهة اخرى ، وتندرج ضمن هذا رسائل الدبلوم العالي والمجستير والدكتوراه.
- ٤ - تقبل المؤسسة طلبات المتقدمين وترشيحات الجامعات والهيئات العلمية القائمة بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية.
- ٥ - لا يجوز للفائزين بإحدى جوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب في السابق التقدم للمسابقة مرة اخرى، اما الذين لم يحالفهم الحظ سابقاً فيسمح لهم بدخول المسابقة بشرط ان يقدموا بحثاً او ابحاثاً علمية جديدة غير القديمة، إضافة الى توافر الشروط الاخرى.
- ٦ - تتضمن مسوغات الترشيح .
- أ - السجل العلمي للمرشح .
- ب - نبذة مختصرة عن حياته وانتاجه ومبررات ترشيحه لنيل الجائزة.
- ج - عدد ثلاث نسخ من كافة الوثائق والمعلومات الاخرى المذكورة في النموذج المتوافر لدى الامانة العامة للجائزة، والذي من الضروري التقيد بتعليمات ملته لتسهيل عمل المحكمين.
- ٧ - ثلاث نسخ من البحث المقدم لنيل الجائزة.
- ٨ - لاعاد الانتاج المقدم الى مرسله سواء فاز المرشح او لم يفز.
- ٩ - لاتقبل الاعتراضات على قرارات المؤسسة بشأن منح الجوائز.
- ١٠ - تقبل الترشيحات لغاية ٢٣ نوفمبر ١٩٩٨م كحد أقصى.

التحكيم

يتم عرض الانتاج المقدم لجوائز المؤسسة على لجان تحكيم من ذوي الاختصاص من الباحثين برتبة استاذ او من المشهود لهم بالكفاءة والخبرة الطويلة في مجالهم العلمي وموضوعيتهم في التقييم والتحكيم وذلك بواقع ثلاثة اعضاء لكل مجال من مجالات منح الجوائز، وتعتبر قرارات اللجان نهائية بعد اعتمادها من مجلس الامناء.

الجوائز

تخصص المؤسسة في كل مجال من المجالات المذكورة جائزة مالية بقيمة (١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠) مليون ريال يمني، كما تقدم مع الجائزة النقدية شهادة ودرع الجائزة للفائزين في حفل يرعاه رئيس مجلس الامناء ونائبه ويتم الاعلان عنه في وسائل الاعلام المختلفة، كما تستضيف المؤسسة الفائزين عند حضورهم حفل توزيع الجوائز وتحمل تكاليف السفر والإقامة.

قرر مجلس امناء جائزة المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب فتح باب الترشيح لجوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم للعام ١٩٩٨م لكافة الاساتذة والخبراء والباحثين والمتخصصين في مجالات العلوم الطبية والاساسية والتطبيقية والتكنولوجية والتنموية ، تجسيدا لنهجه وامانيه في رفعة مجتمعه وتطوره وتخليداً لما أثره الخيره في كافة مناحي الحياة ، وقد قررت مؤسسة السعيد للعلوم والثقافة ومجلس امناء الجائزة ان تكون موضوعات الجائزة لهذا العام في المجالات والمحاور الخمسة التالية :

جائزة العلوم الطبية :

- ١ - دراسات عن وفيات الاطفال في اليمن
- ٢ - الملاريا في اليمن

جائزة العلوم البيئية والزراعية

- ١ - الإكتفاء الذاتي في زراعة الخبواب في اليمن.
- ٢ - حماية البيئة من المخلفات والنفايات

جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية

- ١ - القطاع الخاص بين الواقع والطموح

جائزة العلوم الانسانية والاجتماعية

- ١ - قضايا الاحداث وانحراف الناشئة
- ٢ - السياحة في اليمن

جائزة العلوم الاسلامية :

- ١ - شخصيات اسلاميه معاصرة.
- ٢ - الاسلام وتنظيم الاسرة.

ضمن الشروط الاتية:

- ١ - المسابقة مفتوحة لكافة الاساتذة والباحثين والخبراء والمتخصصين والذين قاموا بعمل بحثي علمي متميز او ذي قيمة اجتماعية وان يكونوا من خلال عملهم وخبراتهم قد قدموا خدمات جليلة للمجتمع اليمني.

ترسل الترشيحات على العنوان الآتي :

مؤسسة السعيد للعلوم والثقافة

مجلس امناء جائزة المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب

عناية / مدير عام المؤسسة ، أمين عام الجائزة

تعز - الجمهورية اليمنية

ص.ب ٥٢٠٢ - فاكس ٤/٢٢١٥٥٩

المراسلات



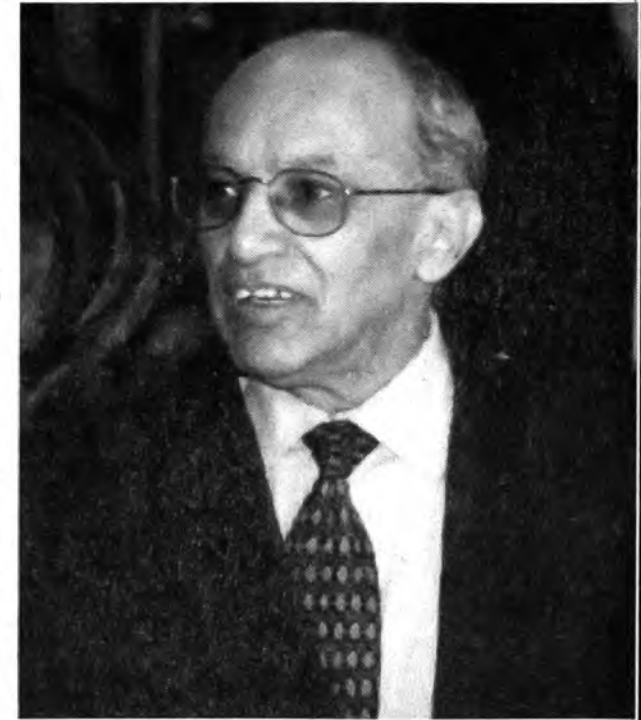
مجلس الامناء

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني - رئيس الوزراء
وأعضاء حكومته الرشيدة

بمناسبة الثقة الغالية من الأخ الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح والشعب اليمني
نؤكد دعمنا ومؤازرتنا في سبيل نجاح الحكومة في مهامها .



Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies

presents its

heartfelt congratulations and felicitations to

Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani - Prime Minister

and the members of his cabinet

on the trust of President Ali Abdullah Saleh

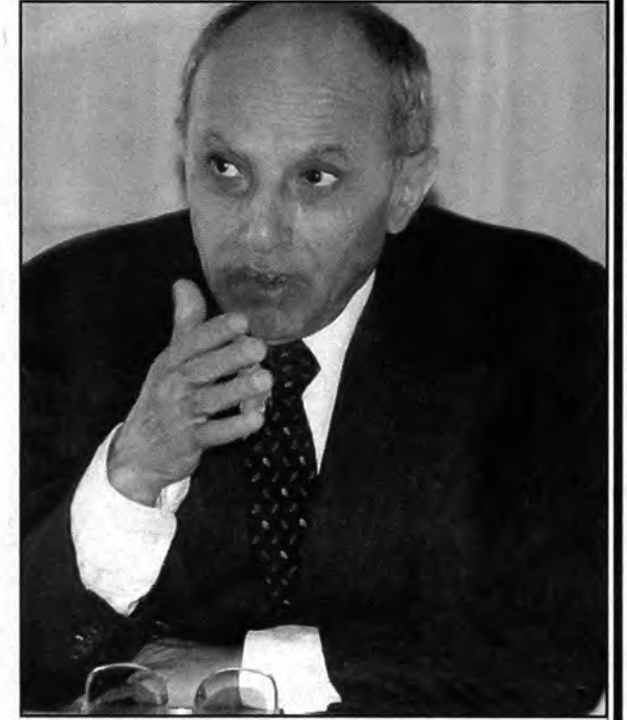
and the Yemeni People.

We commit to support the Government in its endeavors.

يتقدم الدكتور/ وليد جزراوي - الرئيس/ المدير العام لشركة
كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى
الدكتور عبد الكريم الإرياني - رئيس الوزراء
وإلى أعضاء حكومته الرشيدة

بمناسبة الثقة الغالية التي منحها إياهم
فخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح والشعب اليمني
ونحن على بالنجاح المبين لليمن على أيدي رجالها المخلصين



Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen

Presents its congratulations and felicitations to

Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani - Prime Minister
and members of his cabinet

on the trust and confidence of

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and the Yemeni People.

We hope them all the best
in achieving the objectives of the nation.

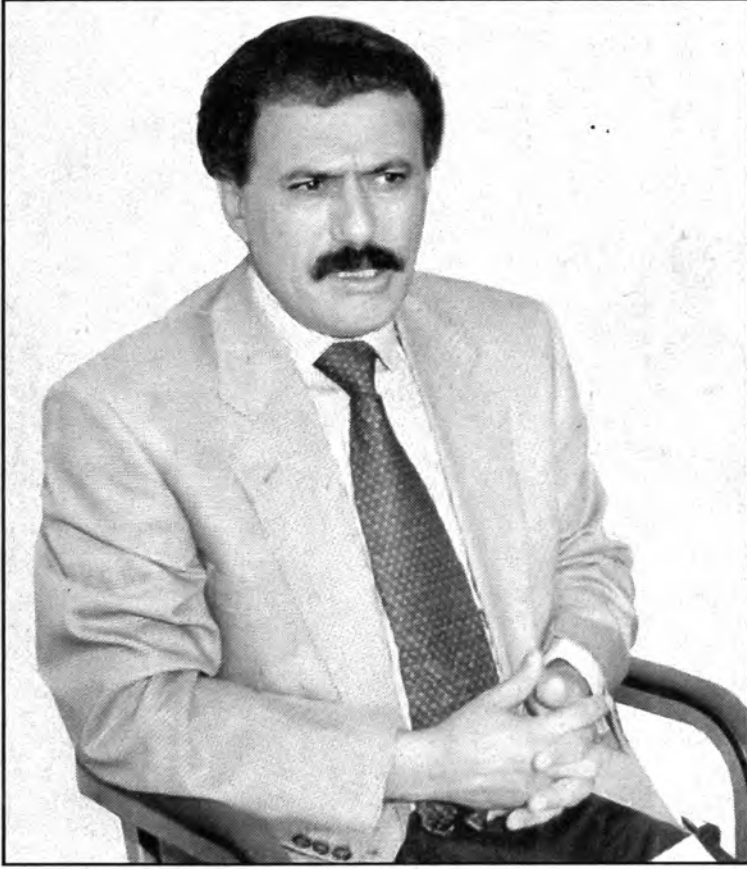
يتقدم الدكتور/ وليد جزراوي - الرئيس/ المدير العام لشركة
كنديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى الشيخ عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر وكافة أعضاء مجلس النواب
وإلى الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني وكافة أعضاء الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة
وإلى الاستاذ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني وكافة أعضاء المجلس الاستشاري
وإلى الشعب اليمني الأبدي

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثامنة للوحدة اليمنية - الثاني والعشرين من مايو ١٩٩٠م.



Dr. Waleed Jazrawi, President/General Manager of
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen

presents his

heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, and Members of his Government,
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar and Members of Parliament,
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani and Members of the Consultative Council,
and to the Yemeni people

on the occasion of May 22nd, the 8th anniversary of Unification Day.

Many Happy Returns